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Derbyshire Archaeological Society











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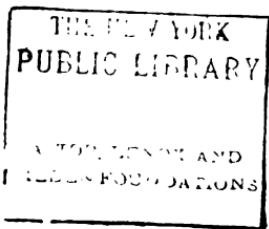
# DERBYSHIRE

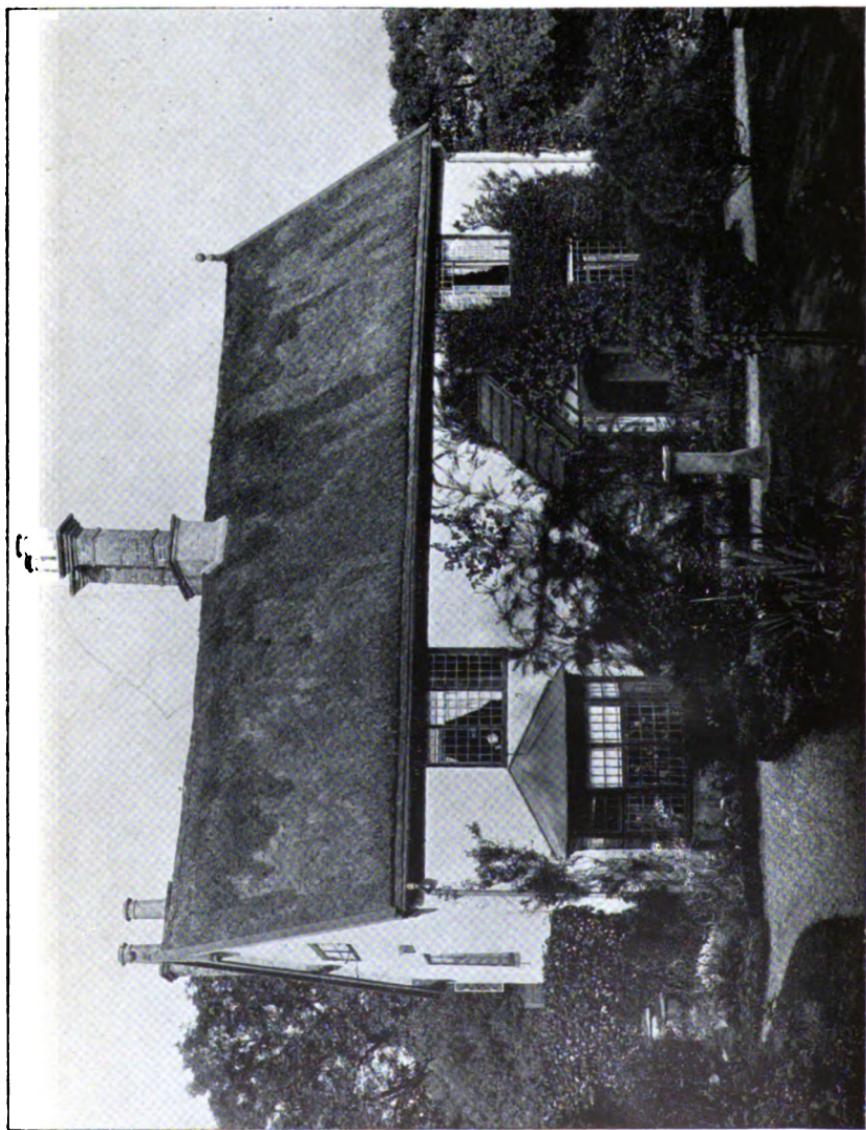
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EDITED BY  
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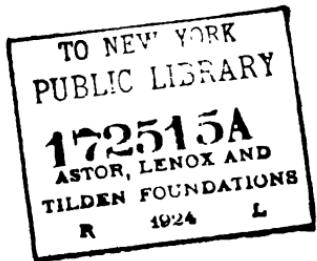
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# DERBYSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

South Sitch, Idridgehay.

By PERCY H. CURREY.

**T**IMBER BUILDINGS, owing to the cheapness of good building stone, are in this county comparatively rare, though in the middle ages they must have been almost universal; those which remain are chiefly seventeenth century works of a humble character, cottages and farm buildings constructed in the simplest manner possible, the timbers framed to form large square panels filled in with "wattle and daub," which has usually been replaced by brick-work. When we find here a timber-framed house of substantial construction, such as is comparatively common in Worcestershire, Cheshire, and elsewhere, it is an object of much interest. Such an example exists, though it does not from the outside reveal its interest at first



The Fountain. The yew tree arbour in the distance.

sight, in the house known as South Sitch, at Idridgehay, the residence of Mr. Bemrose, F.S.A., a member of the Council of this Society. Idridgehay (Iderich-hay or Ithersay according to Lysons, and to local pronunciation, fast dying out) lies in the prettiest part of the Ecclesbourne valley, and the picturesque situation and delightful old garden combine with the quaint character of the house to make an ideal summer residence.

With respect to the name, Mr. W. J. Andrew writes:—"The name Sitch very frequently occurs in old field names; I have always thought it meant a *marshy* dell or valley. It no doubt comes from the Saxon SICH, which means a furrow, gutter, watercourse, etc., so if you combine the furrow and the water-course you have what I thought it meant. In either case the name is applicable to South Sitch." The house is supposed to have been built by a member of the family of Mellor, who held considerable estates at Idridgehay until recent times. The family came originally from Mellor in the High Peak; Robert Mellor, of Mellor, is mentioned in the Hundred Rolls of 3 Ed. I. (1274). Lysons considers that the Mellors, of Idridgehay, who were settled there as early as the time of Henry VII., were a younger branch of this family; their pedigree is given fully in Glover's *Derbyshire*.\* The direct line ceased with the death of Samuel Mellor in 1795, whose granddaughters and co-heiresses married



Cresswell and Cock, from the former of whom the present owner of South Sitch, Mr. F. Thornley, is descended. In 1638 a member of this family became the first Mayor of Derby; in 1637, according to Simpson's *History of Derby*, but in 1638 according to Hutton, King Charles I. granted to the town a new Charter, under which the two bailiffs were to become in succession the first Mayors; Henry Mellor was the first to take office, but died during his mayoralty, and was succeeded by his colleague, John Hope. Simpson's *History*

\* Vol. ii., p. 561-2.

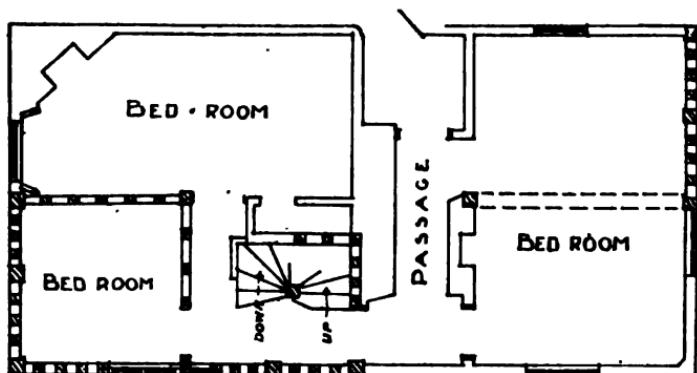
quotes a quaint punning epigram on Derby's first Mayor, from a book of epigrams published by Bancroft in 1639—

“ You seeme the prime bough of an ample tree  
Wheron if fair expected fruits we see  
Whilst others' fames with ranke reproaches mee  
As mel or manna shall your name be sweete.”

From Glover's account of this family we learn that Robert Mellor, of Iderichaye, who died in 1616, by will dated May 6th, 1615, devised a copyhold estate in Iderichaye to his son George in tail male, with remainder to his son Thomas in tail male, remainder to his right heirs. George Mellor, who appears to have been the youngest of four sons, married Millicent—and is described as in 1617 of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, and in 1621 of Derby, B.A.; in 1659 he surrendered his copyhold at Idridgehay to his son Robert. This George Mellor would appear to have been the builder of the house at South Sitch, for on the oak tie-beam of the north gable of the house is cut 1621 GMM, clearly indicating George and Millicent Mellor.

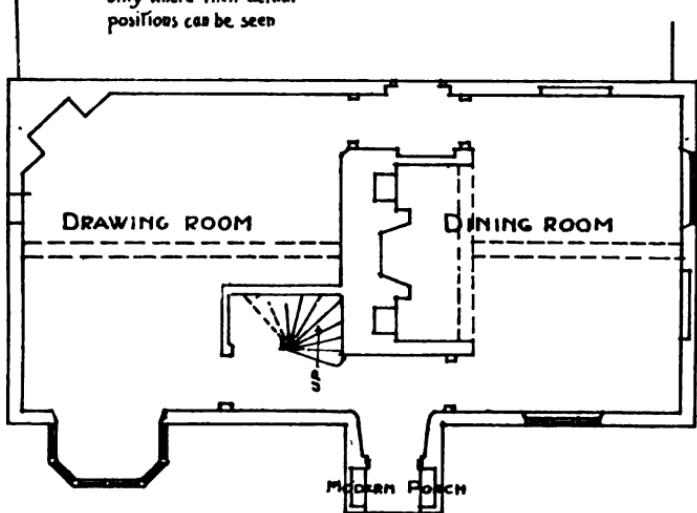
Externally the house does not proclaim its interest; most of the windows have been more or less altered in later times, and the whole of the walls covered with rough-cast, though the thatched roof, now becoming a rarity in Derbyshire, is still retained; but immediately upon entering, the position of the door in relation to the fireplace and the stairs, and the construction of the stairs themselves, tell the great age of the building; on mounting the stairs and examining the walls on the first floor the timber construction can in many places be easily traced through the wall papers with which it is covered, and when the attics are reached it is clearly exposed to view. The plan of the original house was extremely simple, and typical of the ordinary comfortable farmhouse of the period. It comprised on the ground floor two rooms, with the staircase between the two; the present dining-room, with its deeply recessed and cosy fireplace, would have been the general living room or house-place. If the second room, now used as a drawing-room, originally had any fireplace it seems that it must have been in the corner as at present, though

## SOUTH SITCH, IDRIDGEHAY.



## FIRST FLOOR PLAN

NOTE The timbers are shown  
only where their actual  
positions can be seen



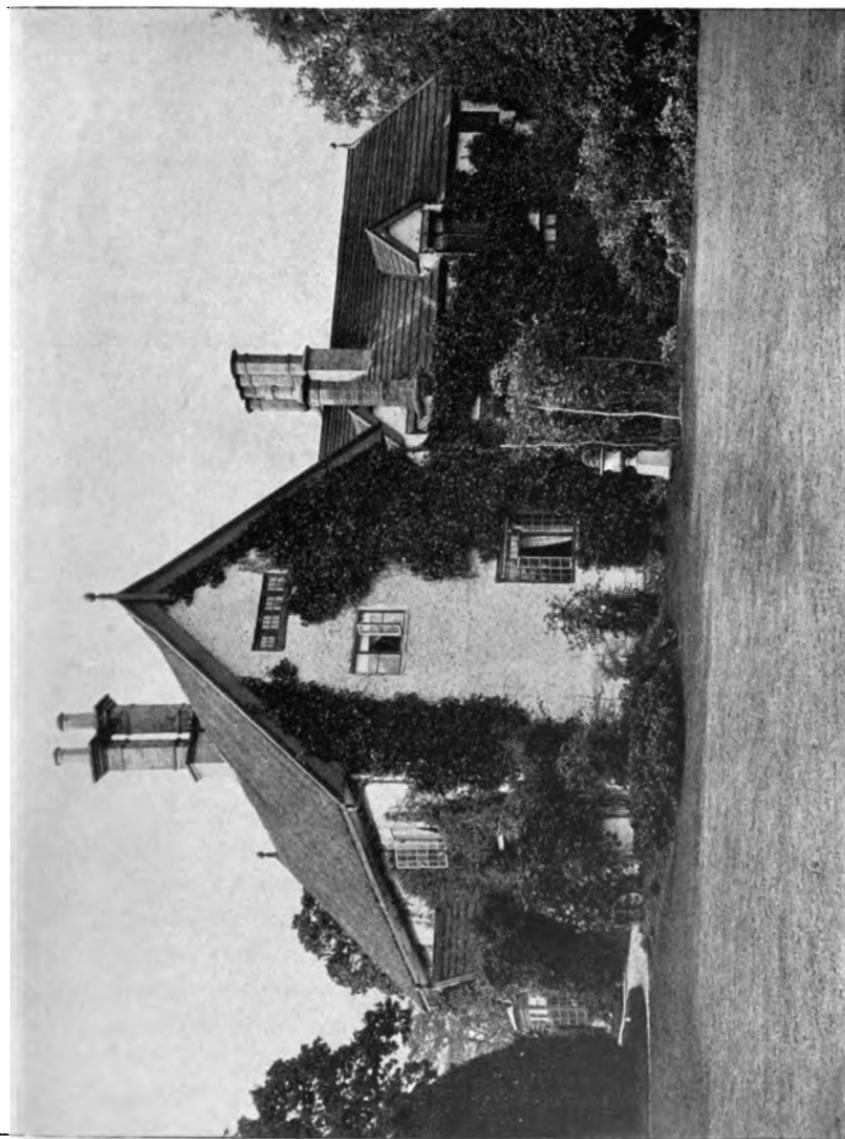
## GROUND PLAN

SCALE OF 10 5 10 10 20 30 FEET

P.M.C.  
delt.

Plan of the House.

SOUTH SITCH, FROM THE GARDEN.





this would have been rather an unusual position ; it seems likely that there would have been a "lean-to" at the back for pantry, etc. The entrance to the house was in the usual place opposite the "speer," or side of the large chimney recess. The chamber floor comprises three bedrooms, and in its plan seems to be unaltered, except that a passage has been cut right through the great chimney to connect this part of the house with the more modern wing at the back. In the roof there are two large rooms practically unaltered since their first erection. The original staircase is worth noticing for the very small space which it occupies. A modern architect, wrestling with the intricacies of house planning combined with limited means and space, cannot help envying his predecessors who could dispose of a whole flight of stairs from floor to floor in an area of 6 ft. 6 ins. by 3 ft. The way in which the second flight of these stairs wriggles itself up into the attics so as to give head-room both above and below is quite ingenious. To suit a more luxurious age, a second staircase of easier ascent has been added in the modern wing of the house, but in the days when a step ladder was often the only means of access to cottage bedrooms, these winding stairs were probably considered more than adequate.

The construction of the building is of a simple and substantial character. The walls rest on a stone foundation forming a plinth all round ; the framing consists of principal upright timbers from 8 ins. to 10 ins. square and spaced at 4 ft. 6 ins. to 5 ft. apart, framed into heads and cills and stiffened in the usual manner by diagonal braces at the angles ; between these are framed the intermediate timbers, about 7 ins. in breadth and little more than that distance apart ; the spaces between the timbers have originally, of course, been filled in with lath and plaster, but, as has been before mentioned, the whole of the exterior has since been covered with a coating of rough-cast or pebble-dashed cement. If this coating were removed it is easy to picture the pretty effect of the black and white building, surrounded by its old-fashioned garden and background of fine old trees. Whether it would really be desirable to remove it is, however, question-

able. It is impossible to say how the original plastering between the timbers is carried. At Somersall Herbert Hall, probably the

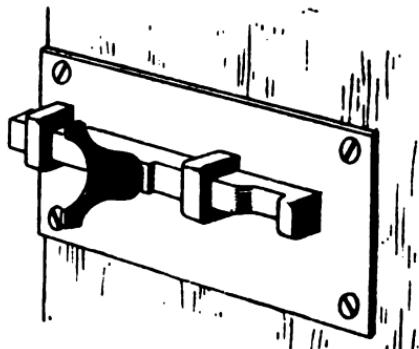
finest timber building in Derbyshire, the timbers are grooved about an inch back from both faces, and short oak laths are slipped into these grooves to carry the plaster; but this must have been rather a troublesome method, as each lath required somewhat careful fitting.

Both the chamber and attic floors are carried by heavy stop-chamfered oak beams running through the centre of the house from end to end and supporting the smaller floor joists. The floors are the ordinary "plaster

Door made of yew tree wood.

floor" of the district; these were formed by laying reeds across the joists, on which was spread a layer of floor plaster, a coarse quality of calcined gypsum, sometimes mixed with crushed brick or other material; this was usually finished to a thickness of about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ins. and trowelled to a smooth face. These plaster floors were in common use in Derbyshire and the neighbouring counties up to the middle of the last century; before the introduction of the power-driven circular saw, when every board had to be laboriously cut by hand over a pit, floor-boards were an expensive luxury only found in first-class work.

The main entrance door is original, and a good example of the heavy studded



Bolt on door.

type, but, possibly in the eighteenth century, the upper portion has been glazed to light - the entrance and stairs. The furnishings were no doubt added on the occasion of this alteration. The door at the foot of the attic stairs is also worth noting for the quaint wooden bolt by which it is secured. Some of the other doors, which can scarcely be so old as the house, seem like a rude attempt by country joiners to imitate a higher class of work than that to which they were accustomed; from outside they look like ordinary eighteenth century panelled doors,



THE CHIMNEY IN THE ATTIC.  
South Sitch

but when opened they are found to be made in two thicknesses, the panels being formed of oak boards nailed to the back of the framing; some of these have early metal work fastenings, such as an iron handle to the drawing-room door, and a wrought-iron bolt of unusual design to that of one of the bedrooms. The only windows that have not been altered at one time or another are the four little square lights high up in the south gable.

One of the most interesting features of the house is the great timber and plaster chimney in the attic; this is now crowned

externally with a brick chimney stack, and it is difficult to say how it originally finished above the thatched roof. A wooden chimney seems, according to our modern ideas, a very dangerous contrivance, and there is no doubt that in the days of timber building fires were of very frequent occurrence, but it has to be remembered that with wood fires on an open hearth and with a wide chimney the heat would never be very great. A plastered chimney was taken down about ten years ago in a very old cottage at Little Eaton, and the timbers showed but slight traces of the action of the fire.

Not the least pleasant feature of South Sitch is the delightful old-fashioned garden, with its well kept turf and sheltering belt



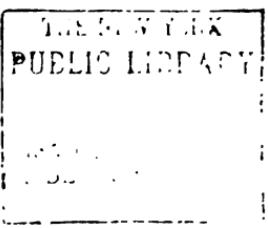
Stems of Trees.

of trees, which contains a curiosity in its yew arbour, well shown in one of the accompanying photographic plates. This was fashioned of seven yew trees planted to form three sides of a square, the fourth being left as an entrance; the boughs of the trees have been arched over and grafted into the stems of their neighbours opposite and on each side, so that each tree now draws nourishment from the roots of the others. It would be interesting to ascertain the date of this very unusual example of the gardener's art. Topiary work was popular at the time when the house was built, and was revived in the days of Queen Anne.

In the *sich* or dell of the garden winds a tiny stream, which nevertheless supplies a large fishpond and a fountain in its

THE YEW TREE ARBOUR.





course. Originally there were two fishponds, but that opposite the house has long ago been drained and planted. These ponds are probably survivals of the time when even an older house stood at South Sitch, for in mediæval days fishponds were an almost necessary adjunct to a manor house. At Hulland, for instance, three or four miles away, the ancient moated hall has gone, and the moat is dry, but the fine series of fishponds, constructed, to quote an ancient charter, "where the place gives opportunity," remain to remind us of an age when fresh-water fish formed an important item in the larder of a self-contained community.

In these days, though, thanks to our Archaeological Societies, our more monumental antiquities are generally well cared for, the buildings of a humbler but not less interesting class are rapidly disappearing to make way for more pretentious, but not always more comfortable, houses. Our thanks should, therefore, be given to anyone who will undertake the trouble and sometimes the expense of maintaining them. May South Sitch always have an owner who will lovingly preserve it so long as its old wooden walls will hold together.



The Fishpond.

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For the photographic plates illustrating this article we are indebted to Mr. A. Victor Haslam, and for the small photographs and the sketch of the bolt to Mr. J. Somes Storey.

## The Religious Pension Roll of Derbyshire, temp. Edward VI.

By REV. J. CHARLES COX, LL.D., F.S.A.



THOSE who have but slightly studied the question of Henry VIII.'s destruction of the monasteries generally hold the opinion that all, or almost all, the dispossessed religious—whether canons, monks, friars, or nuns—received comfortable pensions; and in this view they are supported by two or three of our national historians who ought to have known better. The facts, however, of the case lead to very different conclusions.

To begin with, it should be recollect ed that the terms of the Act of Parliament, passed in February, 1536, for the suppression of all monasteries possessed of an income of under £200 a year, merely provided for an annual pension being secured "to every chief head and governor of every such religious house."<sup>\*</sup> As to the rest of the community, the Act gave them the choice of being committed to a larger monastery of the same order, or to have their "capacities," with "some convenient charity disposed to them towards their living." By having their capacities was meant permission to act as secular clergy. The largest sum ever given by way of charity to the ejected of 1536 was 40s., but the men usually had a priest's gown also given them, and the nuns such apparel as was worn by ordinary secular women.

Moreover, the royal visitors appointed in 1535, the chief of whom were the evil-lived Doctors Legh and Layton, appear to

---

\* 27 Henry VIII., cap. 28.

have strenuously carried out the order at once to eject from the monasteries all under twenty-four years of age, or who had been professed under twenty. This two-fold enactment would at once cast forth penniless at least a fourth of the members of religious communities.

So far as Derbyshire was concerned, the Act for dissolving the smaller houses ought to have extinguished all save the Austin Abbey of Darley, which was the only religious house in the county that had a larger income than £200 a year; its annual value at that period was estimated at £258 13s. 4d. But among the almost incredibly mean ways adopted by the Crown and its agents for squeezing as much as possible out of the religious houses, was the encouraging the smaller houses to contract out of the first Suppression Act by big fines, well knowing all the time that the suppression would shortly become universal. In Derbyshire this odious action was carried out in two cases. The Black Canons of Repton obtained the royal grant to remain undissolved by paying into the Treasury the sum of £266 13s. 4d., and the White Canons of Dale a like favour on payment of £166 13s. 4d.\*

Of the smaller religious houses whose suppression was carried out in 1536, the ex-prior of Breadsall received a pension of £3 6s. 8d.,† and the ex-prior of Gresley £6.‡ In the latter case two canons also received £5 16s. 8d. each, but that was on account of their serving the respective vicarages of Lullingston and Gresley, which they were called upon to resign. No record has been found of any pensions to the communities of Beauchief Abbey§ or of King's Mead Nunnery.

The great body of friars, who were not dissolved in the earlier suppression, were all sent forth, as were the Dominicans of Derby, penniless.

\* Gasquet's *Henry VIII. and the English Monasteries*, ii., 529-30.

† Aug. Offic. Misc. Books, cxxxii., f. 196.

‡ *Ibid.*, ff. 37b, 53b.

§ Beauchief Abbey had an average of 15 canons; it was surrendered on 4th February, 1536. Pegge's *Beauchief*, 202.

Nor must it be forgotten that in the general suppression of 1538, those who had taken refuge in the larger houses of their Orders when their own were dissolved, found themselves incapable of receiving pensions, for it was expressly provided that those only were to be pensioned who had been inmates of the particular house for a long time (*diu antea*).

Again, it was distinctly laid down that those only who made "voluntary surrender" to the King were to be pensioned. In several cases, where there was passive resistance—there was no such instance in Derbyshire—the religious were ejected in complete beggary.

Altogether it may be safely estimated that less than half the members of the suppressed religious communities received pensions throughout England, and such was certainly the case in Derbyshire.

Darley Abbey surrendered on 22nd October, 1538. The surrender was signed by Thomas Rage, abbot; William Stanbanke, prior; Richard Machyn, sub-prior; and by ten other canons, namely, Walter Rey, William Sawter, Thomas Haryson, Thomas Trippet, Edward Cradocke, Thomas Coste, Henry Hey, William Holiley, Nicholas Jevons, and Henry Cosst.\* Two days later the pension list was drawn up, whereby £50 a year was assigned to the abbot, £6 13s. 4d. to the prior, £6 each to the sub-prior and two other canons, £5 6s. 8d. to each of three canons, and £5 to each of the remaining five canons.†

Repton Priory surrendered on 25th October, 1538, when the priorship was vacant. The surrender was signed by Ralph Clerke, sub-prior, and by eight other canons, namely, John Wirksworth, *alias* Wood, Thomas Strynger, James Yong, John Peter, Thomas Pratt, Thomas Webstar, Robert Ward, and Thomas Abell.‡ On the following day the pension list was drawn up, whereby £6 a year was assigned to the sub-prior, and sums varying from £5 6s. 8d. to £4 to nine other canons,

\* Dep. Keeper's Reports, viii., app. 2, 19.

† Letters and Papers Henry VIII., xiii. (2), 839.

‡ Dep. Keeper's Reports, viii., app. 2, 38.

that is to one more than those who had signed the surrender. In the pension list they are specified (evidently one or two *aliases*) as John Wood, Thomas Stringar, James Yonge, John Ashby, Thomas Pratt, Thomas Webster, Robert Warde, Thomas Brauncetoun, and Thomas Cordall.\*

Dale Abbey surrendered on 24th October, 1538. The surrender was signed by John Bebe, abbot, Richard Wheytteley, prior, and fifteen other canons, namely, John Cadmon, Richard Hawston, Thomas Bargshaw, William Smyth, John Bank, George Cokke, Ralph Harison, Robert Harvey, John Shemeld, Robert Wylson, James Cheriholme, James Clutun, John Bate-man, Robert Gerratt, and Roger Page.† On 30th October, 1538, the pension list was put forth, whereby £26 13s. 4d. was assigned to the abbot, £5 6s. 8d. to the prior and to five canons, £5 each to three canons, £2 16s. 8d. to each of three canons, £2 to two, and 16s. 6d. to one.

The priory of St. James's, Derby, was but a cell of the great Cluniac Abbey of Bermondsey. When Bermondsey was suppressed a pension of £7 was assigned to the prior of St. James's, but nothing apparently to the few monks who kept him company.

The royal meanness with regard to these pensions was almost incredible, for the amounts were made subject to deductions on account of all subsidies granted to the Crown by Parliament. A tenth part was withheld for that reason in the very first year after the general dissolution. Two years later, a fourth part was abstracted from the pensions "of all the late religious persons having £20 and upward," and when the half-year was due, on 25th March, 1543, the religious only received one quarter of the annual payment. By these two methods Henry, within a few years after granting the pensions, retained for himself out of that very fund the sum of £9,443 15s. 6d.‡

\* Letters and Papers Henry VIII., xiii. (2), 839.

† Dep. Keeper's Report, viii., app. 2, 18.

‡ Harleian MSS. 604, f. 108; Aug. Off. Treas. Roll, ii., 45-48. Cited by Gasquet, ii., 465-6.

There was also a definite reduction made of 4d. on each quarterly payment, by the officials of the Augmentation Office in London, or by the royal receiver of monastic properties appointed in different parts of the country. In the earlier days after the dissolution but few of the pensioners had to visit London to obtain their instalments, as there were official "receivers of augmentations" in almost every county or group of counties; but as time went on and the monastic spoils became absorbed, the numbers of those who were obliged to go to headquarters or to send authorised agents materially increased, with the effect of still further reducing the amounts.

After a few years' experience of the pension system, it was found that pressing necessity or the cajoling of unprincipled speculators had caused various of the disbanded religious to part with their pension-securing patents or certificates for small sums of ready money, "supplanting them to their utter undoing." To prevent this evil an Act was passed in the third year of Edward VI., entitled, "An Act against the crafty and deceitful buying of pensions from the late monasteries."\* By this statute it was provided that all persons who had obtained pension patents, to which they were not entitled, were to restore them within six months, when they were to receive back what they had originally paid; but if they failed to restore it the grant was to be forfeited, and future payment made to the original holder. By the same statute all officials and receivers were ordered to pay all pensions on request under a penalty of £5, and if they demanded more than the legal fee, they were to forfeit ten times the amount taken.

To secure the due working of this Act, and to check all kinds of pension frauds, commissions were appointed to hold full inquiries in each county. Most of the reports of these county pension commissioners are extant, but some of those are imperfect. Among them is the interesting and full report for Derbyshire, to which, so far as I am aware, no one has

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\* 2 and 3 Edward VI., cap. 7.

hitherto referred, and I believe it is now printed for the first time.\*

Appended to the report is the statement or confession of William Bolles, in his own hand, acknowledging to "the crafty and deceitful buying of pensions" or annuities in two several cases. It may be as well to put on record a few facts relative to this man who thus abused a position of trust. He dates his letter from Belvoir Castle, perhaps to overawe the commissioners, but his place of residence was at Felley, Nottinghamshire. William Bolles came from London as one of Cromwell's numerous agents to help in the work of monastic suppression. In April, 1536, he was appointed receiver of monastic spoils for the Crown for the counties of Derby, Nottingham and Cheshire, at a salary of £20, with "profits," that is to say, with a variety of fees and perquisites. In August of that year, when acting as receiver for Beauchief Abbey, he managed to secure several plots of land for himself. In addition to obtaining other small Crown grants of monastic lands,† he was able to obtain the grant of the house and site of Felley priory, turning the conventional buildings and church into his residence. He was also the receiver of all the plundered church plate and valuables throughout Derbyshire. In 1540, he was

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\* Exch. Accts., K. R. Bundle lxxvi., No. 12.

† "Grant to Wm. Bolles out of the particular receivers of the Court of Augmentations and to Lucy his wife in consideration of the sum of £236 10s. of the house and site of the late priory of St. Mary, Felley, Notts., with all its lands in Felley and Annesley in as full a manner as Christopher Bolton, the late Prior, held the same."

(Pat. Rolls 30 Henry VIII., pt. vi., M. 19, 1 Sept.)

The pedigree of Wm. Bolles is recorded in the Visitations of Notts., 1569 and 1614, where he is represented as the son of "William Bolle, alias Bolls of Wortham in Co. Suff., descended out of the house of Bolles of Haugh in com. Linc." He was, in fact, "descended out of" the *first* Bolles of Haugh, being a son of John Bolle, High Sheriff for Co. Linc., 16 Edward IV. (1476), by his marriage with Katherine, daughter and co-heir of Richard Haugh, of Haugh, Co. Linc. He bought a portion of the estate of Osberton, near Worksop, Co. Notts., from one of his brother Commissioners, viz., from Robert Dighton "one of the jobbers in the estates of the dissolved religious houses." The family "ultimately became possessed of the whole of Osberton, where they lived for several generations" (Thoroton). William Bolles died at Osberton in his 88th year and was buried at Worksop 5th April, 1583 (Registers). A portion of an old window containing the first four generations of this family in pedigree form is preserved in the Museum at Osberton.—ED.

one of the King's commissioners for receiving the surrender of the collegiate church of Southwell. Bolles' avarice and cunning in securing Derbyshire monastic annuities was not his only venture in that field, for the Nottinghamshire commissioners found that he was holding the pension patent of a religious of Worksop priory.\*

It will be noticed in the report that those receiving annuities, as distinct from pensions, were very numerous, and survived in 1548 in larger numbers than the religious. This may be readily accounted for, as the annuitants were, as a rule, men in far better and more easy circumstances as compared with the ejected pensioners. Who were these annuitants? In the vast majority of cases they were friends of the King's visitors and commissioners, occasionally local magnates, but oftener humbler folk, who belauded Cromwell and his agents and endeavoured to help them in their suppressive work. The very last use, save sealing the surrender, to which the common seals of the religious houses were frequently put, sometimes even on the very day of the surrender, was the granting of these deceitful and crafty annuities, whereby the commissioners were enabled to recompense their tools. In a very small minority of cases, such as that of the corrodty† of Agnes Smythe at 40s. a year, the annuity was one which had been genuinely granted by the Darley convent in reward for some special grant or service. It would also appear that the old annual gift to one Elias Ragge‡ of a coat of the best quality, by the same house, was also continued.

If we look back to the arrangements made by the commissioners on the days when they granted the pensions for the three houses suppressed in 1538, we shall find that these annuities had then their origin, and were not granted, as might have been supposed, to the servants of the convents. In the case of Darley, for the surrender of which Dr. Legh, with William Cavendish as

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\* Letters and Papers Henry VIII., xi., 216; xiii. (1), 1520; xiii. (2), 491; xvi., 93, 275; xvii., 220; xviii. (1), 226, etc.

† See page 21, note.

‡ See page 30.

accountant, acted as commissioner, they had the face to write down "Mr. Doctor Legh" as an annuitant for £6 13s. 4d. The Earl of Shrewsbury was entered as an annuitant for £3 6s. 8d., and forty-one others for smaller sums, running up the total sum to be paid out of monastic property to secular pensioners to the annual sum of £69 7s. 2d. The same commissioners had the arrangements of the dissolution of Repton and Dale in their hands; in the former case they put twelve civilians on the annuity list to the amount of £22 18s., and in the latter case twelve others to the amount of £18 13s. 4d.

It is some satisfaction to find that Legh and Cavendish got into serious trouble over the winding up of the accounts of the suppression of these three Derbyshire and a few other midland houses, it being alleged that the latter had made entries after the clerks had withdrawn.\*

It only remains to add that the larger portion of this report is concerned with the pensions assigned to those who held chantry or collegiate or hospital preferments, and gives fresh information in several cases, particularly as regards the College of All Saints. The Act for securing the surrender of these to the King was passed in 1545; but Henry VIII. died before much of this destruction had been carried out, and its completion was left to his successor, Edward VI.† Letters patent, with the great seal of the Court of Augmentations, were issued on 22 June, 2 Edw. VI., by Sir Walter Mildmay and Robert Keylwaye, general commissioners for the purpose, to fifty-seven different incumbents or ministers of suppressed colleges, chantries, free chapels, and stipendiary priests in the County of Derby.‡

\* Letters and Papers Henry VIII., xiii. (2), 1233.

† Further particulars as to each of these suppressed chantries, etc., can be found in the four volumes on the *Notes on the Churches of Derbyshire*.

‡ Aug. Office Accts., Exch., K. R. Bundle lxxv., No. 8.

## PENSION COMMISSION, COUNTY OF DERBY. 1548.

Edward the Sixt by the grace of God King of England France & Ireland &c To our right trusty and well beloved Sr William Cavendisse knight Treasurer of our Chambre Sr John Byron knight Sr John Poite knight and Thos Powtrelle esquier send greeting Know ye that for the good opynion we have reposed in your wisdomes and dexterities we have ordeyned named constituted and appointed you to be our Commissioners giving to you thre or two of you full power and authorite to assemble yourselves in such and so many places in our Countie of Derby as to your discretions shalbe thought convenient and to enquire as well by the othes of honest and lawfull persons of our said countie as by all other wayes and meanes semyng to your discretions convenient for the tryall of the truthe in theise matters followinge ffirste ye shall enquire how many of the late Abbots Priours Abbesses Priresses Monkes Channons ffryers nonnys Incumbents and other mynster of any Abbey Priory hospital howse of ffryers colleges chauntries ffree chapels guilds or ffraternityes and stipendiary priestes or eny other having rent chardge annuytie or pencion going oute or charged of any Abbey Priory hospital &c or out of any their possessions for term of life mentioned in a Sedule or book hereunto annexed be or shalbe at the tyme of your session deade and what time and where every of them died Also how many of the said persons named in the said Sedule be unpaid of their annuyties or pensions and for how long tyme and for what occasion they be so long unpaid. Also ye shall enquire how many of them have sole granted and assigned over their annuyties or pencions to whome when and for what somes of money the same sales grants & assignments over were made And further we give you full power and authorite by theis presents to call before you at such tymes and places as ye shall appoint within our said countie as well all and every the persons in the said Sedule mentioned as all and every other person whome ye shall thinke convenient and to examine them & every

of them of the premisses as well by their corporall othes and sight of their patents or otherwise by your discretions And herein we will and command you and every of you to endevor yourselves with all dylygence for the speedie & perfecte accomplishmente of the premisses and that ye thre or two of you shall satisfie us of your doings and proceedings herein distinctly and plainly into our court of Augmentations & Revenues of our Crown by writing in parchment subscribed with your hands & sealed with your seallys or with the seals of two of you at the least the morow next after the feast of St Martin next comyng together with the Commission Straitly cherging & commanding as well the Sheriff of our said Countie as all other our officers & mynisters in the said county to be attendaunt ayding and assisting to you in theexecution of the premisses as they tender our pleasure & will answer to the contrary In witness whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent & sealed with the great seal of our Court of Augmentations & Revenues &c 1st Sep<sup>t</sup> in the 6<sup>th</sup> yeer of our reign

[Letter attached to the Report.]

To the right worshipful S<sup>r</sup> William Caudisshe [Cavendish] S<sup>r</sup> John Porte & Master Thos Powtrell esquier and others Commis<sup>r</sup>s of our sovereyn lord the King for examynation of the patents of annuities pensions & others

Right worshipful &c understanding that you (among others whom I know not) ar in Commyssyon for thexamination of sondry paymentes whereof Robert Goche esquier the Kyngs majestys receivor in the Counte of Derby take allowance at Mychelmas the 5<sup>th</sup> Edwd VI As others (& I unworthy) ar in this shire of Not, pleeseth you to be advertised inasmuche as I bought of Robert Ragge of Derby goon a sixe yeres past for the some of twenty nobles or therabout one annuytie of fowrtie shillings by yere graunted owte of the late suppressed Abbey of Derley to the name of the said Robert. And also haue another anuytie of fourtye shillyngs by yere graunted by the late Prior & Convent of Repington to my own name of the

which said two annuyties I am onpaid for two hooll years endid at Mychelmas last past for that ther are reconyngs betwixt the said receyvor and me moreover I bought one other annuytie graunted by the said late prior and convent of Repyngton to one Adam Bardissey for the which as I remember I paid six poundes and ye shall understand as I am creditly informed (by my lord Chaloner whose servant the said Adam Bardissey was) he the said Adam died of the swet after th Annunciation of our Lady the 5<sup>th</sup> yere aforesaid And am owing for one half yere due at the said Annunciation for the cause above written Theis are to praye you of your lurful favours in the premises and to pardon me that I cannot personally wate upon you as I gladly wold (if Laissur wold permyt it) and if I can do for you or any of yours the lik pleasure you shall comaund me And thus praying you to give order unto this bringar Thomas Comyn my servant I rest at your comandemente From Belvoir Castel this last day but one of October (30th Oct) 1552 6 Ed 6 with the hand of yours to comaunde as before

Wm Bolles

Accounts &  
Exchequer K R  
[Report Translated.]  
County of Derby

Fees Annuities Pensions & Corrodres paid by Robert Goche esquire Receivor of the Court of Augmentations & Revenues of the Royal Crown in the said County in the Account of the said Receivor determined for the year finishing at the feast of St. Michael Archangel as appears by particulars below.

Fee of the Officer—John Beamond esquire surveyor of the lord King in the said county of Derby at £13 6 8 per ann ... ... ... nil because not paid
Gresley—Pension of John Okeley late Prior there at £6 per ann ... £6

Bradsall park—Annuity of William

Dethycke esquire at 40<sup>s</sup> per ann... 40<sup>s</sup>

Beawchayff—Annuity of Ellen Oxpringe

at 20<sup>s</sup> per ann ... ... ... 30<sup>s</sup> for 1½ yrs

Derley.

Pension of Thomas Harrison\* at 106<sup>s</sup> 8<sup>d</sup>

per ann ... ... ... ...

Richard Machill at £6 per ann ... 6*li*

William Sandbanke at £6 13 4 per ann 6.13.4 } £25

Thomas Tofte at 100<sup>s</sup> per ann ... 100<sup>s</sup>

Trustram Banfford at 40<sup>s</sup> per ann ... 40<sup>s</sup>

Annuity of Herman Curte at 20<sup>s</sup> per ann 20<sup>s</sup>

William Harrison at 20<sup>s</sup> per ann ... 20<sup>s</sup>

Richard Poole at 20<sup>s</sup> per ann ... ... 20<sup>s</sup>

Alice Bayley at 20<sup>s</sup> per ann ... ... 20<sup>s</sup>

Gilbert Thacker at 40<sup>s</sup> per ann ... ... 40<sup>s</sup>

Robert Warmyngton at 40<sup>s</sup> per ann ... 40<sup>s</sup>

Thomas Brodeshawe (Bradshawe) at 40<sup>s</sup>

per ann ... ... ... ... 40<sup>s</sup>

Alice Lumley at 26<sup>s</sup> 8<sup>d</sup> per ann ... ... 13<sup>s</sup> 4<sup>d</sup> first half of year

John Cokerham at 53<sup>s</sup> 4<sup>d</sup> per ann ... 53<sup>s</sup> 4<sup>d</sup>

Elizeus Ragge at 20<sup>s</sup> per ann ... ... 20<sup>s</sup>

Peter Pole at 20<sup>s</sup> per ann ... ... 20<sup>s</sup>

Richard Waters at 40<sup>s</sup> per ann ... ... 40<sup>s</sup>

Robert Ragge at 40<sup>s</sup> per ann ... ... nil because not paid

Anne Ragge at 66<sup>s</sup> 8<sup>d</sup> per ann ... ... 66<sup>s</sup> 8<sup>d</sup>

Robert Barker at 20<sup>s</sup> per ann ... ... 20<sup>s</sup>

Hugh Wilson at 20<sup>s</sup> per ann ... ... 20<sup>s</sup>

Edward Merynge at 40<sup>s</sup> per ann ... ... 40<sup>s</sup>

Thomas Sutton at 20<sup>s</sup> per ann ... ... 40<sup>s</sup> for 2 years

George Eyre at £6 13 4 per ann ... 6*li* 13 4

John Skelton at 26<sup>s</sup> 8<sup>d</sup> per ann ... ... 26<sup>s</sup> 8<sup>d</sup>

†Corridy of Agnes Smythe at 40<sup>s</sup> per ann... 40<sup>s</sup>

\* Thomas Harrison, ex-canon of Darley Abbey, died in 1558; he was buried at St. Alkmund's, Derby; he is entered in the register as "presbiter."

† A Corrody was a yearly allowance in food and chambers, sometimes commuted for money, granted by a convent for services rendered; it was usually granted to old persons who assigned their property to the convent on condition of a life maintenance.

John Brampton at 66<sup>s</sup> 8<sup>d</sup> per ann ... 66<sup>s</sup> 8<sup>d</sup>

Sum £68 6<sup>s</sup> 8<sup>d</sup>

Dale.

Fee of William & Henry Zacheverell

Stewards of all the possessions there

at 26<sup>s</sup> 8<sup>d</sup> per ann ... ... ... 53<sup>s</sup> 4<sup>d</sup> for 2 yeres

Pension of Ralph Harrison at 100<sup>s</sup> per

ann ... ... ... ... 100<sup>s</sup>

John Cadman at 106<sup>s</sup> 8<sup>d</sup> per ann ... 106<sup>s</sup> 8<sup>d</sup>

John Banks at 100<sup>s</sup> per ann ... ... 100<sup>s</sup>

Richard Wetherby at 106<sup>s</sup> 8<sup>d</sup> per ann ... 106<sup>s</sup> 8<sup>d</sup>

James Cleiton at 40<sup>s</sup> per ann ... ... 40<sup>s</sup>

Gregory (George) Coke at 100<sup>s</sup> per ann 50<sup>s</sup> for first  $\frac{1}{2}$  yeer

Richard Halsame at 106<sup>s</sup> 8<sup>d</sup> per ann ... 106<sup>s</sup> 8<sup>d</sup>

John Shelmefeld at 66<sup>s</sup> 8<sup>d</sup> per ann ... 66<sup>s</sup> 8<sup>d</sup>

John Bateman at 40<sup>s</sup> per ann ... ... 20<sup>s</sup> for first  $\frac{1}{2}$  year

Robert Gerard at 16<sup>s</sup> 8<sup>d</sup> per ann ... 16<sup>s</sup> 8<sup>d</sup>

James Conyholme at 66<sup>s</sup> 8<sup>d</sup> per ann ... 66<sup>s</sup> 8<sup>d</sup>

Annuity of John Willoughbye at 20<sup>s</sup> per

ann ... ... ... ... nil because not paid

Edward Thacker at 53<sup>s</sup> 4<sup>d</sup> per ann ... 53<sup>s</sup> 4<sup>d</sup>

Adam Bardsley at 20<sup>s</sup> per ann ... ... 20<sup>s</sup>

Nicholas (Richard) Powtrell at 20<sup>s</sup> per ann 20<sup>s</sup>

Sum £46 6 8

Repyngdon.

Pension of Thomas Webster at 100<sup>s</sup> per

ann ... ... ... ... nil because not paid

Ralph Clarke at £6 per ann ... ... £6

Thomas Prate at 100<sup>s</sup> per ann ... ... 100<sup>s</sup>

Robert Warde at £4 per ann ... ... £4

Thomas Stringer at 106<sup>s</sup> 8<sup>d</sup> per ann ... 106<sup>s</sup> 8<sup>d</sup>

Thomas Cordall at 106<sup>s</sup> 8<sup>d</sup> per ann ... 106<sup>s</sup> 8<sup>d</sup>

Annuity of John Smythe at 40<sup>s</sup> per ann 20<sup>s</sup> for first  $\frac{1}{2}$  yeer

Robert Clarke at 13<sup>s</sup> 4<sup>d</sup> per ann ... 20<sup>s</sup> for one year

Richard Haye at 40<sup>s</sup> per ann ... ... 20<sup>s</sup> for first  $\frac{1}{2}$  yeer

William Bolles at 40<sup>s</sup> per ann ... ... nil because not paid

Thomas Bradshawe at 53<sup>s</sup> 4<sup>d</sup> per ann ... 53<sup>s</sup> 4<sup>d</sup>  
 Sum £31 6 8

The late Priory of St John of Jerusalem.\*

Annuity of Robert Machell at 56<sup>s</sup> 8<sup>d</sup> per  
 ann ... ... ... ... 56<sup>s</sup> 8<sup>d</sup>

Fee of Henry Zacheverell Steward of all  
 the possessions there at 40<sup>s</sup> per ann £4 for two years  
 Sum £6 16 8

COLLEGES CHANTRIES & GILDS WITH LAND OBITS ETC IN SAID  
 COUNTY.

Pension of Richard Machyn priest late  
 celebrating in the church of Yol-  
 grave 4<sup>li</sup> per ann ... ... ... 4<sup>li</sup>

William Fysher one of the incumbents of  
 the Chantry of Boylston at 64<sup>s</sup> per  
 ann ... ... ... ... 64<sup>s</sup>

William Bondy Incumbent of the chantry  
 of Merstone at £4 17 10 per ann ... 48<sup>s</sup> 11<sup>d</sup> for first  $\frac{1}{2}$  year

Ralph Corke one of the incumbents of the  
 Chantry of Boylstone 64<sup>s</sup> per ann ... 64<sup>s</sup>

John Maryowe Incumbent of the Chantry  
 of St Nicholas & St Katherine in  
 Criche at £6 13 4 per ann ... ... £6 13 4

Robert White incumbent of the chantry  
 of Alfreton at £6 per ann ... £6

Edward Benette one of the incumbents of  
 the chantry in Hough at 42<sup>s</sup> 8<sup>d</sup>  
 per ann ... ... ... 42<sup>s</sup> 8<sup>d</sup>

Richard Newbold at 100<sup>s</sup> per ann one of  
 the priests of the Guild of Chester-  
 feld ... ... ... ... 100s.

William Topley incumbent of the chantry  
 of ffeneye Bentley at £4 4/- per  
 ann ... ... ... ... £4 4/-

\* The order was suppressed in 1540, including the Derbyshire preceptory of Yeaveley (or Stydd) and Barrow.

Richard Sandall incumbent of the chantry called Babington's Chantry in Assh-					
over at 100 <sup>s</sup> per ann	...	...	100 <sup>s</sup>		
William Ragge one of the priests of the Gild of Chesterfeld at 100 <sup>s</sup> per ann	...	100 <sup>s</sup>			
William Kinge one of the priests of the Gild aforesaid at 100 <sup>s</sup> per ann	...	100 <sup>s</sup>			
John Parre incumbent of the Chantry of Alkemanton Spittle at £4 18 2 per ann	...	...	...	...	£4 18 2
Robert Bradshawe incumbent of the chantry of Saweley at 100 <sup>s</sup> per ann	100 <sup>s</sup>				
Thomas Robotham Incumbent of the chantry of Leighe at 52 <sup>s</sup> 8 <sup>d</sup> per ann	52 <sup>s</sup> 8 <sup>d</sup>				
Robert Bywater incumbent of the chantry of Werburghe in the town of Derby at £6 per ann	...	...	...	...	£6
Thomas Borough priest in the church of Walton at 65 <sup>s</sup> 3 <sup>d</sup> per ann	...	...	65 <sup>s</sup> 3 <sup>d</sup>		
Christopher Lytton one of the incumbents of the chantry of Blessed Mary in Tiddeswelle at 100 <sup>s</sup> per ann	...	...	50 <sup>s</sup> for first $\frac{1}{2}$ yeer		
Thomas Somersall incumbent of the chantry of Brampton at 71 <sup>s</sup> 4 <sup>d</sup> per ann	...	...	...	71 <sup>s</sup> 4 <sup>d</sup>	
Roger Bartilmewe priest of the late Gild of Holy Trinity in the parish of All Saints in the town of Derby at 66 <sup>s</sup> 8 <sup>d</sup> per ann	...	...	...	66 <sup>s</sup> 8 <sup>d</sup>	
Robert Swynestowe incumbent of the late Chantry of Blessed Mary in Criche at 100 <sup>s</sup> per ann	...	...	...	100 <sup>s</sup>	
Robert Handcoke one of the priests of the late Gild of Dronesfeld at £4 per ann	...	...	...	...	£4

Michaell Bridwe late incumbent of the  
 Chantry of Monyash at £ 4 13 4 per  
 ann ... ... ... ... £4 13 4

Christopher Grene one of the incumbents  
 of the chantry of Ekington at £4 10/-  
 per ann ... ... ... £4 10/-

William Oldeffeld incumbent of the late  
 chantry of Holy Cross in Bakewell  
 £6 per ann ... ... ... £6

Ralph Shawe one of the incumbents of  
 the late chantry of Chadesdon at £6  
 per ann ... ... ... 60<sup>s</sup> for first  $\frac{1}{2}$  yeer

Robert Thacker subdeacon of the late  
 college or free chapel of All Saints in  
 the town of Derby at £6 12 4 per  
 ann ... ... ... ... £6 12 4

Richard Hill incumbent of the late chan-  
 try of St Michael in Chesterfield at  
 100<sup>s</sup> per ann ... ... ... £7 10 for 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  years

Richard Jorden one of the fellows of the  
 said late College at 100<sup>s</sup> per ann ... nil because not paid

Thomas Gilbert one of the fellows of the  
 same college at 100<sup>s</sup> per ann ..... nil because not paid

Philip Durante one of the incumbents of  
 the chantry of St Michael in Chester-  
 field at 100<sup>s</sup> per ann ... ... nil because not paid

Christopher Synderbye one of the incum-  
 bents of the chantry in Tiddeshall at  
 100<sup>s</sup> per ann ... ... ... 100<sup>s</sup>

George Hawkwell incumbent of the late  
 chantry of blessed Mary in the parish  
 of St Peter in the town of Derby at  
 48<sup>s</sup> 8<sup>d</sup> per ann ... ... ... 48<sup>s</sup> 8<sup>d</sup>

John Lorde incumbent of the late chantry  
 of Bradborne at 100<sup>s</sup> per ann ... 100<sup>s</sup>

William Cartleche	incumbent of the late chantry or Gild of Chaddesdon at £6 per ann	... ... ... ... £6
Thomas Parker	one of the incumbents of the chantry of Houghe at 42 <sup>s</sup> 8 <sup>d</sup> per ann	... ... ... ... 42 <sup>s</sup> 8 <sup>d</sup>
Thomas Bronehed	at 48 <sup>s</sup> per ann incum- bent of the free chapel of Staleye	... 48 <sup>s</sup>
Edward Calton	one of the incumbents of the late chantry or Gild of Chaddes- den at 6 <sup>li</sup> per ann	... ... ... £6
Henry Jerves	incumbent of the chantry in Boyton at £4 9 4 per ann	... £4 9 4
Richard Wylkes	one of the two preben- daries of the late college or free chapel of All Saints in the town of Derby at 40 <sup>s</sup> per ann	... ... 40 <sup>s</sup>
Thomas Smythe	one of the two chief secretaries of the lord King & one of the two prebendaries of the said late college at 60 <sup>s</sup> per ann	... ... 60 <sup>s</sup>
Christopher Haslame	late incumbent of the chantry of Dronsfeld at 4 <sup>li</sup> per ann	... ... ... ... 40 <sup>s</sup> for first $\frac{1}{2}$ year
John Wymesley (Wymeslowe)	otherwise Savage incumbent of the Hospital of Castelton at 70 <sup>s</sup> per ann	... ... 70 <sup>s</sup>
Laurence Sponer	incumbent of the chantry of Blessed Mary in the church of All Saints in Derby at 100 <sup>s</sup> per ann	... 100 <sup>s</sup>
Richard Whiteworthe	one of the preben- daries of the late Gild of Chesterfeld at 100 <sup>s</sup> per ann	... ... ... 100 <sup>s</sup>
Geoffrey Glyne	late one of the prebends of the church of All Saints in Derby at 14 <sup>s</sup> 3 <sup>d</sup> per ann	... ... ... 14 <sup>s</sup> 3 <sup>d</sup>

Richard Rawson late incumbent of the  
 late chantry of St Nicholas in Nether-  
 haddon at 100<sup>s</sup> per ann ... 100<sup>s</sup>  
 Richard Holme late "cantrist" of the  
 chantry of Doveridge at £6 per ann £6  
 Miles Whitworthe late incumbent of the  
 chantry of Blessed Mary in the parish  
 at Asshover at 4<sup>li</sup> per ann ... £4  
 William Taylour one of the prebendaries  
 of the College of All Saints in Derby  
 at 14<sup>s</sup> per ann ... 14<sup>s</sup>  
 Henry Howe priest late celebrating the  
 service of Blessed Mary in the parish  
 of Hathersage at 74<sup>s</sup> per ann ... 74<sup>s</sup>  
 James Chereholme incumbent of the late  
 chantry of St Nicholas in the parish  
 of St. Peter in Derby at 53<sup>s</sup> 4<sup>d</sup> per  
 ann ... 53<sup>s</sup> 4<sup>d</sup>  
 Fees £10  
 Annuities £51 6 8  
 Sum of all the payments aforesaid in the said County of  
 Derby £360 18 7  
 whereof in pensions £294 5 3  
 Corrodies 106<sup>s</sup> 8<sup>d</sup>  
 Exam'd by me William Ryggs  
 Auditor

The certificate of John Porte knt and Thomas Powtrell  
 esquire commissioners of our sovereign lord the King by virtue  
 of his majestyez commission to them and others directed aswell  
 declaryng all those whose names hereafter followe whiche  
 appered offere us and shewed their patentes of ther  
 annuyties and pencyons what they be by yere and how  
 mych unpayed and the causez of their non payment as  
 the names of the others whych did not appere whose note  
 is made over ther heedes non comporant As also all those  
 whyche be dead And when and where they dyed with the

names of them whych have assygned over or sold ther petents and upon what consideration as hereafter more at large may appere made at Derby the syxt day of Novembre in the sixt yere of the raign of our most drad souerayn lord Edward the sixt by the grace of God Kyng of England ffrance and Irelond defender of the ffaythe and in earth supreme head of the church of England and also of Irelond

John Beamond esquire surveyor of the county of Derby does not appear

Monastery of Gresley

John Okeley late prior there for pension

£6 per ann: in arrears for one year  
who seythe upon his othe was for that  
M<sup>r</sup> Gooche sayd he had a commys-  
sion for the first half yere to stey the  
payment thereof until the Kyng's  
mejestyez pleasure were knownen

Bradsall Park

William Dethyck esquire for annuity 40<sup>s</sup>

per ann

Beawchiff

Elena Oxpring does not appear

The Earl of Shrewsbury chief steward of  
all the possessions there does not  
appear

Monastery of Derley

Thomas Harrison for pension per ann

£ 5 6 8 in arrears for one year who  
upon his othe seyth was as John  
Okeley affore hath seyd.

Richard Machill for pension £6 in arrears  
for half a year

William Sandbanke for pension per ann

£ 6 13 4 in arrears for half a year

Thomas Tofte for pension per ann £6  
who ys the same man whiche is

entred in the Sedule Thomas Tofte  
as S<sup>r</sup> William Sandbanke Thomas  
Harreson both late Chanons of the  
said late Monasterye and John  
Cokeram nowe baylyff of the seyd  
dyd depose by their corporall othes  
affore us . And also they doe say  
that Thomas Tofte was also late  
chanon of the seyd howse And the  
said John Cokeram said that he payed  
hym £5 by the year 3 or 4 yeres  
togeder but the seid Tofte shewed  
no patent

Thrushram Bamfford does not appear.\*  
Herman Curtall for annuity per ann 20<sup>s</sup>  
in arrears for one year for cause as  
above

William Harryson for annuity per ann 20<sup>s</sup>  
in arrears for one year for cause as  
above

Richard Pole for annuity per ann 20<sup>s</sup>  
in arrears for one year for cause as  
John Okely has before said

Alice Beyley widow for annuity per ann  
20<sup>s</sup> in arrears for half a year

Gilbert Thacker for annuity per ann 40<sup>s</sup>  
in arrears for half a year

Robert Warmyngton does not appear

Thomas Bradshawe for annuity per ann  
40<sup>s</sup> in arrears for one year for cause  
as John Okeley has before said

Alice Lumley does not appear

John Cokerham for annuity per ann  
53<sup>s</sup> 4<sup>d</sup> in arrears for half a year

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\* In most of the cases of non-appearance, it seems fair to assume that there had been some fraud which made the nominal pensioner or annuitant afraid to face the commissioners.

Elizeus Ragge for annuity per ann 20<sup>s</sup> in  
arrears for half a year And also his  
patent ys to have a cote of the best  
cloth yerely that they house dyd gyff  
Peter Poole per ann for annuity 20<sup>s</sup> in  
arrears for one year cause by John  
Okeley before said

Richard Waters for annuity per ann 40<sup>s</sup> in  
arrears for half a year

Robert Ragge did not appere for he hath  
sold the same to William Bolles as  
appereith by this letter hereunto  
annexed

Anne Ragge now wife of Oliver Thacker  
for annuity £3 6 8 in arrears for half  
a year

Robert Berker for annuity 20<sup>s</sup> in arrears  
for one year for cause as John Okely  
has before said

Hugh Wylson for annuity 20<sup>s</sup> in arrears  
for one year for cause as John  
Okeley &c

Edward Meryng for annuity 40<sup>s</sup> in arrears  
for one year for cause as John  
Okeley &c

Thomas Sutton does not appear

Gregory Eyre who ys namyd George Eyre  
in the sedule dyed abowte pentycost  
last past

John Skelston for annuity per ann 26<sup>s</sup> 8<sup>d</sup>  
in arrears for one year for cause that  
John Okely has before said

Agnes Smythe for a corridy per ann 40<sup>s</sup>  
in arrears for one year for cause as  
John Okely &c

John Bramston for a corrodie per ann  
£3 6 8 in arrears for one year for  
cause as John Okeley &c

Monastery of Dale

Henry Sacheuerell and William Sacheuerell do not appear but Richard Blackewall esquier came affore us and deposed apon his othe that he hathe ther patent of 26<sup>s</sup> 8<sup>d</sup> rent charge at London in his studye whereby the said Henry and William are stuards of the possessions of Dale Abbey And that he hath also in lykewyse there another letter patent made to the said S<sup>r</sup> Henry Sacheuerell of 40<sup>s</sup> of yerely rent of Saynt John in Jerusalem in England of a commandrye in Derbyshire called Yevale and Barrowe whyche patent of 40<sup>s</sup> and offyce therein the said S<sup>r</sup> Henry for debyllyte of age hathe assygned over to the said Rycharde and the said S<sup>r</sup> Henry ys yet in lyffe at Morley in the countye of Derbye And the said Feez are behind for 2 years bycause M<sup>r</sup> Goche refused to paye it

Ralph Harryson for pension per ann £5 in arrears for one year for cause as John Okeley &c

John Cadman for pension per ann £5 6 8 in arrears for half a year and the seyd John shewed affore us a dede under Covent seale of the seyd house of Dale of a corrodie of 40<sup>s</sup> by yere byhynd for  $\frac{1}{2}$  a year

John Banks for pension per ann £5 in  
arrears for  $\frac{1}{2}$  a year

Richard Wheyteleyn for pension per ann  
£5 . 6 . 8 in arrears for one yeer for  
cause as John Okeley &c and further  
sayeth that ther be dead that had  
pensions further of the said house  
John Bebye last Abbot there who  
dyed at Stanley Grange in ye seyd  
countye of Derbye on Saynt  
Gregorye's day whiche shall be 12  
yeres now nexte and that Thomas  
Bagshawe dyed at lyttyll Eyton in ye  
seyd countye aboute 10 yeres now last  
past And Robert Hervye dyed at  
Alton in the countye of Stafford  
abowte 9 yeres last past and Wyllyam  
Smythe dyed at Stanley aforesaid  
abowt 10 yeres past and Robert Her-  
wood dyed abowt seven yeres past

James Cleiton has not appeared

George Cok who ys named in ye sedule  
Gregorye Coke for pension £5 in  
arrears  $\frac{1}{2}$  a year

Richard Halsume for pension per ann  
£5 6 8 in arrears for one yeer for  
cause as John Okeley &c

John Shelmefield for pension per ann  
£3 6 8 in arrears for  $\frac{1}{2}$  a year

John Bateman has not appeared

Robert Gerard has not appeared

James Conyholme for pension per ann  
£3 6 8 in arrears for one year for  
cause as John Okeley &c

John Willoughbye has not appeared

Edward Thacker for annuity per ann  
 $53^s 4^d$  in arrears for  $\frac{1}{2}$  a yeer

Adam Berdesley has not appeared

The foreseyd John Cadman seyth that  
 Rauff Hauk dyed in October in the  
 5<sup>th</sup> year of the King that now is  
 And that Rychard Wheyteley dyed  
 abowte 7 yeres past and Robert  
 Wheyteley dyed abowte 6 yeres past

Nicholas Powtrell for annuity per ann  $20^s$   
 in arrears for one year because paid  
 once a year

Monastery of Repyngdon

Thomas Webster has not appeered be-  
 cause he dyed at Kyrby in the county  
 of Leicester about the feast of the  
 Assumption B V M in 5<sup>th</sup> Edward VI.

Ralph Clerke for pension per ann £6 in  
 arrears for one year cause as John  
 Okeley &c

Thomas Pratt for pension per ann £5 in  
 arrears for one year cause as above

Robert Warde for pension per ann £4 in  
 arrears for one year cause as above

Thomas Stringer for pension per ann  
 $\text{£}5 6^s 8^d$  in arrears for one yere cause  
 as above

Thomas Cordall has not appeered

John Smythe dyed in feeb. last past and  
 was unpayed for the half yere  $20^s$  as  
 all they afforeseyd have seyd

Robert Clerke has not appered

Richard Heye for annuity per ann  $40^s$  in  
 arrears for one year and a half for  
 cause as John Okeley &c

William Bolles for annuity per ann—note  
his letter afore annexed

Thomas Bradshawe for annuity per ann  
 $\text{£}3^s\ 4^d$  in arrears for one yeer cause as  
above

The late priory of S<sup>t</sup> John of Jerusalem in England  
Robert Machell has not appeared

Henry Sacheuerell has not appeared but  
ys certefyed in Richard Blackwall's  
seying •

Yolgrave

Richard Machen for a pension per ann  $\text{£}4$   
in arrears for  $\frac{1}{2}$  a year

Chantry of Boylston

William Fyssher for pension per ann  
 $\text{£}3\ 4/-$  in arrears for one year cause  
as above

Chantry of Merston

William Bonde does not appear

Chantry of Boylston

Ralph Corke for pension per ann  $\text{£}3\ 4/-$   
in arrears for one year for cause  
abovesaid

Chantry of S<sup>t</sup> Peter & St Katherine  
in the Church of Cryche

John Merryott for pension per ann  
 $\text{£}6\ 13\ 4$  in arrears for  $\frac{1}{2}$  a year

Chantry of Alferton

Robert Wryghte for pension per ann  $\text{£}6$   
in arrears for  $\frac{1}{2}$  a year

Chantry of Hough

Edward Bennett for pension per ann  
 $42^s\ 8^d$  in arrears for  $\frac{1}{2}$  a year, but  
he shewed no patent but toke his  
othe with wytness wthy hym that y<sup>t</sup>  
was Imbesyld from hym

## Gild of Chesterfield

Richard Newbold for pension per ann £5  
in arrears for  $\frac{1}{2}$  a year

## Chantry of ffynnye (Fenny Bentley)

William Topley for pension per ann  
£4 4/- in arrears for  $\frac{1}{2}$  a year

## Chantry of Assheover

called Babyngton Chauntre

Richard Sandall for pension per ann £5  
in arreer for  $\frac{1}{2}$  a year

## Gild of Chesterfield

William Ragge for pension per ann £5  
in arrears for  $\frac{1}{2}$  a year

William Kyng for pension per ann £5  
in arrears for  $\frac{1}{2}$  a year

## Chantry of Alkemanton Spyttill

John Parre for pension per ann £4 18 2  
arrears for  $\frac{1}{2}$  a year

## Chantry of Sawley

Robert Bradshawe for pension per ann £5  
in arrears for  $\frac{1}{2}$  a year

## Chantry of Leigh

Thomas Robothom for pension per ann  
5<sup>s</sup> 8<sup>d</sup> in arrears for  $\frac{1}{2}$  year

Chantry of St Wilburgh (Werburgh) in the  
town of Derby

Robert Bywater for pension per ann £6  
in arreers for one year for cause as  
John Okely has said

## Church of Walton

Thomas Borouge for pension per ann  
£3. 5. 3 in arrears for  $\frac{1}{2}$  a year

Chantry of Blessed Mery  
in Tyddeswalle

Christopher Lytton has not appeared  
because he died about the feast of  
S<sup>t</sup> John Baptist last past as  
Sr William frost depos'd

Chantry of Brampton

Thomas Somersall for pension per ann  
£3 11 4 in arrears for  $\frac{1}{2}$  a year

Gild of Holy Trinity in the parish of All  
Saints in the town of Derby

Roger Bertylmewe for pension per ann  
£3 6 8 in arrears for one year cause  
as above

Chantry of Blessed Mary in Cryche

Robert Swynestowe for pension per ann  
£5 in arrears for  $\frac{1}{2}$  a year

Gild of Dronfield

Robert Hancoke for pension per ann £4  
in arrears for one year cause as above

Chantry of Monyasshe

Mychell Brydwell for pension per ann  
£ 4 13 4 in arrears for one year  
cause as above

Ekyngton Chantry

Christopher Grene for pension per ann  
£4 10/- in arrears for one year cause  
as above whoe seyeth upon his othe  
that Robert Hyde one of the  
chauntry prystes there dyed the 29<sup>th</sup>  
of May 3<sup>rd</sup> of Edwd 6.

Chantry of Holy Cross in Bakewell

William Oldesfeld for pension per ann  
£6 in arrears for one year cause  
abovesaid

## Chantry of Chaddsson

Ralph Shawe for pension per ann £6 in  
arreer for  $\frac{1}{2}$  a year

College or ffree chapel of All Saints in  
the town of Derby

Robert Thacker for pension per ann  
£6 13 4 in arrears for  $\frac{1}{2}$  a year

Chantry of St Michael in Chesterfield

Richard Hill for pension per ann £5 in  
arrears for one year cause as above

College of Derby

Richard Jurden for pension per ann in  
arreers for one year & a  $\frac{1}{2}$  Who upon  
upon his othe seyth that at the sup-  
pression of the seyd college there  
were thre prysts to serve the cures  
belongyng thereto whereof he was one  
and admytted to a pension of £5 by  
yere of which he cold not have allow-  
ance except he wold serve the cure  
there as affore he had done whiche  
hath not bene served under £6 13 4  
by the yere Whereupon the said  
Jurden hath opteyned a warrant from  
M<sup>r</sup> Chauncellor of thaugmentations  
to augment the same 33<sup>s</sup> 4<sup>d</sup> by yere  
in consideration that the said Jurden  
Jurden shall serve the same as  
affore he hathe done whose patent and  
warrant dothe remayne with Master  
Bygges & Master Goche for that he  
hathe not the same readye to shewe  
In arrears  $\frac{1}{2}$  a yere loke more in the  
end for the seying of Roger Bertyl-  
mewe one of the other prystes for  
servyng the cures there

Thomas Gylbert for pension per ann £5  
in arrears for 3 years whoe seyeth  
upon his othe he oft demaunded it  
and cold not gett it

Chantry of S<sup>t</sup> Michael in Chesterfield

Philip Durant whoe had a pension there  
of £5 by the yere dyed abowt  
Mydsomer 4 Edwd 6 as Richard  
Newbold reported

Chantry of Tyddeswell

Christopher Synderby for pension per ann  
£5 in arrears for  $\frac{1}{2}$  a year

Chantry of Blessed Mary in the parish of  
S<sup>t</sup> Peter in the town of Derby

Gregory Hawkeswell came affore us and  
toke his othe that he is the same man  
that ys namyd in the sedule George  
Hawkeswell who was late Incumbent  
of the seid Chauntry which was  
in value £6 18 10 And by the  
meanes of John Beaumont esquier who  
was then servveyor the said chauntry  
ys valued in M<sup>r</sup> Myldmeyes offyce  
but 56<sup>s</sup> 8<sup>d</sup> by means whereof the said  
Gregory had his pension graunted  
furth of the courte of Augmentacions  
but 48<sup>s</sup> 8<sup>d</sup> And bycause he was soe  
wronged he repayred to London to sue  
for remedye thereof havyng of his  
counsell therein one Thomas Sutton  
esquier with whom he hathe lefte his  
patent wherbye he hathe it not now  
ready to shewe in arreers for one  
yeer cause as above

## Chantry of Bradburne

John Lord hath not appeared

## Chantry or Guild of Chaddesden

William Cartelache for pension per ann  
£6 in arrears for one year cause  
as above

## Chantry of Houghe

Thomas Parker for pension per ann  
42<sup>s</sup> 8<sup>d</sup> in arrears for  $\frac{1}{2}$  a year

## Free chapel of Staleye

Thomas Bromhed for pension per ann 48<sup>s</sup>  
in arrears for one year cause as above

## Chantry or Gild of Chadesden

Edmund Calton for pension there £6 in  
arreers for one year cause as above

## Chantry of Boyton

Henry Jerves for pension per ann £4 9 4  
in arrears for  $\frac{1}{2}$  a year

Prebend of the late College or free chapel  
of All Saints in Derby

Richard Wilkes has not appeared

Thomas Smyth has not appeared

## Chantry of Dronfield

Christopher Haslame dyed in October  
5 Ed 6 and was unpaid 40<sup>s</sup> for half  
a yere as William Byng deposed upon  
his othe

## Hospital of Castelton

John Wymesley otherwise Sahaye has not  
appeared

Chantry of Blessed Mery in the  
Church of All Saints Derby

Laurence Sponer for pension per ann £5  
in arrears for  $\frac{1}{2}$  a year

## Gild of Chesterfield

Richard Whytwurth for pension per ann

£5 in arrears for  $\frac{1}{2}$  year

Prebend in the church of All Saints Derby

Geoffrey Glyne has not appeared

Chantry of St Nicholas in Nether Haddon

Richard Rawson for pension per ann £5

in arrears for one year cause as John

Okeley &c

## Chantry of Dovebrig

Richard Holme for pension per ann £6

in arrears for one year cause as above

Chantry of Blessed Mary in Asshover

Miles Whytewurth for pension per ann

£4 in arrears for  $\frac{1}{2}$  a year

Prebend in the church of All Saints Derby

William Teyly (?) has not appeared

## Chantry of Hathersage

Henry Howe for pension per ann £3 14/-

in arrears for one year cause as above

Chantry of St Nicholas in the par  
of St Peter Derby

James Cheryholme for pension per ann

53<sup>s</sup> 4<sup>d</sup> in arrears for one yere cause

as above

Those whose names hereafter follow appered affore us which  
were not named in the Sedule

## Gild of Chesterfield

William Heytcote appeared before us

who hath of the said Gild by warrant

not shown £7 10/- in arrears for  $\frac{1}{2}$   
a year

William Lache of Chesterfield shewed

affore us a patent made by Hugh

Cluwurth late Alderman of the

Gyld afforesaid of 6<sup>s</sup> 8<sup>d</sup> by yere with

a clause of distresse byhynd for 2

years for lycense he wold not gve for

it untill it came to a greater sum

## Chantry of Norton

Robert Alen for pension per ann £5 6 8  
in arrears for  $\frac{1}{2}$  a year

## Chantry of Fenny Bentlye

Thomas Bedford for pension per ann 30<sup>s</sup>  
in arrears for  $\frac{1}{2}$  a year

## College of Derby

Henry Brytylbank clerk one of the  
Chauntry prystes there sayeth upon  
his othe that he had by warrant furth  
of the same college £10 by yere and  
delivered the same warrant to Mr  
Rygges Auditor bycause he wold not  
take so great a cure upon him, his  
request was as he seythe to the seyd  
Mr Rigges to gett him a patent of £5  
by the yere And hathe bene payed  
the same £5 vntyll this last yere for  
the cause afforesaid And also Robert  
Thacker late sub Dean of the said  
College Laurence Sponer clerk Roger  
Bertylmew clerke chauntry prystes  
there and Richard Jurden clerk one  
of the fellowez there upon upon their  
othes done affirme all the premyses  
to be true

Sr William Frost of Todyngton in the  
parish of Bakewell which hath 5  
markes by the yere which goeth furth  
of a free chapell there by warrant  
not shewyd which doth remayn in the  
hands of Mr Rygges Auditor behind  
for one year cause as above

Roger Bertylmewe one other of the thre  
prystes which dothe serve the cures  
belongyng to the said College saythe

that Thomas Gylbert named in the sedule one of the fellowez of the said College bycause he cold not haue further allowance servyng the said Cure then £5 which he had for his pension wold not serve the same wherupon the perysshioners there got the seyd Roger Bertylmewe to serve the same promyssyng hym for his steypend to opteyne a warrant to the Kyng's officers to paye hym £6 13 4 by the yeer as the other hath whiche he dyd accordyngly whereof he ys behynd for one hoole yere

John Porte  
Thomas Powtrell

#### CARDINAL POLE'S PENSION ROLL.

Seven years after the drawing up of this Derbyshire pension roll of Edward VI., another inquiry was held throughout the country as to the pensions and annuities that were then being paid as the result of the various religious suppression Acts from 1536 to 1548. This inquiry produced the great parchment roll so often cited and generally known as Cardinal Pole's Pension Roll, which has been in the British Museum for nearly a century. It is dated Michaelmas, 1555 (2 and 3 Philip and Mary).\* The Derbyshire entries follow the same order as the report of 1548, and show remarkably little alteration from the return of the earlier date; only a very few of the names had dropped out.

In one particular this latter return supplements the one of Edward, for it specifies six ex-chantry priests whose pensions

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\* Add. MSS. 8,102. The skins relating to Derbyshire are numbered 45 to 50.

had been paid by the Duchy of Lancaster. They were:— William Holme, chantry priest of the Holy Rood, Wirksworth, 100s. ; George Davie, chantry priest of Scropton, £4; Thomas Haidake, chantry priest of Belper, £4; Edward Bennett, chantry priest of St. Oswald, Ashbourne, 100s. ; Robert Tarleton, chantry priest of Melbourne, 70s. ; and Thomas Russell, chantry priest of Kniveton chantry, £4.

## Little Hucklow: Its Customs and Old Houses.

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By S. O. ADDY.

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HE village of Little Hucklow, in the parish of Hope, is about midway between Bradwell and Tideswell. According to the six-inch Ordnance Survey, the ground on which the houses and their gardens stand embraces an area of rather more than seven acres. The houses are few, and are mostly built on the north and south sides of a piece of open land, which answers both for road and village green, and is called the Town Gate. The middle of this open land has been encroached on by a Sunday School, now used as a Dissenters' Chapel, built in 1854, and the owners of the various tenements have from time to time enclosed bits of the green to enlarge their homesteads. But some of the houses still abut on this open space. The road by which the houses stand goes from east to west up the hill to the top of the village, whence it still ascends in the direction of Peak Forest. Parallel to the road on the south side is a back lane, and between this lane and the road are the crofts of the houses, most of which are on the south side, and have a southern aspect. The village is nearly a thousand feet above the level of the sea, yet it is so sheltered from the prevailing wind that a crop of wheat, tall, strong, and golden, may be seen, as I am now writing, at this height. But if shelter from the wind is an advantage, the lack of water more than countervails it. Old people remember how the lads and lasses used to fetch water in the evening from a place called the

Sinings (the first "i" is long), half a mile from the village. They carried it on their heads in large *burn-cans*,\* which had a ring on the top and a handle at the side, their heads being padded with neatly-made round cushions, hollow in the middle like a quoit.

A sycamore, an elm or two, or a mountain ash grow near one or two of the homesteads, but there is hardly a tree in the fields to protect the cattle from the heat and rain. The moorland air is fresh and cool; the short, green turf springs under the feet, and there is no better pasturage for sheep and cattle. A novelist might call the place Grey Walls. The grey limestone fences that surround the narrow enclosures are very numerous, and the building of them must have been costly, for they cover the green sward for miles together like patch-work on an old bed-quilt. On a bank near Windmill, looking to the south, a number of terraces, here called *lenches*, rise one above another, as if frequent ploughing had thrown the earth down the hill. Some of the enclosures near the village are long strips placed at right angles to each other. In these *lenches* and strips we have the remains of the ancient open-field husbandry. The homesteads of the village adjoined the unenclosed moorland on the west, whence the inhabitants fetched heath to light their fires. They call this heath "kindling," and a handful of it is enough to set a fire going, without using paper, the roots being turned upwards and the match applied to the flowers or leaves. You may still see a woman dragging a great bundle of kindling with a rope for a mile or more.

The early settlers came here to dig for veins of lead, not to stub up heather and furze to make good land. This metal has been worked in the village beyond historic memory, and the discontinuance of lead-mining is said to be due not to the exhaustion of the mines, but to foreign competition, tithes, and manorial dues. The cessation of this industry has been followed by the decay of the village; nearly a third of the

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\* *Burn* is used dialectically as a shortened form of *burden*.

houses are unoccupied and ruinous, and the old men and women look back with regret to the days of their youth and manhood when, as lead-miners and little freeholders, they worked short hours in the mines, kept a cow or two each, and were as happy as the day is long.

For more than two centuries the number of houses in the township has remained stationary. When the hearth-tax was imposed between 1663 and 1689 there were fifty houses, and the inhabitants of eight of them "paid to church and poor." Of these eight persons half were Poyntons—viz., Adam Poynton, whose name occurs first in the list, and who was probably the owner of the house which I shall describe further on; and Ellis, William, and Edward Poynton. Only four persons—viz., Adam Poynton, Adam Furniss, Rowland Smith, and Willow Alleyn, had as many as two hearths each.\* In 1851 there were 49 houses and 235 inhabitants.† In the present year (1905) there are 49 houses, of which 15 are unoccupied, and 105 inhabitants.‡

No distinction is made in *Domesday* between Great and Little Hucklow, the former being locally known as Big Hucklow. The word Hucklow (in *Domesday* Hochelai, and in the *Hundred Rolls* Hokelawe) means the burial-mound of Hoca, and the older form of the word would have been *Hocan-hlāw*. Hoca, or Hocca, is a man's name, and Mr. Searle gives five examples of it in his *Onomasticon*.

There are indications that the village had an organized community of landowners at an early time. There was an officer called the headborough,§ known at a later time as the constable, and he, according to some, held two pieces of land, by way of salary, so long as he retained his office. These "headborough lands" lie in different parts of the township, and

\* From information kindly supplied by Miss Lega-Weekes.

† White's *Gazetteer of the County of Derby*, 1857, p. 629.

‡ Information kindly supplied by Mr. Martin Chapman, Assistant Overseer.

§ In 1833 the neighbouring township of Abney was "governed by a headborough."—Glover's *History of Derbyshire*, ii., p. 3.

are otherwise known as Brockdale and Withered Bush. They are held in eleven undivided shares, six of which have become the property of one landowner, and there seems to be no reason why all the shares should not ultimately become the property of one man. For a long time past the shareholders have held the headborough lands in turn, usually for more than a year each. This periodical holding of land has been found to be very inconvenient, for the tenant for the time being could plough up and exhaust it, leaving it in a bad condition for his successor. Others say that these lands were left to the poor by an old woman whose name they do not remember. It seems to be very likely that the eleven landowners, or the owners for the time being of the eleven ancient messuages which may have composed the township, took the office of headborough in turn, and received payment in this way. We are reminded of the "town hams" in the Aston village community, such as the Constable's Ham, the Smith's Ham, the Water Steward's Ham, and so forth.\* In 1903, the Charity Commissioners gave notice that the trustees of "the charity called the Constable Land," containing 1*a.* 0*or.* 20*p.*, at Wentworth, in the parish of Wath-upon-Dearne, proposed to sell it. It is a mistake to call such properties charities; as well might the wastes and commons of a township be so described. They belong not to charities, but to the landowners of a township. I am told that at Treharris, in Glamorganshire, is a piece of land which belongs to the burgesses, and is divided into a certain number of shares; when a shareholder dies, the next oldest burgess takes his share.

Formerly the herbage by the road sides was let by candle to the highest bidder, and the money went to the overseers or township. There is a saying in the village that a yard of land is worth a pint of ale. In the county of Cavan, in Ireland, land was formerly measured by pints of six and a quarter acres, pottles of twelve and a half acres, and so on.†

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\* Gomme's *Village Community*, p. 163.

† O'Curry's *Manners and Customs of the Ancient Irish*, i., p. xlvi.

Now and then one hears a curious saying in the village, as "We shall all be on a level when we get into a bed without a pillow." An old inhabitant can remember that his father had a cart drawn by a bull. The bull used to lie down in the cart shafts when he was tired. As soon as the cows were milked, one of the milkers went round with an "aftering-can," into which the last drops were pressed from the udders. This was regarded as the best milk.

A rope is tied across the road to impede the progress of a wedding party and make the bridegroom pay something. This is also done at Castleton, Bradwell, Edale, and Bamford. At Castleton a hay rope was used, and the bridegroom and bride had to jump over it. On the 6th of September, 1901, I saw a newly-married pair returning to Castleton after their honeymoon. A rope was tied across the road, the bells were rung, and people came out of their houses to throw rice at them.\*

Sods were thrown at the bride and bridegroom at Castleton. People kicked these up with their feet or pulled them up with their hands in the churchyard. Horse-beans and hen-beans are still thrown by the farmers at Castleton, and these often hurt or cut the face. I have heard people say that sods mean luck in the produce of the earth, shoes plenty of clothes, and rice plenty of children. In some places they now throw bits of paper instead of rice.

At weddings they had bunches of ribbons tied into love-knots, the men wearing theirs on their hats. On the morning after a wedding the neighbours came into the bedroom where the bride and bridegroom lay and pelted them with anything they could lay their hands on, such as brooms or clothes-brushes.

\* At New Mills, in Lancashire, the bride and bridegroom paid a fine called "pass money" on coming out of church, the gate being fastened until payment. In Livonia the bridegroom held in his hand "a stick cleft at the upper end, where he puts a piece of brass money, which is given as a reward to the person who opens the wicket, through which he passes."—Scheffer's *History of Lapland*, ed. 1704, p. 399. Is not this English custom a survival of the old *merchet* or fine paid on the marriage of a daughter?

On Shrove Tuesday the one who remained last in bed was called the "bed-churl," or "bed-churn,"\* and was swept with a broom. An old woman describing this custom to me said that she was once a bed-churl, and "he kept sweeping me with his broom, and I kept skriking" (shrieking). To avoid being made bed-churls people have been known to stay up all night. On this day the miner who came last to his work had a pole or stake put under his legs, on which he was carried and "tippled down th' hillock." A miner who was being treated in this way once stabbed his persecutor with a knife.

On New Year's Day a "barm-feast" was held in a barn.

There is a spring on the hill to the east of the village called Silver Well, into which, both on Easter Sunday and Easter Monday, children threw pins, and then poured water from the well into bottles containing broken sweetmeats, and shook the bottles. A Methodist preacher who had asked a boy what happened on Easter Sunday was told "we shakken.". At Chapel-en-le-Frith and at Doveholes, near Buxton, the process of filling the bottles with water and shaking them is called "rinsing," and Easter Sunday is called "Rinsing Day." This shows that the putting of sweetmeats into bottles is a modern addition to the rite, the object of the shaking having been to cleanse or purify. At Tideswell they call the practice "Sugar-cupping."<sup>†</sup> On Palm Sunday—the Sunday before Easter—they laid a ring of "palms"—i.e., the buds or catkins of the common sallow (*salix cinerea*)—round Silver Well, using no other flowers.<sup>‡</sup> There are other wells called pin wells in the neighbourhood.

\* *Bed-churn* is more frequently heard than *bed-churl*, but I think the latter is right.

<sup>†</sup> It is so described in a letter from Tideswell, dated 1826, printed in Hone's *Every-day Book*, ii., 451.

<sup>‡</sup> Horace mentions the custom of offering flowers to springs:—

O fons Bandusiae, splendidior vitro,  
Dulci digne mero non sine floribus.

In Rochdale, Lancashire, Spaw Sunday was celebrated on the first that fell in May, "when the devout, provided with what were called *spawen-bottles*, betook themselves for the most part to a well called Brown Wardle."  
—March's *Nomenclature of East Lancashire*, p. 27. Here *spaw* is the O.N. *spā*, prophecy, divination, and a *spawen-bottle* is a divining bottle.

On Easter Monday the men "cucked up," or lifted, the women; and the women cucked up the men on the next day, when they could. One of my informants remembers a man lying flat on the ground, defying the women to cuck him. This practice seems originally to have been a magical rite for the purpose of making the crops spring up, according to the well-known ancient belief that like actions produce like. If you imitate the rise of the crops from the earth by jumping or lifting people up, you will make them grow.

The act of gathering the last wisp of hay or straw from a corner of the field was called the "hare-catching." The last wisp was supposed to be caught like a hare and put into the barn.

The wakes begin on the second Sunday in September, and last a week. On Wake Eve all kinds of mischief were indulged in. Gates were lifted off their hinges, "they took all loose things, such as brooms," and they "bowled th' carts down into th' watter"—*i.e.*, into the wet place at the Sinings. It is curious that the same thing should have been done at Bradwell, two miles off, where they dragged their neighbours' carts into the stream at the bottom of the hill. They speak of "holding up"—*i.e.*, maintaining—the wakes.

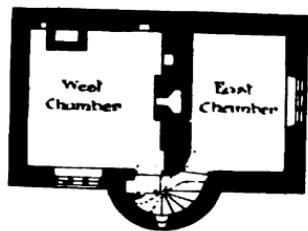
They had a game called "pin-play" or "pin-holes." A hole was made in the ground, and each player laid a pin or two in, the pins being so arranged as to form a circle with a hole in the middle. He or she who could bowl a marble into the centre of the hole got a pin.

A woman in the village bore the singular Christian name of Pennina.

Two of the houses in the village are worth describing, as they contain points of interest rarely to be found elsewhere.

#### I.—THE DIVIDED HOUSE.

The first of these is a building in the form of the letter T, standing in the Town Gate. This building now contains three dwelling-houses, which have been distinguished from each



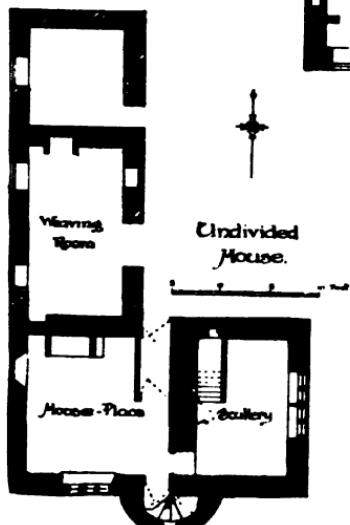
Chamber Plan.



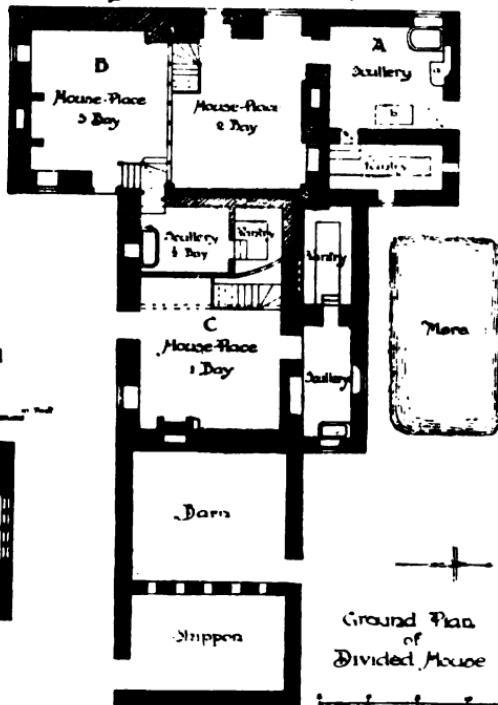
Fig. 1



Fig. 2

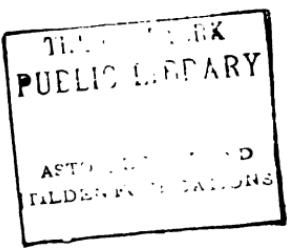


Ground Plan.



Ground Plan  
of  
Divided House

PLANS AND SECTIONS OF HOUSES AT LITTLE HUCKLOW.



other by the letters A, B, and C on the plan, and by a difference in shading, so that the reader can see the whole arrangement at a glance. The building is ruinous, and only the house marked "B" is now occupied. These three dwelling-houses have been formed by alterations and additions out of one house or original nucleus, which consisted of three bays and a half of "housing," marked respectively 1, 2, 3, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  on the plan.

The original house or nucleus can be readily distinguished from the alterations and additions, not only by the appearance of the walls themselves and the ashlar corner-stones of the original structure, but by the bays of that structure. It is now well ascertained that houses were usually built in bays, presumably of uniform size, buildings being described by surveyors as consisting of so many bays, including half-bays.\* The bays are usually, but not always, separated from each other by pairs of "crucks," crutches (Lat. *furcae*) or principal timbers,† which rested on stones placed near the ground, and extended from them to the ridge-piece, the partition walls between them being made of a framework of wooden beams, laths, and plaster. Two pairs of these "crucks" are yet *in situ* in the building which we are considering, and one of the pairs is represented in fig. 1. The stones on which the "crucks" rest are here buried in the ground, and are not shown in the drawing.

The existence of such "crucks" implies the existence of bays, and if we measure the bay numbered 2 in the house marked "A" we shall find that it is approximately sixteen feet in breadth by fifteen feet in length. In such measurements we must allow for error in the work of the old builders, and for the fact that in such houses the present external walls are rarely the original walls. In most cases wood and plaster walls have been replaced by stonework.

\* See my *Evolution of the English House*, p. 32 seqq., and *Notes and Queries*, 9th S., vi., 461.

† The Anglo-Saxon word for such a beam may have been *feor-studu* (far beam?) which occurs in a vocabulary of the tenth or eleventh century, and renders the Lat. *obstupum* (for *obstipum*) an inclined post.—See the Wright-Wülcker Vocab., 281, 10, and 461, 3.

It will be seen that the size of the bay numbered 1 conforms very nearly to the size of the bays numbered 2 and 3, and that the half-bay, numbered  $\frac{1}{2}$ , is approximately a moiety of the full bay which it adjoins. In these  $3\frac{1}{2}$  bays we get, as I have said, the whole of the original building. The barn and "shippon"\*\* at the east end of the house marked "C" are not so old as the house itself, though they may have replaced older outbuildings upon the same site.

I have elsewhere tried to show that the bay of an English peasant's house was a space of  $15 \times 16 = 240$  square feet, and it will be noticed how near the bays of the building which I am now describing come to this rule. It is obvious that such a rule, if firmly established, would be very useful in enabling us to distinguish the older parts of similar houses from later additions. And, in the days when houses were divided piecemeal between children and wives, uniformity in the area of bays would have been of great service—indeed, equality of partition would have been almost impossible without it.

Turning now to the house marked "A," it will be seen from the plan that it is bounded on the south by a frail wooden partition which goes from the roof to the floor. It is bounded on the west by another man's land, on the north by the village green, and on the east by the houses marked "B" and "C," which belong to another person. Thus we have here the singular fact that the owner of the house marked "A" has not an inch of land adjoining it, except so far as he may claim a share in the green on which the end of his house abuts. On every side he is hemmed in by his neighbour's property. In a word, the owner of this house has no *privilege*—a term to which I shall refer again. There is a concealed tank or well on the green in front of the door, but no garden, outbuilding, or outside accommodation of any kind on the land surrounding the house. And yet this house, when occupied, was a farmhouse! It contains on the ground floor a scullery with a bakestone (*a*) and a large cheese-press (*b*), a pantry, or dairy,

\* Anglo-Saxon *scipen*, a stall or fold for cattle.

surrounded by milk benches, and a house-place, in which is a wooden staircase later in date than the rest of the building. Over the fireplace is the date 1723 (fig. 1); but the building is older than that, and the fireplace was put there when the original house was divided. On the upper floor are two bedrooms, and there has been a fireplace in the room over the house-place (fig. 1), the fireplaces of both rooms being served by the same chimney. The owner of this remarkable farmhouse has a shippion, or cow-house, big enough to hold four cows, about seventy yards off on the other side of the green, with a pigsty and privy annexed, but no land adjoining these outbuildings. He has also a little more than five acres of old enclosure in different parts of the township, one of the fields containing "lenches," and five or six acres which were formerly common land, and allotted in respect of rights of common.

If we ask ourselves the question how it came to pass that a farmhouse should be thus inconveniently jammed in between other men's land and houses, the answer is not far to seek. It was once a frequent thing for a man to build his house on the verge of his neighbour's property, this being done to save expense in making walls. But that is not the main reason why the house marked "A" is a portion of a larger house. The main reason is that when a man died his wife and children, or other representatives, divided his buildings and land piece-meal amongst them, according to his will or the settlement which he had made of it.\* In our time, when a division of property is contemplated, the owner settles it on trust for sale, so that the beneficiaries take not actual parts, but shares in the proceeds of sale—a practice which avoids the old and inconvenient method of doling out a bay of a house to the widow and the other bays amongst the children, or otherwise dividing the property into actual parts.

The scullery and pantry of the house marked "A" are newer

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\* We must not forget that the old rule was to divide the estates of intestates equally.

than the rest of that house, and were probably added because bay 2, which was the portion allotted to a former co-parcener, was insufficient for the accommodation of a family. Fortunately, we know from written evidence that the practice was to allot single bays to widows and others as their portions, and as the bays were, in theory at all events, of uniform size, it was easy to make fair apportionments or divisions. Thus it appears from the marriage settlement in 1617 of Edmund Waterhouse, of Bradfield, and Helen, his wife, that if the wife survived the husband, and they were childless, she was to have "one bay of housing, with the chimney, being the west end of the fire-house (dwelling-house), with the chamber over the same." If children were born of the marriage, she was to have the same bay and one-third of her husband's other buildings and lands as her full dower.\* Again, in 1682, it is recorded that Thomas Jennings, senior, late of Sheffield, hardwareman, was in his lifetime seised in fee of a moiety or half part of a house in Sheffield in which Abiel Rollinson then dwelt, and also of the fourth part of a house in Sheffield where Joshua Bayle then dwelt, together with two closes called Channel Ings.† Here, then, we have a house divided into four parts, and probably consisting of bays. Had the parts been undivided shares we should have been told so. Somebody —widow, perhaps, or child—had acquired a bay (bay 2) without a fireplace in the original house at Little Hucklow, which was separated from the next bay by a wooden partition wall, and which had also a wooden wall at its north end. Thus came the necessity for making a fireplace between the "crucks" in the north gable, and substituting a stone wall for the original wooden one. That this was done is made highly probable by the fact that the "crucks" are a foot from the north wall in the chamber over the fireplace, and by the fact that a large piece has been cut out of one of them to

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\* Abstract by J. D. Leader in the "Local Notes and Queries" of the *Sheffield and Rotherham Independent*, 1876.

† Sheffield Court Rolls.

make room for a doorway between this chamber and the chamber over the scullery. Moreover, there are old sockets or mortices in the "crucks" showing that tie-beams and angle-braces have crossed them for the purpose of strengthening the wall, which was originally a gable end or outer wall. It is very likely that the side walls, now seven feet high, were originally lower, and that the roof was thatched, as some houses in the village have been within living memory. It is even possible that the thatch extended down to the ground.

The houses marked "B" and "C" now belong to the same owner (not the owner of the house marked "A"), but have been separately occupied as long as can now be remembered. The scullery and pantry of the house marked "B" are under one of the chambers of the house marked "C." The scullery and pantry of the house marked "C" form an outshoot, with no chambers above them, and were evidently added at the time when the original house was divided into portions. To effect this division a fine stone-mullioned window of four bays, or lights, was built up, and other changes made which cannot now be traced, though the large recess in the pantry of the house marked "C" makes it likely that a window corresponding to the built-up window stood there. A modern window on the south side of the house marked "C" has been omitted from the plan.

Such an intermixture of dwellings must often have caused trouble. Disputes about rights of way, light, and air, to say nothing of questions about repairs of roofs and walls, can hardly fail to have been a source of annoyance and expense to the owners of such property. Yet one cannot but admire the ingenious way in which these three houses were made out of one. See, for example, how neatly the three pantries of the three houses, with their adjoining sculleries, are clustered or fitted together. When a man's house adjoined his neighbour's land it was difficult for him, without trespass, to rebuild his wall, to whitewash it, or repair it. Hence some property-owners in this neighbourhood have claimed what they call a

right of *ladder-stead*—i.e., a right to put a ladder on the adjoining owner's land to do repairs.

The intermixture of houses and other buildings, such as barns, is not less remarkable than the scattered or intermixed ownership in the open fields of an ancient English village, to which Seeböhm and other writers have drawn attention. No feature of the mediæval land system is so puzzling and interesting as this, and various attempts have been made to explain it. Why, for example, should a man's holding have been composed, not of thirty acres in a ring fence, but of sixty strips of half an acre each lying on all sides of the township? In endeavouring to answer such a question, we ought not to separate the house from the land, but to consider them together, for in both cases the intermixture may have arisen from the division of property amongst heirs or children. When we find, as we often do, that a man is described as the owner of a single bay of a barn and a strip of land in the fields held with it, we may be sure that we have to do with a case of partition.

In 1568 a man came into the lord's court at Ecclesfield and obtained leave to inherit the sixth part of half a bovate of arable land and the sixth part of a messuage and certain arable lands in Ecclesfield.\* Here we have a case of minute partition, the bovate being split into fractions of one acre and a rood each, and the house into six parts. To this day, parts of houses in Little Hucklow belong to different owners; you find that an owner has bequeathed one part of a house to one child, and another part to another child, or else that the children have agreed to divide the house between them. To such an extent has this practice been carried that it is difficult, even yet, to get a complete house—you have to buy part of a building and get the other part if you can. At Aston, four miles off, a man has a barn in the middle of another man's

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\* “Et dat domino iijjs pro licentia hereditandi sextam partem dimidiæ bovatæ terre . . . ac sextam partem unius mesuagii ac certas terras in Ecclesfeld,” etc.—Sheffield Court Rolls, in the custody of the Duke of Norfolk.

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THE DIVIDED HOUSE (FROM THE SOUTH).

courtyard, with a right-of-way thereto, and he has also two fields in the middle of his neighbour's land. This is not less remarkable than the case of a single acre wedged in between two acres belonging to two other men, as we find it in the ancient open-field system.

The two chambers of the house marked "C," one of which, as I have said, extends over the scullery and pantry of the house marked "B," are separated from each other by a wooden framework made of strong beams of oak resting on a thick joist (fig. 2), with a doorway in the centre. This framework, which stands in the position of the dotted line on the plan, is far too strong to have been intended as a mere partition wall, and the sockets or mortises in the blades or side-trees show that rafters have once been fitted into them. The present roof, therefore, is not the original roof, but was substituted for an older roof laid close to the blades, the side walls being raised when the new roof was put on. Hence, as may be seen in the photograph, the present decapitated chamber windows were originally dormer windows, the chambers being contracted and low. Owing to the ruinous and dangerous state of the building I could neither photograph nor measure the framework (fig. 2), and could only make a sketch. The framework is locally known as a coupling, and is very interesting because it gives us an actual representation of what was known in the fourteenth century as a couple of syles.\*

Writing of old Scottish buildings, Jamieson says in his *Dictionary*: "Two transverse beams go from one sile-blade to the other, to prevent the siles from being pressed down by the superincumbent load, which would soon make the walls 'skail' —that is, jut outwards." The newer roof of the house marked "C" on the plan has already made the walls jut outwards to a dangerous extent.

\* "Unam domum, vocatam le Fire-house, continentem quinque coples de syles et duo gavelforkes."—Lease, dated 1392, in Greenwell's *Feodarium Prioratus Dunelmensis* (Surtees Soc.), p. 167. The lease was for 200 years, and the lessees undertook to repair and maintain these "syles" and "gavelforkes" during that period, and to yield them up at the end of the term in good condition.

In the fourteenth century houses were estimated by the number of gavelforks ("crucks") and couples of siles which they contained. Thus the "fire-house," or dwelling-house, mentioned in the last footnote contained five couples of siles and two gavelforks—*i.e.*, one gavelfork at each end of the building. In other words, it contained six bays, and they, we may presume, were of uniform size. It will be seen that, whilst a gavelfork, or "cruck," extends down to the ground (fig. 1), resting only on a stone, a sile rests on a tie-beam which serves as a joist for the chamber floor (fig. 2). These two kinds of coupling—viz., "crucks" and siles—were often used in the same building; but "crucks" were the rule in this neighbourhood, and this is the only "couple of siles" which I have seen.

This divided house, as I have called it, may remind us of the old days when equal division of real property was the rule after intestacy.\* According to the Laws of Cnut, if a man died intestate his wife and children took the inheritance, probably following the Roman law.† And in the Laws of Cnut we have this enactment: "Where the husband dwelt without claim or contest, let the wife and children dwell in the same."‡ When, however, they continued to live in the house of the dead husband and father, they parcelled it out amongst them.

## II.—THE UNDIVIDED HOUSE.

I have now to describe another type of house, which differs essentially from those which have just been examined, and only resembles them in the fact that it consists, as they do, of a house-place, scullery, or pantry, and two chambers. Such are its present, and such were its original, contents, but the building was enlarged on the north side at a later time. This house, which belongs to me, is a colour-washed dwelling, built

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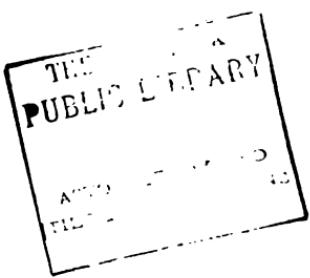
\* *Si quis paterfamilias casu aliquo sine testamento obierit, pueri inter se hereditatem equaliter dividant.*"—*Laws of William the Conqueror*, c. 33. The French version renders "pueri" as "les enfans."

† C. 71.

‡ C. 73.

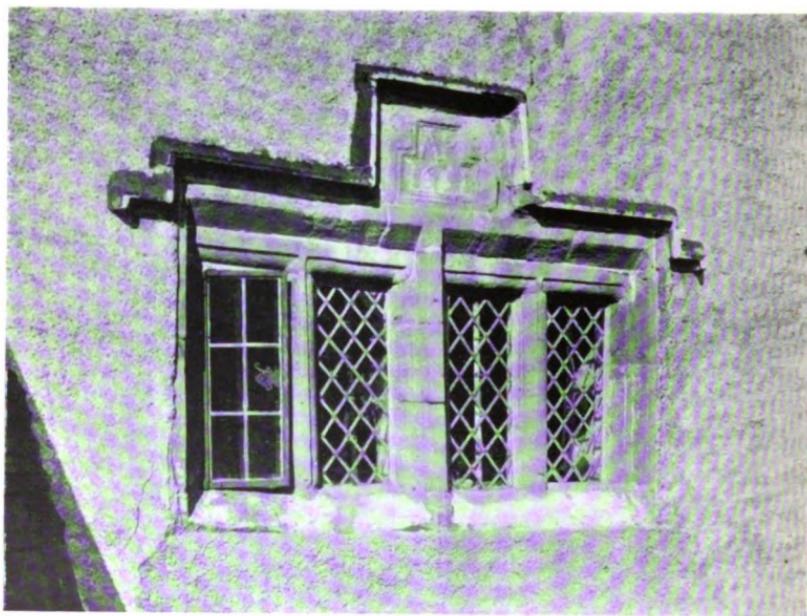


THE UNDIVIDED HOUSE (FROM THE SOUTH).



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LOWER EAST WINDOW OF UNDIVIDED HOUSE.

of the limestone of the district, with quoins and windows of ashlar. Its two best windows are in a broad east gable end. Half the south side is a blank wall, and part of the circumference of the stair-turret projects from that side. The building is uninjured by modern change, and nearly in the same condition as it was when it left the builder's hands. In a panel over the lower east window is the legend "A. P., 1661," the initials standing for Adam Poynton.\* For the last year or two I have used this place as a summer residence. Little as it is, we have managed to squeeze ourselves in, and we regard it as a stone tent on the moors where fresh air and open windows make us forget the luxuries of the town. Here, if anywhere, a man can lead "the simple life"!

The interest attaching to this building lies in the fact that it reproduces in the seventeenth century a type of dwelling-house which prevailed in the fourteenth century and earlier.

The plans will show the sizes of the rooms. The house-place, or hall, is entered by a door on the north side, exactly opposite the winding stair, the door being protected by a screen, formerly known as a "spere," with an inner door. The passage thus formed is here called the lobby. Above the lobby is a cupboard which serves as a receptacle for hats, etc. This room is 8 ft. high. The rafters which support the floor above it are of oak, resting on the north and south walls and on a large oak beam which crosses the room from east to west. The beam is neatly moulded, and rests on stone corbels. The south window is recessed at a height of 3 ft. 4 in. from the floor, and its stone mullions are elegantly moulded. The small west window has no mullions, and appears to be of more recent date than the other windows in the house. The "spere" also appears to be modern, as one or two of the old inhabitants say that they can remember when it was put up thirty or forty years ago. The stone projection, 1 ft. 6 in. high and 9 in. broad, next to the east jamb of the fireplace,

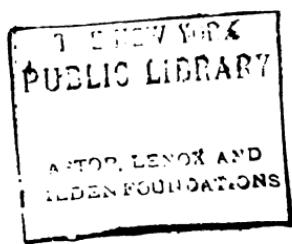
\* I have had a search made at Lichfield down to 1700 for his will, but nothing was found. In 1658 Hercules Poynton and his daughter paid 1s. 8d. for Easter dues.—*Derbyshire Archæological Journal*, XI., p. 28.

may have been used, in the days when the fireplace was open, for the same purpose as the modern hob is now used—*i.e.*, to put kettles or cooking vessels on. There is another of these projections in the house marked "C" on the plan of the divided house already described.

Adjoining the house-place is the scullery, or "bower," as we call it, entered by a doorway only 5 ft. 3 in. high. To get in you descend a step as you go through the doorway. The floor is of concrete. This room is only well lighted in the morning, and the absence of a window in the south wall makes it rather gloomy and damp. A cellar, here called a pantry, lies beneath the northern half of the floor, which is supported by a stone arch. The cellar steps are guarded by an oak framework reared on a foundation of stone. A small sink-stone, not drawn on the plan, has been fitted into the window, which is recessed at a height of 2 ft. 4 in. from the floor. Oak rafters support the floor above. This room is 7 ft. high.

The two chambers or upper rooms are approached by a winding stair, formerly known as a "vice" or "turngrees." We are so accustomed to our modern stairs, and regard them with such indifference, that we are apt to lose sight of the difficulty which the means of ascent from a lower to a higher storey presented to the old builders. At Padley Hall, near Hathersage, there was a winding stair, now removed, outside the house; at Overton Hall, near the same village, the staircase is a rectangular projection from the building, like a tower, inside which wooden steps go circling round in sets of four. At Garner House, near Bamford, the stone steps were contained in a round *case*, the outer half of which projects from the north side of the building like a segment of a round tower. There is a winding stone stair in a house at Upper Midhope, near Penistone. Examples of such stairs are now rare in English domestic architecture. The outside staircase was, however, frequent in English houses of the thirteenth century, and the upper rooms of an old Egyptian house were reached by such a contrivance.\* It is probable that many of these

\* Maspero's *Manual of Egyptian Archaeology* (English ed.), p. 11.





TOP OF STAIR IN UNDIVIDED HOUSE.

structures have been destroyed to be replaced by something more in accordance with modern taste; indeed, I have been advised by utilitarian people to knock down the stairs and put a front door there! In very many old houses the stair is, in fact, enclosed in a *case* with a door at the bottom, which you might think led into a cupboard, and sometimes a door at the top. Here and there this door has degenerated into a mere wicket or piece of lattice-work.

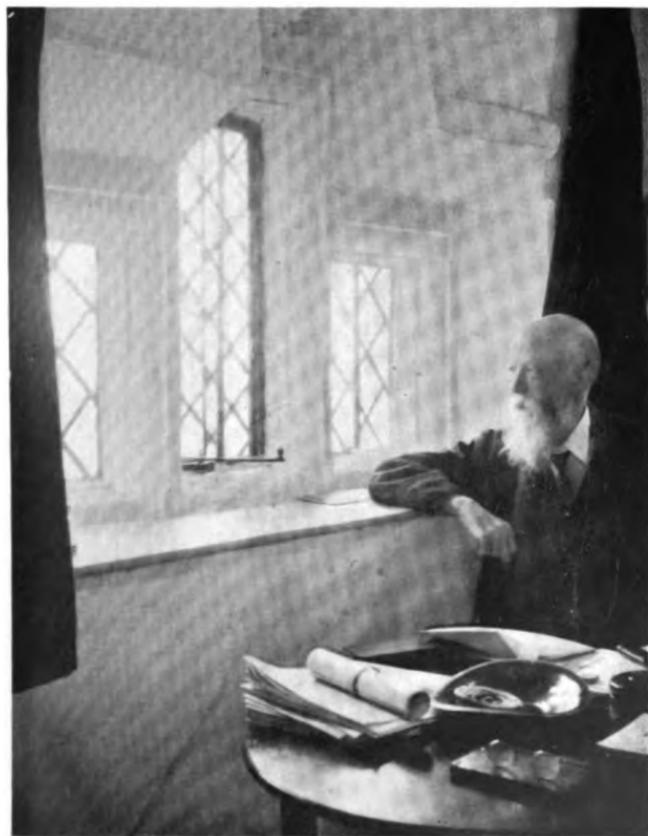
Such doors can only have been intended as a protection against intrusion, or against cold draughts. In this house at Little Hucklow there is an oak door, painted black on the outside, at the foot of the stair. It has a wooden latch and a wooden hasp, and you raise the latch by putting your finger through a hole in the door. The turret is lighted by a small latticed window, headed by a semi-circular arch. The window is splayed inwardly, and is glazed by old bottle-green glass, so that if you sleep next the "spere," and the moonlight comes through the open stair-door upon your face, you may fancy that you are lying in an old church, so quaint and weird is the scene.

The steps radiate from a newel, which, like the doorway of the staircase, is 6 ft. high. Ascending eight steps and keeping to the right you find yourself at the door, 5 ft. 3 in. high, of the east chamber, here called the house chamber, into which you enter by another step. The eighth step is made broad enough to form a small landing in front of the door of this room, and from this landing you ascend two other steps to another small landing in front of the door of the west chamber, into which you enter by another step, making the floor of the west chamber 1 ft. 3 in. higher than that of the east chamber. The last-named landing is guarded by an oak framework, now whitewashed, and it is very interesting to notice that this rude contrivance is the original or simplest form of the rails, often elaborately decorated, which guard our modern stairs and landings. There is only just room to turn round on a landing 2 ft. in length and 1 ft. 7 in. in breadth.

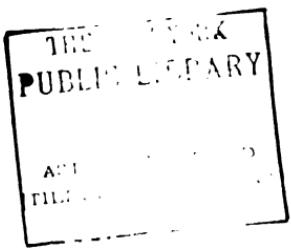
Nevertheless, this stair, though rather dangerous, is not altogether inconvenient, for there is room enough to carry up furniture, such as beds and chests of drawers. The cutting and fitting of these steps, from the rounded ends of which the newel is formed, must have been costly, and the builder has shown great ingenuity in adapting the stair to the two upper rooms, so that the one could be entered without going through the other. It is in such work that the character of the house appears. The owner of such an appendage to a house would naturally regard it with some pride, for a mere ladder was a sign of poverty and rusticity, as when the men of Totley, in this county, taunted their neighbours of Dore by saying :

Up a ladder and down a wall,  
A penny loaf will serve you all.

The doorway of the east chamber, here called the kitchen chamber, is 5 ft. high. The height of this chamber, measured to the place where the rafters spring from the walls, is 7 ft. 9 in.; to the ridge-piece it is 12 ft. 2 in. It is lighted by a beautiful window in massive stonework of three lights, the central light being exactly a foot higher than the others. The recess of the window is 2 ft. 11 in. from the floor. There is no fireplace in this room, and it can only be ventilated by opening the window and door. As both the upper rooms were insufficiently lighted by the old windows, I have had two "glass slates" put in the roof of the east room, and three in that of the west room. These take the place of ordinary slates, and are fixed between the rafters. Hence they do not disfigure the building, and make the interior brighter, drier, and healthier. The practice may be recommended to all occupants of old houses with small windows and open roofs. The flue of the fireplace in the hall projects 2 ft. from the wall of the room above, and tapers on all sides upwards. It is of stone, and not of wood, as some old flues of this period are, but so thin and porous that the smoke of the fire below colours it like a meerschaum pipe. You may whitewash it as often as you like, it still turns brown. The height of the west



UPPER EAST WINDOW OF UNDIVIDED HOUSE.



chamber, measured to the place where the rafters spring from the walls, is 6 ft. 7 in.; to the ridge-piece it is 10 ft. 7 in. The recess of the window is 2 ft. 1 in. from the floor; the lintel of the window is 1 ft. 3 in. from the rafters. The fireplace was originally open; it is not in the middle of the wall, but placed a little to the north, so that the flue may escape the ridge-piece. The timbers which support the spars of the open roofs of the two chambers are oak trees, of irregular shape, roughly squared by the adze, and now whitewashed. The thickest of them has a circumference of 42 in. Adjoining the north side of the house are two apartments, now roofless, the larger one being still called the weaving-room. This room has a fireplace of good ashlar stone, with an overhanging mantelpiece and moulded jambs. Near the fireplace a bake-stone stood. The room was lighted by three small windows, now built up, and has a door in its east wall. An aged woman who lived in this house in childhood remembers a loom and two spinning-wheels in this weaving-room. She remembers, too, a printed song nailed to the loom, which a woman sang as she wove. It began:

When first from sea I landed  
I had a roving mind;  
Undaunted then I rambled  
My true love for to find.

Her bare neck was shaded  
With her long raven hair;  
And they called her pretty Susan,  
The pride of Kildare.

Addison, in *The Spectator* (No. 85), mentions the printed papers which, in his time, were pasted on the walls of country houses, one of these being the old ballad of "The Two Children in the Wood."

The apartment to the north of the weaving-room is said to have been a bakehouse, and it had a window, now built up, on its west side. These two apartments had a lean-to roof sloping to the east. The masonry of these buildings differs from that of the older part of the house; there are no grit-

stone quoins, and the stonework of the windows is plain and unmoulded. Moreover, the doorway between the hall and weaving-room is only 2 ft. wide; an original doorway would probably have been made wider by setting the fireplace more to the east. There is no doubt that these two apartments on the north side are comparatively modern additions. This is proved not only by the style of building, but by the fact that Adam Poynton only paid tax on *two* hearths.

The small building at the south-east corner of the house, now used as a coal-place, is a later addition, and was intended for what is here called a pig-spot. It is only shown in the photograph. The word "spot" is used in this neighbourhood as the name of any small outbuilding—e.g., a calf-spot, a hen-spot. At the bottom of the two little crofts on the south side of the house is an old barn which formerly had other buildings on either side of it. Over the south door of the barn is an arched lintel, and on it the figures 1619 are cut. This stone has been removed from some other building, now destroyed.

It does not seem to have occurred to the builder of this house that a fireplace in an upper room could have been erected most conveniently over the fireplace in the room below, so that one chimney-stack would suffice for both. The fireplace in the chamber over the hall is formed in the wall, 2 ft. 8 in. thick, which divides the building into two unequal parts, and extends from the floor of the cellar to the ridge-piece. This is the thickest wall in the house. Such an arrangement involved an unnecessary loss of space as well as expenditure of money; to find room for a chimney the partition wall was made six inches thicker than the outer walls. Originally both the fireplaces were open—that is to say, a fire of wood or pit-coal burnt on the hearth-stones.

There are eight holes in the walls, which were formerly used as repositories for keeping things.\* Three of these holes are in the room over the hall—one at the head of the winding

\* In Percivall's *Spanish Dictionarie*, 1591, we have: "Alhasena, a hole in a wal to set things in, an Ambrie."

stair, one in the hall, and three in the kitchen. These rectangular apertures are of various sizes, the largest being about 1 ft. 6 in. square; the depth is about 1 ft. In an old house near Sheffield one of such holes is filled by a small oak cupboard with figures carved on the door. Similar holes in walls, with arched tops, resembling the so-called *piscinae* of churches, are found in houses of the thirteenth century. One of these at Stoke Say is near the jamb of the fireplace in the solar,\* just as here there is a hole near the jamb of the fireplace in the room over the hall.

The house is built of the limestone of the district, except that the corner stones, the stonework of the windows and fireplaces, and the corbels which hold beams are of ashlar, or "greatstone," as it is called in the neighbourhood. The stairs are, however, of limestone, much worn by use. The outer walls are rough-casted with grey plaster, and until late years have been whitewashed; but the stonework of the windows has been coloured light red, and the date and initials over the lower east window blue. That these red and blue colours were laid on when the house was built is rendered probable by the fact that they are the lowest of numerous layers that have been scraped off. The south windows are now coloured yellow, as many others in the village are, the custom being to renew these decorations yearly at the wakes. The inside walls have been coloured by a deep tint of archil; they are now whitewashed. Our English ancestors disliked bare stones, and they coloured them, often with gaudy hues. I have seen the stone mullions of old houses in Yorkshire coloured by archil on the outside. Few objects in a landscape are more beautiful than an old whitewashed cottage glistening in the morning or evening sun.

On removing the plaster or whitewash from the inner parts of the window-jambs certain marks were found. In the east chamber on the south side of the window a pair of cross scythes is incised, with the blades turned outwardly.

On each of the stones forming the window-jambs of the

\* T. Hudson Turner's *Domestic Architecture in England*, 1851, p. 160.

north side is also a pair of cross scythes, with the blades turned inwardly. The handles of the scythes are about three inches in length. Taverns have often been called "Cross Scythes." On the west jamb of the south window in the hall is a representation of the swastika. No marks of this kind have been discovered in other parts of the house; they are only found on the jambs of the upper east window and the lower south window, and they are in such a position that the light of the morning and mid-day sun would fall upon them. In Derbyshire the sign of the cross is still made to attract the sun. Thus it is said that "if it rains hard and you wish it to be fine, lay two straws across and the rain will cease.\* Moreover, it is well-known that the swastika was intended to be a representation of the sun. It may be, therefore, that these marks are not symbols used by masons to distinguish their own work, but magical devices intended to attract sun and light to the building.

I have now to compare this house at Little Hucklow with a much larger and much older house called Padley Hall, near Hathersage. The comparison will show that the two houses, separated as they are in time by an interval of perhaps three hundred years, are examples of the same type of building, and closely resemble each other.

1. In the first place each house consists of a larger and a smaller room on the ground floor with corresponding rooms above.†

2. In both houses the best windows are in the east gable end, one in the upper room, and one in the lower. In the photograph the east window of the lower east room at Padley is concealed from view.

3. If the photographs of the two houses, printed on the same page, be compared, it will be seen that at Padley as well as at Little Hucklow a winding stair, built against the wall,

\* Addy's *Household Tales, etc.*, p. 85.

† I have given plans of the house at Padley in *Evolution of the English House*, pp. 136, 141.



HOUSE AT LITTLE HUCKLOW (FROM THE SOUTH).



PADLEY HALL (FROM THE NORTH-EAST).

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TILDEN FOUNDATION

once led to the upper rooms and served them both. At Padley the winding stair has been removed, but the two doorways at its summit, one for each upper room, will be seen in the photograph, and it will also be seen that one doorway is higher than the other, as at Little Hucklow. If a portion of the turret at Little Hucklow were removed, so as to exhibit a section, two doorways would also be seen, one higher than the other. At Padley, as at Little Hucklow, the floor of one upper room is higher than the other.

4. In each house the winding stair is exactly opposite the entrance, and in each house the entrance is in one of the long sides.

5. In both houses there is a fireplace in each of the two larger rooms, and none in the smaller.

In a word, the house at Little Hucklow is a later, plainer, and diminished copy of the house at Padley—that is to say, both houses belong to the same type. We may call it the "hall-and-bower" type.

The land on the south boundary of my house belongs to one man, and that on the west boundary to another man, so that, having a bit of land on the north and east sides, I am better off than the owner of the house marked "A," who has no land on any side. Land adjoining a house is here called "privilege," and perhaps I ought to consider myself lucky in having such an advantage on two sides, even though my neighbours tell me that my privilege was formerly stolen from the village green.

In old times there were in England houses which were not divisible amongst co-heirs. Bracton, who died in 1268, has told us that when several co-heirs were entitled to a messuage it was to be divided into shares, unless they could agree that one should take the whole and pay compensation to the rest. Even when the property was held by military tenure, "a hall," he tells us, "is sometimes divided into two or more parts, and sometimes a chamber is divided from the hall, and so with regard to the several buildings (*domus*) in the court

(*curia*).” But as regards the larger houses held by military tenure, he says that the capital mansions of a county, or barony, castles, and other edifices, were not divisible.\* They followed the rule of primogeniture.

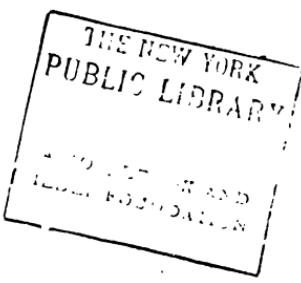
Now, with regard to the hall at Padley, it appears that in 1451 Robert Eyre, Esq., held it of John Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, by the service of the fortieth part of a knight's fee, and by two reasonable aids.† It was, therefore, held by military tenure, and from its size, the character of its architecture, and its strength, we may presume that it was not divisible. At all events, no signs of partition can be discovered in the existing building. It seems to have been no more divisible than a castle was. I do not, of course, suggest that the house at Little Hucklow was held by military tenure—indeed, such tenures were abolished in the very year when it was built. But it is evident that the two houses which I have compared belong to one and the same type, the similarity being due to imitation.

The plans have been drawn by me and copied by Mr. J. R. Wigfull, of Sheffield, architect, who is not responsible for their accuracy. Mr. Wigfull has also kindly supplied one of the photographs.

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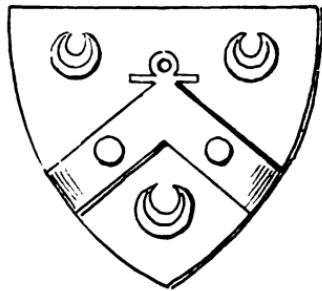
\* Bracton, *De Legibus, etc.*, ed. Sir Travers Twiss, i., p. 602 seq.

† MS. *Feodarium* in the custody of the Duke of Norfolk.





RICHARD SHALLCROSS, 8 JAC. I.



WALKER, QUARTERED BY SHALLCROSS, *temp. CAR. II.*

## The Owners of Shallcross.\*

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By THE REV. W. H. SHAWCROSS, VICAR OF BRETFORTON,  
Co. WORCESTER.

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(1) *The Name and Place.*—The surname of the long line of owners is the identical name given by its Norse progenitors and others to A CROSS, erected between A.D. 627-685, which gave its name to a vill, not mentioned in Domesday, within the King's liberty and Forest of the High Peak, in the north-west boundary of this county, and it was assumed by the family before the time of Henry I., A.D. 1103. An enumeration of some variations of orthography, of which Shacklecross, Shallcross, and Shawcross are the standard forms, shews that this ancient place-name, wherein a store of history lies couched, has undergone some remarkable handling. We find, in the *twelfth century*, Sachalcros, Scakelcros; in the *thirteenth century*, Sakelcros, St. Cruce, Shacrosse, Shorecroft, Schalkros, Schalkiros, Schakilkros; *fourteenth century*, Schakilcros, Schalecros, Scalecros, Shakelcros, St. Schalcross, Schallecrosse, Schalcrosse; *fifteenth century*, Schalcros de Shalcros, Schalcress; *sixteenth century*, Shalcrosse, Shawcrosse of Shawcrosse, Shawlecrowe, Shakel(s)cross, Shacrost, Shallcrosse or Shawcrosse, Shawcrofte, Sharcrofte, Shallcross, Shawcross; *seventeenth century*, Shaw-Crosse, Shalcroste, Shalcroft, Sholecross, Scholecrofte, Shacrofte, Shawcroft,

\* And, incidentally, of Yeardsley. We enlarge on the Jodrell connections in view of Mr. Gunson's articles on these Halls in the last *Journal*, Vol. xxvii., p. 185.

Shalcrowe, Shercross, Shedcrosse, Showcross; *eighteenth century*, Shaircross, Shellcross, Sholcross, Shallcrop, Shallcraft, Shallcrass; and in the *nineteenth century*, Shellcross, Sarlcrosse, Chalcross, Shaucross, Shullcross. Among many suggestions on the difficult etymology we have now only space to note that this patronymic is of Scandinavian derivation—there are traces of Danish settlements between 855 and 1016 in the Peak; and that the Anglo-Saxon *scacal*, or *scæcal*, or shaft, or shackle, may explain the first half of the name, contracting to *Shall* and *Shaw*. Before Mr. Andrew's find,\* Professor Skeat had thought (in 1896) the spellings *scakel*, *schakil*, and *schakel*, more likely to be right. He adds: "The contraction from *Shackle* to *Shall* is violent, but not without precedent: and I do not see what else it is. The old spellings are too numerous and consistent to be explained away. It is clear, in any case, that the '*Shaw*' in *Shawcross* is a totally different word from the '*shaw*' in *Bradshaw*. The latter is merely the common *shaw*, a wood, A. S. *sceaga*; which never could have been *Shall* at any time." As to the terminal "cross," Norse *kross* and *cros*, the last form being first used in that part of England which was occupied by the Danes, it may be added that Shallcross is near the junction of four ancient roads, spots frequently sanctified in early Christian days by the erection of wayside crosses. On the whole name I express cordial concurrence with Mr. Andrew's article, upon his interesting discovery of the original shaft of THE SHALLCROSS, in the last *Journal*, pp. 201-4. We cannot spare the regret that neither the evident beauty of its workmanship, nor its utility as a landmark, nor its pre-Gothic antiquity, nor its connection with an ancient and worthy family, spared this relic of early Christianity, the sign of the victory that overcometh the world (*in hoc signo vinces*), from the merciless havoc of the time.

Sachalcros, as it is written under the first orthography, between 1103-8, was within the great Peak possessions of William Peverel, I. To the Clugniac priory of Lenton, founded by him

\* Vol. xxvii., page 201, of this *Journal*.

at this period, he gave, for its support,\* tithes out of his pastures in Sachalcros. Later, in 1272, an inquisition of tithes due to Lenton gives, amongst others, Shalcross and Fernilee, 11*s.* Three generations of the Peverels held the Castle of the High Peak. The Shallcross family had a descent from PEVEREL through the Gousell family, lineal ancestors of the wife of Leonard (XIII.). The Gousells, of Hoveringham, co. Notts, sometime lords of Hathersage, through marriage with its heiress, also espoused Elizabeth, an heiress of the Fitzalans, Earls of Arundel, who brought with her, among other quarterings, viz., Fitzalan, Albany, Meschines, Lupus (Earl of Chester), Hamlyn Plantagenet (*az. florettée or, on a bordure gu., eight lions of England*), Warren, Marshall, De Clare, and Macmurrough, the arms of the fierce and haughty Peverel (*quarterly, gu. and vairé, or and az. a lion ramp. arg.*).

(2) *The Owners: their Male Succession.*—The earliest certain patriarch of this house appears, like that of the house of Douglas, in the tree, not in the sapling. Of those who bore the early place-name of this family, both the Widdrington Roll (*infra*) and Jewitt's Pedigree† commence with the Danish name (Sueno, Suanus, Suenus, or Svanus) of

SVAIN DE SCAKELCROS, or Skakelcros (I.), of Scakelcros, the immediate founder of this ancient family. He lived, *temp.* John and Henry III., within the vill of Scakelcros, in the wide parish of Chapel-en-le-Frith, in a wild and romantic part of England, on the banks of the Goyt, a stream which divides Shallcross from Taxal, the counties of Derbyshire and Cheshire, and the Forests of the High Peak and of Macclesfield. It is certain that Svain was a landowner, and derived his name from the vill. A brother of this Svain, or at least a near relative, may appear in John de Shakelcrosse, dead in 36 Hen. III., who in 7-12 Hen. III.,‡

\* He gave a tithe of game, viz., of stags and hinds, of bucks and does, and of boars and sows (*Mon. Angl.*, i., p. 648).

† *Reliquary*, vol. vi.

‡ *Fudal History of Derbyshire*, by Mr. Pym Yeatman, Section VI. Other valuable items are from this work.

asserted five acres at Kinder, part of Longendale, Thomas fil. Richard being the tenant. His relative, Oswalda, or Oswyn, born *temp. Hen. II.*, daughter of Stephen Shalcrosse, married *temp. John*, Walter, son of Sir John Rudston, lord of Hayton, county York (*Arg. three bulls' heads couped sa. two and one*). Svain, who may have been born *temp. Ric. I.*, lived apparently c. 1197-1265, and was probably one of the foresters who shared in the original building, c. 1225, of the "Chapel" in the frith. Dying about the time of the battle of Evesham, where Ferrars, eighth Earl of Derby, fought against his King, Svain left issue, possibly by a daughter of Benedict de Worth, of the Worths of Worth (*arg. a cross raguled sa.*); the Shalcrosses invariably married in "a fair degree":—

I.—RICHARD, of whom presently.

II.—John, living 1259-60.

III.—Robert, bail, with others, in 36 Hen. III. for Mathew de Scordes.

His son and successor,

RICHARD DE SCAKELCROS (II.), of Scakelcros, of whom, with his younger brother John, we first hear in connection with amercements under the forest laws in 1259-60. In 36 Hen. III. he was bail, with others, for Peter de Gaham. In the same year he was amerced in vert in the demesne Park, 6d., and fined  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the same year. In 41 & 42 Hen. III., a Richard Shakelcross rented land at Chapel-en-le-Frith. This Richard held lands purchased by him in fee from Sir Robert de Hyde, as we note from the family chartulary, to which we must now advert.

Two copies of the chartulary of the Shallcross family were made under the supervision of John (XV.) after the visitation of 1634, which are still extant. Of the original charters, which would be upon small membranes, nothing seems known. These copies are preserved in three quarters, viz.:—(1) In the breviate of 5 July, 1639, found in *Harleian* 1093, ff. 19-22. (2) In a roll of a skeleton pedigree of the family, upon paper mounted on strong linen, made probably in connection with (1).

Originally among the Shallcross muniments, it is even now in the possession of the heirs of line.\* This important document, which is 8 ft. 4 in. long by 2 ft. 1 in. wide, is expanded with twenty copies of the original charters. The pedigree is illustrated with forty-two uncoloured shields, 2½ in. by 2½ in., of the family, sixteen being impaled with its alliances: 1, Wendesley; 2, Beresford; 3, Jodrell; 4, Bagshawe of Ridge; 5, Browne of Marsh; 6, Jodrell; 7, Davenport; 8, Jodrell; 9, Downes; 10, Bradshaw; 11, Walker; 12, Cressy; 13, Smith; 14, Jodrell; 15, Walker; and 16, Bagshawe of Ridge. This skeleton pedigree, which has the names within circles, commences with Suanie de Skakelcros, to whom is given the family coat, and it terminates with the birth of six children of John (XV.). A third copy of the charters (3) is to be found in *The Reliquary*, vol. vi., printed from the *Harleian MSS.* by Mr. Jewitt, with a skeleton pedigree of Shallcross. Copies were fortunately available of the appendant seals, where they occur, in each of these three transcripts.

The present and fourth copy of these documents has been sorted out from each of these three quarters, in elucidation of the mediæval history of the family; and these Latin deeds appear for the first time in order and in English. They number twenty-three, and according to date may be thus described:— Eight have no date, and, as we have not the assistance afforded by a sight of the mediæval handwriting, we classify them before 1290; there are twelve between 1290 and 1400, and three after 1400. They name many persons and places of historical interest, over which our present limits do not allow us to linger.

The first purchase is within the vill of Scakelcross itself, and refers to land purchased by Richard de Scakelcross before 55 Hen. III., from Sir Robert Hyde, Knt., lord of several manors in Cheshire, and of Shalcross and Ferneley in Derbyshire.

\* I would express my acknowledgments to Mr. Shallcross F. Widdrington, of Newton Hall, for the kind loan of this valuable roll, which I have named the "Widdrington Roll" for convenient reference.

This vill, "de Sakelcros," and Fernilee, came to the Hydes between 1209 and 1228; the charter was witnessed by Roger de Dunes and Benedict de Worth, *infra*; and the land remained with them till sold by Sir John Hyde,\* who served under the Black Prince. Sir Robert Hyde married the cousin and heiress of Thomas de Norbury, of Norbury, in Stockport parish, and there, observes Webb in 1615, is "the fair seat and demean of the Hides." Leonard (XIII.), in his Will, speaks of Hamnett,† son and heir of Robert Hyde, of Northbury (*as. a chev. or betw. three lozenges of the second*), as his kinsman; and it is stated in the *Old Halls of Derbyshire*, vol. i., p. 164, that the Peak Hydes, whose coat was similar to that of Shalcross, but with the addition of a chief ermine, and who were, perhaps, connected with the old Cheshire house, intermarried with the Shalcrosses. This charter thus runs:—

[Undated, *temp. Hen. III., 1216-1272.*]

*With a Seal of Richard de Scakelcros.*

No. 1.—Know all men, etc., that I, Robert, lord of Norbury, give and yield and by this my present charter confirm to Richard, son of Svaïn de Scakelcros a moiety (mediatum) of all the arable land (terra) in Scakelcross except‡ that land which Hamor de ffernley holds (or held). To hold, etc., to him and his heirs freely and quietly in fee and heirship, in wood, in arable, in meadow, in pasture, and in all other liberties to the aforesaid vill of Scakelcros appertaining. Paying thence annually to me and my heirs 18 pence on the feast of the Apostles Peter and Paul for all service. And for this grant I have received 20 shillings and 1 horse and my wife 1 cow. These being witnesses:—Sir Roland, then Steward of the Peak, Sir S— de Beyley, Richard de Hedneshouse, Hamor de ffernley, Robert Talebott, Richard de ffernley, and others.

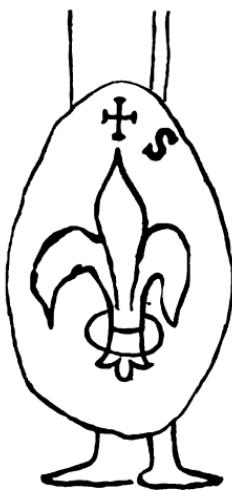
Appendant to this charter is a copy of the personal seal of Richard de Scakelcros, which was upon green wax. This may be an armorial ensign, anterior to the coat-armour borne 16 Edw. III., being an heraldic lily, surmounted by a cross and capital S. There is no legend. There is a similar device upon a headstone in Didsbury Churchyard to the memory of

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\* John Joudrel, of the Yeardsley family, was an archer under him.

† 1563-1643.

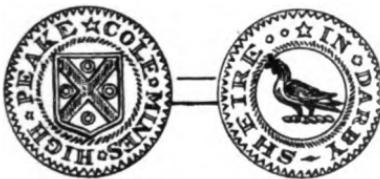
‡ *Vide* Charter 13.



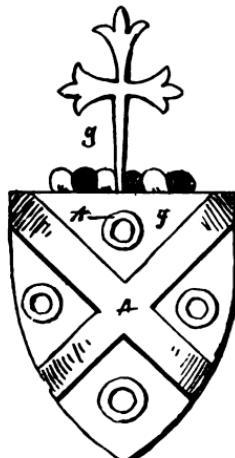
RICHARD DE SCAKELCROS,  
*temp. Hen. III.*  
(page 74).



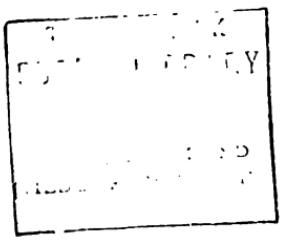
SIR RICHARD SHAWCROSS,  
16 EDW. III.  
(page 83).



SHALCROSS TRADERS'  
TOKEN, circa 1670  
(page 114).



ARMS AND CRESTS OF LEONARD SHALCROSS, FROM THE VISITATION  
OF 1569 (page 97).



William Shalcross, of Withington, who died 1648. We give facsimiles (1) from the *Harleian* and (2) Widdrington transcripts.

In 8 Edw. I., 1279, this Richard assarted six acres of land at Shakelcross. At the same date he held in Shakelcross six acres of the fee of Thomas le Ragged, and enclosed it by a ditch. On the south side of Shallcross Hall there is a curious semi-circular mound enclosing about six acres, which may be the remains of an ancient mound and ditch. It is now the site of an avenue of forest trees.\* In the same year he, with others, was bail for William de Bagshawe, who had committed an offence against the forest laws. In 13 Edw. I., this Richard was amerced in vert under the forest laws—doubtless the family often tasted the royal venison. He was a witness, a decade later, to a grant from Adam de Ferneley to Luke Heyley. Subsequently, this deed came into Richard's own possession.—

[Before 23 Edw. I., 1294. Widdrington Roll.]

*With a Seal.*

No. 2 recites that Adam, son of William de Fernely, grants to Luke, son of Geoffrey de Heyley and his heirs, one whole fourth part of his land in the Midliste Ferniley, together with the Puxhill to the same land pertaining, which land Aldusa, mother of the said Luke, formerly held. Witnesses—Thomas le Ragged, Richard de Schalicros, and others. Seal.†

[23 Edw. I., A.D. 1294.]

No. 3.—Know all men, etc., that I, Luke, son of Geoffrey de Heyley, have given, etc., to Richard de Schalcross for a certain sum of money which the same Richard has given me, the whole of the fourth part of my land in the Middilfernyleye which fourth part I had by gift and seoffment from Adam the son of William de fferneley. To have and to hold, the aforesaid Richard and his heirs and assigns from the Chief Lord without let or hindrance. Attached to it is the Pughull, a piece of the aforesaid land which my mother Aldusa at one time held on that vill; from this was rendered to the Chief Lord customary service, viz., three silver pence at the end of the year, etc. In witness whereof, etc., these being witnesses:—Richard de Huitemon, Bailiff of the Peak, Robert le Ragged, and others. Given, etc., in the 23rd year of the reign of King Edward.

\* *Journal*, vol. xxvii., p. 193.

† A copy of a private secretum, a common thirteenth century device of an estoile and crescent; oval, 1 in. by  $\frac{1}{2}$  in.; the marginal legend probably:—S.[igillum] ADA[MI] . DE . FERE[NLE]IE[.]

About this time Richard acquired the land which was called Birtherley:—

[Undated, before 19 Edw. I., 1290.]

Not in Widdrington Roll.

No. 4.—To all Christ's faithful people, etc., Thomas le Ragged, health in the Lord. Know all men that I have given, etc., to Richard de Schakilkros and his heirs or assigns all that land as it is more fully (sicut plenius jacet) in the place which is called Birtherley, which land I held by the gift and feoffment of Richard de ffernley, with two acres of new land with the appurts, etc., to hold to the said Richard de Schakilkross and his heirs, etc. In witness, etc., these being witnesses:—William Folejaumbe, then Bailiff of the Peak, Thomas le Ragged, Lord of Berde, Richard de Esebury, Henry de Tunsted, John de Smalleye, and others.

This Richard, who was apparently living c. 1230-90, probably married a daughter of Downes, lord of the manors of Downes and Taxal. Ormerod gives some interesting particulars relative to the tenure by Downes of the ancient manor of Taxal. From charter 6, which refers to property on the Cheshire side, it will be observed that Benedict (III.) was a "cousin" of Edmund de Dounes, who was of Dounes and Taxal, and a forester of the forest of Macclesfield, 18 Edw. III. These families also intermarried later. Richard had, at least, several sons, including:—

I.—BENEDICT, his successor.

II.—William, living 35 Edw. I. and 1 Edw. II.\*

III.—Another son, possibly the John de Holshawecroft living 14 Edw. I. He may have been the father of JOHN DE SCHALCROSSE who became Parson of Taxal in 40 Edw. III., presented thereto by a relative, Edmund de Dounes. In 50 Edw. III. he was executor to the Will of William Joudrell, who was with the Black Prince, and a Shallcross ancestor, *vide* under Anthony XII., to that of William de Shore (Shore witnesses charter 22), and to the Will of Agnes his wife.† To him, 52 Edw. III., the Abbot of St. Werburgh, county Chester, granted certain burial

\* *Chester Eyre Roll*, No. 1, 6 m. The *Eyre Roll* extracts from the Record Office were kindly communicated by Mr. Arthur Carrington, together with another copy of the Fine of 19 Edw. II., etc.

† *Eyre Rolls*, No. 13, m. 29.

rights and mortuaries at Prestbury. Later, in 3 Ric. II., he fines by licence of Robert del Leigh (Leigh witnesses charter 22) and Robert del Dounes.\* He died 1383.

Dying at Scakelcros, after 23 Edw. I., having lived apparently c. 1230-90, Richard (II.) was succeeded by his eldest son,

**BENEDICT DE SCHALECROS (III.)**, of Schalecros, born about 1260, who may have received his Christian name to honour the memory of Benedict de Worth, related to the Condys, living before 13 Hen. III., his possible ancestor. (See under Svain (I.) and charter 8.) He was a regarder and verderer of the forest, 12 Edw. II., and a forester in fee of the Peak. The latter held hereditary office by virtue of their lands. Chaucer's forester will be remembered.† About 1290 Benedict extended the privileges of the family in an important concession. The mill was a valuable property of the lord, its owner, and especially when each neighbouring family was compelled to grind its corn there.

[Undated, *temp.* Edw. I. or Edw. II.—*Harl.*]

No. 5 is a deed similar to No. 6, but without the last clause. The same witnesses sign both these instruments. Thomas de Hyde may have been the Thomas, youngest son of the Sir John Hyde (*Harl.* 2161), who sold the manor and estate of Shalcross.

[Undated, *temp.* Edw. I., A.D. 1272-1307.]

No. 6.—Know all men, etc., that I, Edmund de Dounis, have given, etc., to Benedict de Schalcros, my kinsman by blood, in consideration of kinship and affection, and of a certain sum of money which the same Benedict has paid me in hand, that the same Benedict and his heirs be quit of toll and toll paid at mill (multura) for ever in my mill of Tacysall, with all their corn for their own table to be there ground without hindrance whenever they wish to come there for grinding. So that neither I, Edmund, nor any of my heirs and assigns shall have power to exact and recover in any way for ever from the aforesaid Benedict or his heirs anything in name of toll or mill-toll on account of their own corn as aforesaid, in the aforesaid mill. In witness, etc., these being witnesses:—John de Sawtton,‡ Thomas de Hyde, etc.

In 8 or 10 Edw. II., 1314-16, Benedict was third witness to a Fritborn charter (No. 12 *infra*). In 8 Edw. II. he was first

\* *Eyre Rolls*, m. 35.

† *Prologue*, 101-17.

‡ Sutton.

witness to a deed of the Ferneley family (No. 16, *infra*) at Ferneley. Soon afterwards he appropriated a certain waste land :—

[10 Edw. III., A.D. 1335.]

No. 7 is an indenture, 10 Edw. III., between Thomas, son of Thomas le Ragged, and Benedict de Schalkros, whereby the latter, for himself and his heirs, encloses a certain piece of waste land (name undeciphered by seventeenth century copyists).

Benedict's wife's name was Margery (*Eyre Rolls*), who in 34 Edw. III. was executrix of the Will of Roger de Bosdon, a suit being brought against her that year by Robert del Bothes.\* She may have been of the Bosdon† family (*arg. a fesse sa. betw. three fish hooks of the second*). In 32 Edw III. she had a servant Isabell.‡ They had issue at least four sons and one daughter :—

I.—RICHARD, in holy orders, of whom presently.

II.—JOHN, apparently the first of the nine representatives of this family name, of whom hereafter.

III.—ROBERT. He was living apparently between 1290 and 1370, and was a witness of the deed of 16 Edw. III. (No. 15). He extended his possessions at Shalcross by purchase, 19 Edw. III., as evidenced by the next charters :—

[Undated, *temp. Hen. III.*, A.D. 1216-1272.]

No. 8 recites that Robert de Worth grants to Henry de Condy, his nephew, all his lands in the vill of Schakilcros which Adam de Worth, his brother, formerly held of him, of which he had confirmation of King Henry. Witnesses :—Robert de Dounis,§ Richard le Ragged, Richard de ffernilegh, and others.

This record, referring to lands in Shalcross, may be attached to the next one, wherein Sir Robert Holland, knt.,|| gives a

\* *Eyre Rolls*, No. 14, m. 25.

† Earwaker mentions several isolated members of this family. Entered at *Visit. of Cheshire*, 1613.

‡ *Eyre Rolls*, No. 19, m. 18.

§ A forester of Macclesfield Forest, 16 Edw. I., and father of Edmund, charter 6.

|| Eldest son of Robert de Holland, who received large grants in Derbyshire from the Crown, 1307. In 1335 he had livery of all his father's lands, and was in the expedition against France, 1342. In the latter year he was summoned to Parliament, as the second baron. He died in 1373. The wife of Leonard Shalcross (XIII.) descended from his brother Thomas, who became Earl of Kent on his marriage with Joan Plantagenet.

warrant or formal power of attorney for conveyance of land :—

[19 Edw. III., A.D. 1344.]

No. 9.—Be it known to all by these presents that I, Robert de Holland, kn*t.*, have authorized and appointed in my place Richard Burchebar, my attorney, to deliver to Robert de Schalcros full possession of 1 messuage 22 acres of land, and 1 plot of ground called Personeshogh, and 3 shillings of Rent, with the appurts, in Schalcross, for the term of his natural life. Settled and agreed, etc., in witness whereof, etc. Given, etc., in the 19th year of the reign of King Edward the Third after the Conquest.

Dying probably before his brothers, Robert made a conveyance to his elder brother John, in whom the male line of the family was continued ; it runs :—

[20 Edw. III., A.D. 1345.]

Bracketed portion omitted (a clerical error) in Widdrington Roll.

No. 10.—To all Christ's faithful people, etc.; Robert the son of Benedict de Schalcros, eternal health. I fully make known that I have granted to John the son of Benedict de Schalcross my brother, his heirs and assigns, all the right which I have in those lands and tenements, with their appurtenances, together with the tributes of homage and service which the aforesaid John had by gift and feoffment from Richard de Schalcros, Chaplain, his brother, in the Middleleste fernilegh [below the village of Wormhill, etc. In witness whereof, etc., these being witnesses :—Hugh de Stredelgh], then Bailiff of the Peak, and others. Given at the Midelite fernilegh, A.D. 1345.

He is probably not identical with the Robert Shalcrosse who, in 27 Edw. III., was charged in that he cut off dead wood in the forest at Noryndwode, to the damage of the Earl of Chester, and fined 40*d.* Dying at Schalcros, he left issue, MARGARET, living 12 Edw. III., who married her neighbour, William, living 11 Richard II., son and heir of Thomas de Bagschagh,\* of the Ridge (*arg. a bugle horn sa., stringed vert, betw. three roses gu., barbed and seeded ppr.*). This William probably witnessed charter 18. The Add. MSS. 6668, f. 399, mentions certain evidences in the custody of Mr. Bagshawe of the Ridge, including

\* On the first mention of this name, I would express special thanks for the courteous and constant assistance of Mr. W. H. G. Bagshawe, of Ford Hall, in compiling this paper.

" 42 Edw. III. A ffeoffmt by William Bagshawe of his landes to Margaret, daughter of Robert Shawcrosse, for her life, the remainder to y<sup>e</sup> heires." This deed is now missing.

IV.—Thomas, the fourth son, probably the witness to charter 13. His son, THOMAS, assessed to the Poll Tax, 4 Ric. II., at 2*s.* 2*d.*, and grandson, JOHN, 1*d.*

V.—Agnes, the daughter of Benedict, married William, son of Thomas de le Lee, of Somersal. Her marriage settlement is now in the possession of Major FitzHerbert, of Somersal Hall, being one of the 22 mediæval deeds given to his family by the present Mr. S. F. Widdrington, to whom we are indebted for a sight of the "roll." Nothing seems known about the Lees, except that a family of that name, Ley, was resident in Somersall between 1648-62, who may have been of the same blood as the de le Lees of the fourteenth century. It thus runs:—

[\*24 July, A.D. 1325.]

Know all men, etc., that I, Thomas de le Lee, of Somersale, have given, granted, and by this my present charter confirmed unto William, my son, and unto Agnes, daughter of Benedict de Schalecros, and her heirs between herself and the said William lawfully begotten, All that land with the messuage and rents adjoining in lower Somersale, which land with the appurtenances I sometime purchased of Robert my brother, together with one plot of meadow which I purchased of William de Saundebi. To have and to hold the aforesaid land of the Chief Lords of that fee by the services therefore due and of right accustomed. And I the said Thomas de le Lee of Somersale and my heirs will warrant against all persons all the aforesaid land in lower Somersale which I bought of Robert my brother with all its appurtenances as is aforesaid to the aforesaid William my son, and to Agnes the daughter of Benedict de Schalecros, and the heirs of their bodies lawfully begotten. And if it chance that the said Agnes die, then the said land with the appurtenances shall revert to the said Thomas without any gainsaying. In witness whereof I have set my seal to this present charter. These being witnesses:—Sir Henry fitz Herebert, then Chaplain of Somersale; William at Wood of Doubregge; John of the same place; John de Schawenton; Thomas son of Margery of upper Somersale, and others. Given at Scalecros on the eve of St. James, A.D. 1325.

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\* For original, in Latin, see *Journal*, vol. iv., p. 11.

† The seal is wanting.

The long days of Benedict were now drawing to a close. He died at Shalecros, 14 Edw. III., 1339. In the *Receipt Roll, Mortuary Lists*, from the appropriated parishes of the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield, is the entry: "Parochia de Hope, Benedictus de Shakelcros pro decimis de Fernilee, xij<sup>s</sup>." He was succeeded by his eldest son,

**RICHARD DE SCHALKIROS (IV.),** of Schalkiros, in holy orders. He was apparently living from *circa* 1290 to the middle of the fourteenth century, and he largely increased the family estate. He had previously purchased land in his father's lifetime, in 1314 or 1316, his father being a witness, as thus evidenced:—

[23 Edw. I., 1294 (Widdrington Roll); *temp.* Edw. I. or Edw. II. (*Harl.*).]

No. 11 recites that Richard le ffrithorne grants to Hugh his son and his heirs, an whole eighth part of the land lying in Midliste fernileye with the appurtenances. Witnesses:—Richard de Hotteman,\* then Bailiff of the Peak; Richard, son of Luke†; John de Smaleheyse; Richard de Schakilcros; and others.

[*Cir.* 8 or 10 Edw. II., A.D. 1314-16 (Widdrington).]

[*Cir.* Edw. II. (*Harl.*).]

No. 12.—To all Christ's faithful people, etc., Hugh, son of Richard de ffrithorne, health, know ye that I have given to Richard, son of Benedict de Schalkros, and his heirs or assigns one whole eighth part of land with appurtenances, lying in the Middlyste fernileye adjoining, etc., to have, etc., yielding thereout to the Lords of that fee 1½ pence per quarter at the two terms of the year, etc., in consideration of a certain sum of money which he has paid me in hand. In witness whereof, etc., these being witnesses:—John de Smalley, Adam de fferniley, Benedict de Schalkros, and others.

Shortly after Richard was further acquiring land in Ferneylee, and another member of his family is introduced as a witness:—

[12 Edw. II., A.D. 1318.]

No. 13.—Know all men, etc., that I, Richard, son of Adam, son of Hamor de ffernileche, have given, etc., to Richard son of Benedict de Schalcros one piece of land in Upper ffernilech with all appurtenances, which is called the Broclet, and the Broche adjoining, etc., to have, etc. In witness, etc., these being witnesses:—John Weyt, then Bailiff

\* Compare Charter No. 3.      †? de Heyley.

of the Peak, Thomas le Ragged, Richard de Bucston, John de Smaleyeys, Thomas de Schalcros, William de Bradeschaye, and others. Given at ffernilegh in the 12th year of King Edward,\* son of Edward the King.

Concerning this Richard we find an entry in the *Calendar of Fines*,† 17 Edw. II.—Over Farmleygh, Ric. de S. v. Adam de Farmleygh, Mich. (No. 152, Record Office); and the deed is found in both the *Harleian* and Widdrington chartularies. The transaction was a transfer of land, though nominally the official memorandum of the "Finis" of a fictitious judicial action. It thus runs:—

[*Feet of Fines*, York, 17 Edw. II., A.D., 1323.]

Words in brackets are from Record Office copy.

No. 14.—This is a "Final Concord" made in the Court of our Lord the King, at York, within 15 days after the day of St. Michael,‡ in the 17th year of the reign of King Edward the son of King Edward, before William de Bereford, John de Mutford [Mitford], William de Herle [John de Bousser, Walter de ffriskeneye, Justices, and other faithful lieges of our Lord the King then and there present], between Richard, son of Benedict de Shakilcros, "complainier," and Adam son of William de fernelegh, "deforciator," concerning 1 dwelling house, 30 acres of land, 30 acres of pasture, 8*1/2*d. of rent, and the rent of one barbed arrow, with the appurts, in Over farnileygh, whence [this] "plea of convention" was raised between them into [this] same court, Namely, that the aforesaid Adam admits that the aforesaid tenements with the appurts are the right of the said Richard, And he remises and quit claims the same for himself and his heirs for ever. And further the said Adam grants for himself and his heirs that they will warrant to the aforesaid Richard and his heirs the aforesaid tenements with their appurts against all men for ever. And for this acknowledgment, remission, quit claim, warranty, fine and concord the same Richard gave the aforesaid Adam 20 silver marks.

This Richard subsequently followed his youngest brother Robert's fraternal example (charter 10) and conveyed some of his lands, those by inheritance of his father, to his second brother, John, the next family representative:—

\* The copy of this deed in *The Reliquary*, vi., p. 151, is incorrectly dated.

† Other early fines were:—4 Edw. I., Eyton. Ric. de Shorecroft v. Nich. de Mertynton, Trin. No. 9. 4 Edw. III. Horwych. Ric. de Shakelcross v. Thomas de Wormehull, Trin. No. 35.

‡ i.e., in Michaelmas Term.

[16 Edw. III., A.D. 1341.]

*With a Seal of Arms of Richard de Schalcros.*

No. 15.—Know all men, etc., that I Richard de Schalcros, Chaplain, have given to John son of Benedict de Schalcros, my brother, and his heirs and deputies, all my lands and tenements with the appurts, which I held by the gift and feoffment of the aforesaid Benedict de Schalcros, my father, and Hugh de Guyt,\* in the Middeliste fernilegh, etc., To have, etc., Paying therefore annually as rent to me and my heirs one pair of white gloves at the feast of the Translation of St. Thomas the Martyr, etc. In witness whereof, etc., these being witnesses: Hugh de ffredelegh,† then Bailiff of the Peak, Robert son of Benedict de St. Schalcross, and others. Given at fierneleigh the Saturday next after the feast of St. Dionysius the Martyr, A.D. 1342.

The ancient arms‡ of the Shallcross family (*A saltire between four annulets*), within an ornamental border, appear on the two copies of the Seal attached to this deed. That in the Widdrington Chartulary is somewhat larger than in *Harl. 1093*.

This charter apparently concerns this property:—

[8 Edw. II., A.D. 1314.]

No. 16 recites that Maud, daughter of William de ffernley, remises to Adam, her brother, her right and claim which she has in her father's lands and tenements in Middlefernley. Witnesses:—Benedict de Schakelcross, Thomas son of Thomas le Ragged, and others. Given at ffernilegh.

\* (?) Friborn.

† Stredelegh, *vide* charter 10.

‡ The arms of Shallcross were painted on the walls of Taxal Church, 1586, together with Jodrell and Downes (Earwaker). There were also "two coates in the glasse" of Shalcrosse and Downes. The arms were fully displayed, with helmet and mantling, as of Shawcrosse of Shawcrosse, by Randle Holme, *Harl. 2113*, f. 38.

All the seals mentioned in the text, whether originals or drawings, are preserved in the British Museum. There is, however, another old seal extant, not there, that of John Shall Crosse, of Bledlow, together with his signature, on a deed of 1681. He died in 1723, aged sixty-five, and was buried in Bledlow Church, under a slab with an inscription. He was probably a member of the Tower Ward branch. His wife was a daughter of Paul Jodrell, of Duffield, clerk to the House of Commons, of a younger branch of Jodrell of Yeardsley (*vide* Jodrell, Bart., in *Baronetage*), so that—singular to relate—the Shallcrosses intermarried with both the senior and junior lines, though widely separated, of Jodrell. He left a son, Henry, B.A., Oxford.

Showcrosse, co. Dorset, bore the arms of the High Peak family.

Dying at Schalcros, probably about 25 Edw. III., or later, (Sir) Richard was succeeded in the representation of the family by his younger brother,

**JOHN DE SHALCROSSE** (V.), of Schalcrosse, through whom, not through Robert, the direct line was continued. He may have been Benedict's youngest son. We have already noticed, in deeds Nos. 10 and 15, that his brothers Robert and Richard largely dowered him with their lands. Little is known about him, except that he died, aged, probably soon after 48 Edw. III., 1373. He was probably progenitor of the two **EDWARD SHALCROSSES**, and the **JAMES SHALCROSSE** of the *Indictment Roll* of 1471 by younger sons.

His eldest son,

**JOHN DE SCHALCROSSE** (VI.), de Schalcrosse, is mentioned, his father living, 48 Edw. III.\* He is described as a forester in 1375, and may have been living *cir.* 1320-95. He and his wife were assessed at 2*s.* 4*d.* under the Poll Tax of 4 Ric. II. He was a juryman of the Forest Court. He may be identical with the John who, *temp.* early Richard II., was fined 40 pence in that he overburdened the pasture of Taxal with one horse, doing damage to the amount of 11 pence.† This representative parted with some of his landed estate:—

[8 Rich. II., A.D. 1384.]

No. 17.—Know all men, etc., that I, John de Shalcrosse, have given etc., to John de Walkeden, Nicholas de Ravenow, and others, the half of my estate in ffernilegh, near the Guyt in the Okenclow, etc., to have, etc. In witness whereof, etc., these being witnesses:—John Hally,‡ etc. Given at Shalcross on the Saturday next after the feast of St. Barnabas the Apostle, the 8th year of King Richard II., after the Conquest.

Regarding this John, there is a copy of a bond of reference in a suit at law, which introduces another of this surname, without doubt nearly related; there was another Henry later, in 10 Edw. IV., of Hordern, Ridge, and Whitehills; which thus runs (Norman-French):—

\* *Cal. of Indictments*, No. 2.

† *Fines and Amercements*, m. 3.

‡ (?) Heyley.

[13 Ric. II., 1389.]

Not in the Widdrington Roll. *With Seals (copies wanting).*

No. 18.—This Indenture made between Henry Schalcrosse of Wingworth of the one part and John de Schalcrosse of Schalcrosse of the other part, Witnesseth that the said Henry and John have taken oath and sworn upon the Holy Gospels at Derby in the presence of Sir Robert Redych, Chaplain, William Bagschagh, etc., and all those who were summoned on the Assize of novel disseisin between the said Henry de Schalcrosse and John de Schalcrosse to bind themselves each to other in £20 of good money to submit to the decision and judgment of Thomas de Tildesey and John Pygot, Hugh del Clough, and Richard del Ferme, touching all the lands and tenements which the said Henry claims as his right in a place called The Over fernelegh within the vill of Wormehull in the High Peak, and that in case the said Thomas Tildesey and his three associates may not be at leisure nor produced by the said Henry and John de Shalcrosse, then they will take four others of a similar position, to wit: two men of law of the realm and two other good persons. And that in case the said four cannot agree without an umpire, they shall take an umpire. And that he that refuses of the said Henry Schalcrosse or John Schalcrosse to stand by the decision and judgment of the said Thomas and his associates, or the four others of a similar position as aforesaid, or of the umpire with respect to the aforesaid lands and tenements, then he shall forfeit £20 and pay it to him who agrees to submit to their decision, so that an end be put to this matter before the feast of Saint Martin the Evangelist Bishop in winter, and that in case the said Thomas and his associates, or the four others of a similar position, or the umpire neither put an end (to the matter) nor give judgment between the said Henry and John before the said Feast, then they shall be at large and in the same position as they were previously. In witness of which things the aforesaid parties have in duplicate to these present indentures put their seals. Given at Derby the Wednesday next after the feast of Saint Cedde, in the 13th year of King Richard the Second after the Conquest.

Nine years later we find this John enjoying landed possessions:—

[*Harleian Charter, 17 Ric. II., A.D. 1393.*]

Missing in Widdrington Roll.

No. 19.—Let all know by these presents that we, Robert Bukhard and Gregory Broune, Chaplain, have remised, released, etc., to John de Shalcross and his heirs the whole right and claim which we have, etc., in all lands and tenements with the appurtenances, which we had lately by gift and feoffment from John himself, in Shalcrosse, fiernylegh, Horewiche, Wormyl, Herdewickwall, and Moinesall, in the county of Derby. Yet so, etc. In testimony, etc. Given at Shalcross on Friday next after the feast of the Circumcision of our Lord in the 17th year of the reign of King Richard.

His son and successor,

**ROBERT DE SCHALCROSSE (VII.)**, of Schalcrosse, was a considerable landowner, apparently content without buying or selling. An interesting reference to certain dues and tenures appropriate to this representative on some adjoining lands, appears, however, in the following deed, which seems too late for his great uncle, though rather early for this Robert:—

[38 Edw. III., A.D. 1363.]

No. 20.—Know all men, that I, Maurice, the son of Adam de Clogh, have given, etc., to John, the son of Roger de Ashton, all the lands and tenements together with one place called the ffale, and another place called the Rondeokker, which formerly belonged to Richard de Clogh, and his heirs, etc., Paying in rent therefore annually to Robert de Schallecrosse, his heirs and assigns, six silver pence, etc. In witness whereof, etc. Given at Horewich in the year of the Lord, 1363.

Robert de Shalcrosse apparently married Margery, daughter of Richard, son of Margery de Longstone (*purple, an eagle disp. with two heads, or*), by Joan, daughter of Nicholas de Ingwardby. The Longstones were of Little Longstone, in Hope, in the twelfth century; they had a charter of free warren\*; they built here their old Manor House. Living probably from about 1340 till the usurpation of Bolingbroke, this representative, dying under 50, left a son,

**JOHN SCHALCROSSE (VIII.)**, de Schalcrosse, born about 1363. In 1384 he appears to have sued Robert Derby and Isabella, his wife, for 5 marks of rent in Little Longeston. Between 13 Hen. IV. and 10 Hen. VI., this John, or his son and successor, held an ancient farm in Fernilee,† and was still in possession of rents from the lands last recited:—

[9 Hen. V., A.D. 1420.]

No. 21.—Know all men, etc., that I, John Ashton, have given and granted and by this charter have confirmed to my son Roger a certain piece of land with the appurtenances called Horwych, and a piece of land called Rondeokker, lying below the Township of Wormhull, to be held by the aforesaid Roger my son and his heirs or assigns, without

\* Reliquary, vol. ix.

† Duchy Rent Roll.

let or hindrance for ever, paying thence annually as rent to John Shalcrosse, his heirs and assigns, six silver pence on the feast of the Assumption of the B. Mary, and rendering to the Chief Lords of the fee the services therefore due and of right accustomed. In witness whereof, etc. Given, etc., in the 9th year of the reign of King Henry V. after the Conquest of England.

This representative left issue, by Ellen his wife,

I.—JOHN, of whom presently.

II.—Another son; probably the father of BENEDICT SHALCROSS, yeoman, whose son, JOHN, and some of his relatives and friends we find outlawed on a "plea of land" in the following notice.\*

Court held at Chester before Lord Stanley, Knt., 12 Ed. IV. And that John Shalcrosse, late of Fernelegh, in co. Derby, gentleman, Edward Shalcrosse, late of the same, etc., gentleman, James Shalcrosse, late of the same, gentleman, John Shalcrosse, late of the same, gentleman, John Bronkehurst, Richard Coup, Thomas Benet, Thomas Redferne, of the same, yeomen, John Shalcrosse, son of Benedict Shalcrosse, of the same, yeoman, Edward Shalcrosse, late of the same, yeoman, Richard, son of Robert Pedley, late of Horwich, yeoman, Thomas Pedley, brother of the said Richard, of the same, yeoman, etc., Nicholas Browne, son of Edward Browne, late of Taxsall, yeoman, on the Saturday next after the feast of the Annunciation (10 Ed. IV.) at Ketelshulme, with force and armed, viz., with swords, bows, and arrows, in 2 acres of land and appurtenances of Peter Dutton† and Elizabeth his wife, who was the daughter and heiress of Robert Grosvenor,‡ now dead, forced their way and expelled them from the premises and disseized them of the occupation and tenancy thereof, in contempt of the Lord the King, and against the statute made and provided.

III.—Ellen; who probably married George Lister, of Little Chester (*erm. on a fesse sa. three mullets or*).

John de Schalcros died, like his father, in middle age, 5 Hen. VI., immediately after making the following deed:—

[5 Hen. VI., A.D. 1426.]

No. 22.—Know all, etc., that I, John de Schalcros, de Schalcros, have given, etc., to John my son and Agnes his wife all my lands and

\* *Indictment Roll*, No. 15, 18 m., Welsh Records.

† Of Hatton, buried in the chancel at Waverton.

‡ Lord of Hulme; see *Peerage*, under Duke of Westminster. His grandfather was the defendant in the Scrope and Grosvenor controversy. It was doubtless of the Shalcrosses mentioned above that the Richard Shawcross derived who married Catherine (born *temp. Henry VIII.*), daughter of Sir Thomas Grosvenor.

tenements, with all their appurtenances, in the Over ferneleigh in the vill of Wormehull, in the county of Derby, to have and to hold, etc., paying in rent to me the aforesaid John de Schalcros and to my heirs four shillings. In witness whereof, etc., these being witnesses:—James le legh, Richard de Shore, John de Bradshawe,\* and many others. Given at Chapel-en-le-Frieth on the Tuesday next after the feast of St. Luke the Evangelist, in the 5th year of the reign of King Henry VI. after the Conquest of England.

He left as successor his son,

**JOHN SHAKELCROSS or SHALCROSS (IX.), of Shal-**  
**cross.†** In his favour his mother immediately made a release of her widow's dower:—

[5 Hen. VI., A.D. 1426.]

No. 23.—Know all men by these presents that I, Ellen, formerly wife of John, son of Robert de Shalcros, in my free widowhood have given, granted, released, and for myself altogether quitclaimed to John my son, the whole right and claim which I had, or in any wise in future can have, by reason of any statute, feoffment, or dower in all those lands and tenements in the Over ferneleigh in the vill of Wormehall in the county of Derby, etc. In witness whereof, etc., these being witnesses:—James de Legh, William de Ashton, and others. Given at Chapel-en-le-fryth on Friday next after the feast of the Nativity of St. John Baptist, in the 5th year of the reign of Henry VI. after the Conquest of England.

Among the Bagshawe of Ridge Hall evidences there is a note of one, now lost, dated 9 Hen. VI., “A feoffment from Thomas sonne of William de Bagshawe, to Edm. Trafford, Knt., and Geffrey Bagshaw, Preist, of all his lands in the county of Derby, with lettre of attorney to John Shawcrosse to make livery.” In 1431-2 he had rights of property at Tunstead Wood. He was assessed as “gentleman” at the inquest of knight's fees, 9 Hen. VI., having free tenure by socage land in Wormhill. He appears to have inherited his father-in-law's fidelity to the House of Lancaster, with other residents in the Duchy, being enrolled among the gentry of the county in the Return of the Commissioners, 12 Hen. VI., an enactment of the Commons presumed as intended to disclose and restrain the favourers of York. In 1441 he appears to have been excused

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\* *Vide* “Bradshawes of Bradshaw,” *Journal*, vol. xxiii., pp. 20, 21.  
† Shawcrosse de Shawcrosse, *Add. MSS.* 6668, f. 392.

frank-pledge at Hucklow. In the *Subsidy Roll* of 28 Hen. VI. he is assessed at 2s. 6½d. He was a witness to a deed at Chapel-en-le-Frith, 23 Hen. VI.\* He may be the free tenant—John Shalcross, Esq.—named in default of service at Chelmorton, 1471, and also identical with the John Shalcross, senior, who was witness to a deed in 14 Edw. IV.† It is possible that he was concerned with other members of the Shalcrosse family, together with members of the Kirke and Bagshawe families, in the assault at Tideswell, 1442, on the house of Nicholas and Henry Bradshawe.‡ He married Agnes, a daughter, it would appear, of Sir Thomas de Wendesley, of Wendesley, knight of the shire, 13 and 17 Ric. II.; of a family seated there before the reign of John. There was another of his name and place at this period who married Agnes, a daughter of Robert de Downes, of Shrigley, which Agnes was born in 1376 and was living 15 Hen. VI. The arms of Shallcross and Wendesley (*erm. on a bend gu. three escallops or*) are impaled in the Widdrington Roll. This Sir Thomas, the patron of the prior of Breadsall, in 1384, was “an exceedingly despotic knight”; he fell mortally wounded at Shrewsbury, with sword in hand for the Red rose. He was buried under an altar-tomb in Bakewell Church; his effigy, in armour, wears the SS. collar, the *crux antiquariorum*; on his helmet is the inscription “IHC NAZAREN.”

Lineal ancestors of the Shallcross family were engaged on opposite sides in Shrewsbury field. For the King, besides Sir Thomas, were Sir Hugh Shirley§ and Sir Edmund Cokayne,|| the two last being ancestors of the wife of Colonel Shallcross (XV.). From Peter Warburton, who fought for the elder royal line, represented by Roger Mortimer, the wife of Leonard (XIII.) lineally derived.

\* *Rutland Charters.*

† *Rutland Charters.*

‡ There is another side to this story, in an assault “from sunrise to sunset” by the above Bradshaws on the house of Bagshawe, brother of Edward of Ridge Hall, at Tideswell (*Rutland Papers*).—*Archaeological Journal*, vol. xxiii., p. 55.

§ Burke’s *Peerage*, under Ferrers.

|| Glover.

By his alliance with this equestrian house—his wife was a babe when her father was slain—John de Schalcros had issue,

I.—JOHN, of whom presently.

II.—Edward, living 18 Edw. IV., married a daughter of Broster, widow to Hollingshed. He bore the family arms, tinctured *gu. and or*, differenced with a *crescent sable*.\* His male line, descended from his son OTTIWELL, of Stoneshaw (Widdrington Roll), whose two sons, EDWARD and DARBY, left surviving sons, CHARLES, OTTIWELL, LAWRENCE, JOHN, DARBY, and EDWARD, has been traced with details to *temp. Chas. II.*, and beyond, with probability, in some of the families in Cheshire, and in Lancashire bordering on the Cheshire boundary.† It included Shallcross of Tower Ward, who bore *an annulet for difference* (*Visit of London*, 1633). The great-grandson of this Edward, Randle Smith, married Anne, daughter of Anthony (XI.).

III.—Anne, married Edward Allen, or Aleyn, of Wheston Hall, near Tideswell (*sa. a cross potent or*), a near relative of one whom Pursglove made feoffee of the Grammar School at Tideswell; of an ancient Peak family, enrolled among the gentry in 1570, whose male line expired in 1700.‡ There is a notice of Thomas Aleyn under John (X.). Their old house came to the twelfth Duke of Norfolk, by whom it was sold.

IV.—Elizabeth, married, *temp. Ric. III.*, Christopher Needham, of Thornsett (*arg. a bend engrailed az. betw. two bucks' heads cabossed sa.*), and left issue.§ Her son, Ottiwell Needham, married the heiress of Cadman of Cowley. Her daughter Agnes married John Cresswell,|| county Chester, and has issue, probably, Robert Cresswell, who married Dorothy, daughter of Leonard (XIII.).

\* *Harl. 1535*, f. 26, where the arms of "Shawcross of Stowshawe" are coloured. See also *Visit. of Cheshire*, 1580; *Harl. 1424* and *1505*; *Lanc. Visitations*, seventeenth century.

† Including the family of the writer.

‡ *Glover*, ii., 304.

§ *Harl. 1484*, f. 36.

|| In 1438, John de Cresswall signs an inquisition at Macclesfield. Perhaps son of the John Cresswell, forester, who died 1397.

V.—Another daughter (Emma); she married Edward Browne, of Marsh Hall;\* of that old Peak family (*arg. on a chev. gu. three roses of the field*). Her son, Nicholas Browne, married Elizabeth, daughter of John (X.), and continued his line. A daughter married Nicholas Bagshawe of Abney and continued that line.

VI.—Another unnamed daughter; she married Nicholas Bagshawe, of Abney, and probably had issue Nicholas Bagshawe, of Wormhill and Abney, *temp. Hen. VI.*, who continued his line (arms as Bagshawe of The Ridge, but the field *or*).

John de Schalcros attained probably the ripest years of any of this family. He died at his ancestral home, and was buried at Taxal, crossing the Goyt for the last time; apparently living about 1400-92, and seeing all the Wars of the Roses. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

**JOHN SHAKELCROSSE**, or Schalcross, or Shawcrosse (X.),† of Shalcros, or Shawcrosse. He held the office of Bailiff of the High Peak, 12 May, 8 Hen. VII., 1492.‡ There is a complaint, *temp. Hen. VII.*, to the Chancellor of the Duchy by Robert Hollingworth, of Bowden, that this John Shalcross, and others, pulled down the floors of his house, carried off divers "grete arkes and coffers" and other "erlomes"; the answer being that Hollingworth was attainted of felony.§ He may have had to do, as Bailiff, with the complaint against a relative, John Shalcross, of Greenlow,|| 10 Oct., 13 Hen. VII. (*Court Roll*), for being seen in the forest by night with greyhounds and bows. He married Alice, eldest daughter, but among the younger of the twenty-one children of Thomas Beresford, of Fenny Bentley, who here built his castellated stone mansion; and she has her place among the shrouded figures on her parents'

\* Add. MSS. 6668, f. 392.

† Add. MSS. 6668, f. 392.

‡ Duchy of Lanc., *Miscell. Books*, No. 21, p. 99b, Patents.

§ Cox's *Royal Forests*, p. 170.

¶ A list of disconnected but undoubtedly kinsmen might be added from the various Duchy and Court Rolls, etc. The above was perhaps identical with the John Shalcross of Greenlow Grange, 3 Hen. VII. (*Court Roll*).

altar-tomb in the chancel at Fenny Bentley. Her father\* participated in the glory of Agincourt,† and died in 1473. The arms of Shallcross and Beresford (arg. a bear saliant sa. armed gu., muzzled, collared, and chained, or) are impaled in *Harl.* 6592, f. 25, and in the Widdrington Roll. These families again intermarried, *vide* under Richard, XVI. They had issue, descended maternally from Hassall, of Arcluyd, county Chester, and Basset, of Blore, county Stafford, the following :—‡

I.—ANTHONY, next representative.

II.—John. May be identical with the John Schalcros, who with Humphrey, pledged themselves before the justices of the peace at Derby, in 1496, to pay 2s. for a fine due from James Carryngton, of Chapel-en-le-fryth, for trespass. They were also pledged for similar amounts due from Thomas Aleyn and George Baylle, also of the same place.§ In 12 Hen. VIII., 1520, a John Shalcross was a juror. (*Court Roll.*)

III.—Another son, Humphrey, named after his uncle Humphrey Beresford, of Newton Grange. From whom HUMPHREY SHALCROSSE, who bore a mullet for difference (*Visit. of London*, 1633). His seal is found on a conveyance from Thomas Savile, Earl of Sussex, Receiver of the Honour of the High Peak, 1629, to Francis and Sandford Neville, 1647. The seal is red, indistinct, from a signet ring with marks of the setting, § in. by  $\frac{1}{2}$  in., on the saltire is an obscure mark of cadency; crest. The Will of this Humphrey was sealed with his seal. His son, HUMPHREY, a loyalist, who purchased the manor of Digswell, co. Herts., about 1625, left a daughter, Dorothy, whose arms are impaled with her husband, Sandford Nevill, of Chevet, on a fine marble tomb in the chancel of Roystone Church, co. York; her daughter Dorothy married Algernon, second son of William, second Earl of Salisbury, and had issue. Humphrey's eldest

\* Burke's *Peerage*, under Waterford.

† A Beresford was at Cressy and Poictiers bearing banner or pennant charged with black bear (*Eight Centuries of a Gentle Family*).

‡ *Harl.* 886, f. 15.

§ Butlerage of the Forests, *Exchequer Accounts*, Bundle 113, No. 39.

son, FRANCIS, of Degsworth, a spendthrift, married Julia, one of the daughters and coheirs of Sir Francis Boteler, Knt.,\* of Hatfield Woodhall, and the arms of Shallcrosse and Boteler (*gu. a fesse, chequy or and sa. betw. six crosses patée ar.*) are displayed quarterly, in Hatfield Church, on the monument of their son, FRANCIS BOTELER SHALLCROSS, who died in 1614, aged 17 years. To this Julia Shallcrosse her cousin, Dean Stanhope, dedicated, in 1742, his edition of the *Imitation*. Humphrey's fourth son, HENRY, of Diggewell, left an extant seal, 1695; red,  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. by  $\frac{5}{8}$  in., oval shield. The male line of this family expired with THOMAS, of Digswell Manor House, who died in 1770, aged 77 years. His seal, 1716, is preserved; red, *en placard*, on tape,  $\frac{5}{8}$  in. by  $\frac{1}{2}$  in.; crest only, within oval shield. This gentleman lies at Digswell, under an altar tomb bearing the Shallcross arms. Many details are known about this branch.

III.—Jane, or Johanna, named after her aunt Johan Beresford, married her neighbour, Edward Bagshawe, of Ridge Hall,† and had issue, which continued that line. Her great-granddaughter, Elizabeth Bagshawe, married Colonel Shallcross (XV.). The arms of Shallcross were emblazoned with others at the Ridge in stained glass, existing 1710.‡

IV.—Elizabeth, married her cousin, Nicholas, son of Edward Browne, of the Marsh Hall, a grandson of John (IX.); *vide* a notice of him in the interesting *Indictment Roll*, under John (VIII.) They had issue, Nicholas (Will of Leonard, 1605). A descendant, Edmund Bradbury, of Ollerset Hall, married Helen Jodrell, of Yeardsley Hall, and had a son, Edmund Bradbury, whose Godfather was Edmund Jodrell of Yeardsley Hall. With him that line suddenly expired.

V.—Agnes; named after her aunt Agnes Beresford. In the Widdrington Roll, where the arms are impaled, she married Roger Jodrell of the family of Yeardsley Hall.

\* His wife was Anne, sister of Sir Aston Cokayne, of Ashbourne.

† The late Mr. W. A. Carrington, of Bakewell, who descended from this marriage, took much interest in the Shallcross family, and his widow kindly allowed me to make the abstracts of Wills in this paper from his valuable MSS.

‡ *Reliquary*, vol. viii. Arms impaled in Widdrington Roll.

John de Shakelcross died probably not many years after his aged father, and not long before the foundation of the chantry at Fenny Bentley,\* 4 Hen. VIII., by his brother-in-law, Canon James Beresford, LL.D. He was succeeded by his eldest son,

**ANTHONY SHALCROSSE** (XI.), of Shalcrosse. We cannot suggest why "Anthony," which is not among the names of his notable Beresford uncles. The period of 179 years between the determined dates, 1426, when John (IX.) flourished, and 1605, when Leonard (XIII.) died, appeared to require more than four generations. The formal visitations are not always authoritative, nor the Widdrington Roll, and a search disclosed this representative.† His first alliance was with a daughter of Bagshawe of "the Rigge"; his second, with a daughter of William Davenport, of Bramhall Hall, co. Chester. He left issue,

I.—**ANTHONY**, of whom presently.

II.—Agnes or Amy, married Nicholas Jodrell, of Yeardsley,‡ who died 1528. She had three sons and three daughters, who continued the line of her husband's ancient family, and hence derived the wives of Leonard (XIII.), and of Richard (XIV.). From this marriage descended Edmund Jodrell, a cavalier, and other distinguished soldiers; and, through the Leighs of Jodrell Hall and High Leigh, who are lineal descendants, the second Lord Dunfermline, K.C.B., born 1803; and hence also lineally derives the present COL. E. T. D. COTTON-JODRELL, the owner of Shallcross Hall, and also of Yeardsley Hall, who is twelfth in descent from Agnes Shalcrosse.

III.—There was, at least, another daughter, Anne, who married Randle Smith, of Oldhaugh, a descendant of John (IX.), and whose son, Randolph, married Amy, daughter of Leonard (XIII.).

Living apparently c. 1460-1520, Anthony Shalcrosse was

\* John Shawcrosse, of Shawcrosse, is named in this chantry deed, with his wife Alice, to be prayed for.

† *Harl.* 6592, f. 35b.

‡ We here follow the old pedigrees.

buried at Taxal with a stone memorial. He was succeeded by his son,

**ANTHONY SHALCROSS**, or Shawcross (XII.) of Shal-cross, or Shawcross.\* It may have been in his time, perhaps later, or even after the Civil Wars, that researches were made upon the estate for coal, which became a source of profit to the family. They were among the oldest collieries in North Derbyshire. In Glover's list of collieries they bear the family name—"Shallcross, or Shawcross, E. of Taxhall, 2½ m. W.S.W. of Chapel-en-le-Frith." He was doubtless the last representative who lived and died in the original Hall, described in the last volume of this *Journal*. His estate in an inquisition, 7 Eliz., is called the OLD FEOFMENT, or SHALCROS-HALL MANOR. He married before 1528† Eleanor, daughter of Nicholas Jawdrell, of Yeardsley Hall, in Taxall, of a family settled in the Peak in the thirteenth century, and descended from Roger Jaudrell, of Yeardsley, an esquire of the body to Richard II., and at Agincourt; which Roger was son of William Joudrel, with the Black Prince (to whom John de Schalcrosse was executor, *supra*). The wife of Anthony Shalcross was lineally descended from the old families of Bradshaw, Sutton‡ of Sutton (Sir Richard Sutton, who died 16 Hen. VIII., a co-founder of Brasenose College, was nephew of George Jodrell, of Yeardsley), Le Despencer, Dutton of Dutton, Venables of Kinderton, and Savage. She traced a descent from the Earls of Chester and of Mercia through the families of Davenport of Woodford, Arderne of Arden and Alvanley, Orreby, Montalt, Albini (Earls of Arundel), Ranulf I. and II., and Hugh II., Earls of Chester, and De Talbois, to Algar, of Mercia, son of Leofric, of Mercia, renowned for his ecclesiastical foundations.

Anthony Shalcross was overseer in 1529 to the Will of Roger

\* Add. MSS. 6668, f. 397.

† The Shallcrosses were a halfway house, connecting the chivalrous honours of the long descended Cheshire lines with the best of the Peak families. The arms are impaled in the Widdrington Roll; *sa. three buckles arg.*, for Jodrell.

‡ Sutton witnesses charter No. 6.

Jodrell, his brother-in-law, his son Leonard being left a stryke of corn. In 1548 Ellin Jodrell of Yeardsley, widow, bequeathed to her brother-in-law Anthony Shalcross xls.

By Eleanor, or Helen, his wife, Anthony Shalcrosse left issue,

I.—LEONARD, OR LIONELL, of whom presently.

II.—Peter. Living 1565. Apparently of defective intellect. Named as an executor, with his brother, of their father's Will.

III.—Emma, married, about 1554, Godfrey, son of William Bradshaw, of Bradshaw Hall (arms\* impaled *Harl.* 6592, f. 16). But in the Widdrington Roll, Godfrey is described as of Windley, county Derby (*arg. two bendlets betw. as many martlets sa.*—seal of Bradshaw of Windley, 1431, in B.M.). The first is, however, correct.† Thus he was a descendant of John de Bradshawe, jun., who signs the Shallcross charter No. 22.‡ This Godfrey died in 1607, aged 76, when letters of administration were granted his widow. She was great-aunt of President Bradshaw. Her son, Francis Bradshaw, of Eyam Hall (*jure uxoris*), was overseer to the Will of Leonard (XIII.), 1605, and was a visitor at Shallcross Hall in 1614.

IV.—Anne, married, after 1565, Humphrey Downes, probably the second son of John Downes, of Overton, Downes, and Taxal, which Humphrey died before 1588. They had issue, Reginald Downes, 1577-1610, in whom that line was continued. The arms of Downes (*sa. a hart lodged arg.*) and Shalcross are impaled in the Widdrington Roll.

Anthony Shalcrosse died, aged about 75, in his mediæval Hall§ in 1565, his wife surviving him. His Will was dated 3 August, 1557, and proved, P.C.C., 29 May, 1565 (abstract):—

To be buried in Taxall Churchyard under the same stone my father was buried. To Leonard my son ii best oxen, xii silver spoons, a chalice, etc., ii best potts and ii best panes, and vi of my best

\* An annulet for difference, both here and in the Widdrington Roll.

† Bradshawes of Bradshaw, *Journal*, vol. xxiii.

‡ A William de Bradeschaye signs charter 13.

§ Said to have been haunted. We are unaware of the tradition, or of any family skeleton. Inconstantiae due illæ quas in hoc libello citamus a lectore vigili observari possunt.

qwnstens.\* To every one of my sisters, ijs. To my son's children, each a sheep. To my daughter Anne, £40 on her marriage. She to keep from Nicholas Marchington, or otherwise to have nothing. To my son Peter ii messuages for his life, with remainder to my rightful heirs, etc. Leonard to be good to him. My wife to live with son Leonard; if she will not, then she shall have £20 of my goods, with certain houses and land for her life=½d share. To my daughter Em', ijs. To Whaley brigge, £vi towards the making of a landshowte.† To my poor men my gowns of black clothe, to be with me after my decease till I be buried, and if I die in the night I will be buried or none, the nexte daye following, as my executors will make answer in another world. All such as do come to Shalcrosse to have meate and drink enough, and I give xx nobles to xx of my poorest neighbours. My two sons executors. Witnesses:—Master Raygnolde Downes, John Caryngton, Nicholas fidlar,‡ parson of tacsale.

Anthony Shalcrosse was succeeded by his son,

**LEONARD SHALLCROSS**, or Shawcross (XIII.), of Shallcross. Born before the Reformation, c. 1520, he was probably named after "Saynt Leonard att Tackessall." The Visitation (Flower) of 1569 entered his pedigree and arms.§ There are two crests—(1) *A martlet arg. holding in the beak a cross pattée fitchée gu.*, and (2) *A cross pattée fitchée gu.*; the last being of unique occurrence.

Leonard was enrolled among the landowners of the High Peak in 1570. The Attorney General of the Duchy entered a pleading against him in 1585 for various encroachments on Tunstead Wood, Horwich, and the Marshe. On 26th March, 1588, he contributed £25 to the fund for the defence of the kingdom, on the threatened invasion by the Spanish Armada. The following year he paid his contribution to the forced loan in Derbyshire. He was summoned, 19th January, 1593, with Nich. Browne, of the Marshe, and John Pott, of Stancliff, to appear at Tideswell. In the same year he was executor to the Will of his eldest son, who died in his father's lifetime. In June, 1595, the High Peak Bailiff collected 6s. from this Leonard towards furnishing three horsemen to serve in Ireland,

\* Quernstones. † Landshut. ‡ Rector of Taxal, 1532-88. Witness also to the will of Roger Jodrell, of Yeardsley, 1547-8.

§ Harl. 886, f. 14b; 1093, ff. 19-22.

and again for four horses in 1599-1600, and again in 1601 for three horses, 15s. He was commended by Sir Edward Hastings, of the Abbey of Leicester, whose father was Lord-Lieutenant of the county in 1552, in a letter to the Lord High Treasurer, 1591-4:—

Jan. 23rd. Leicester Abbey. No. 23. Sir Edw. Hastings to Lord Burghley. Recommends Leonard Shawcross, of Shawcross, in the High Peak, as a fit person to be put into the Commission, he being a religious and honest man, and the only gentleman in all the Peak who is a favourer of religion, that part of the country being mostly frequented by recusants.\*

In 1597 Leonard Shalcross had his arms carved upon an oak panel, now in the possession of Mr. S. F. Widdrington, who has kindly sent a drawing for this paper.

The *Hist. MSS. Commission* (Duke of Rutland) has preserved a copy of an autograph letter from him to his *cousin*, Roger Rowe (Rowe of Macclesfield):—

6 Sept. 1599.—Shalcross.—I have sent my shepherd, Ralph Bagshawe, to you, to Haddon, to receive the money owing for my wethers. (Signed.)

In 1601, in connection with his eldest son's untimely death, he made an agreement with his grandson and successor, Richard Shalcross.

This representative doubtless built the second of the three Halls of the family,† towards the end of the sixteenth century. It was erected in the Elizabethan style, with its walls adorned with tapestry of silk and silver.

Leonard Shallcross married, first, before 1557, Margaret, daughter of William Davenport,‡ of Bramhall Hall (his MS. copy of Wycliffe's Bible sold a few years ago for £1,750). She was a sister of Sir William Davenport, knighted in Scotland in 1544, who was grandfather of the Sir William Davenport, an executor of Leonard's Will, 1601. The arms of Shalcross, impaling Davenport (quartering Bromell), are in *Harl. 6592*, f. 16 (arg. a chev. betw. three crosses-crosslet fitchée, sa., for

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\* Roman Catholics.

† Taxal Church was rebuilt about the same time.

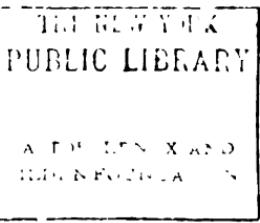
‡ Male line extinct in 1829. The Davenports were rangers of Macclesfield Forest: their crest, the haltered felon.



ARMS OF JOHN SHALLCROSS.  
QUARTERLY: 1 SHALLCROSS,  
2 WALKER OF BRAMSHALL,  
3 ROWLEY OF ROWLEY,  
4 SHALLCROSS (SEE PAGE  
119).



ARMS OF LEONARD SHALLCROSS ON THE OAK PANEL.



Davenport). Leonard was himself a descendant of Davenport of Woodford, the parent stock; and his wife, descended from the ancient Cheshire houses of Warren of Poynton, Eton, Legh of Adlington, Bulkeley, Wynnington, Hesketh of Rufford, and Fitton of Gawsworth, had also royal lineage. She was a grandchild of Sir John Warburton, of Arley, who was with Richmond at Bosworth in 1485, which Sir John, who was great-grandson of Peter Warburton, who fought for Mortimer at Shrewsbury, married Jane, daughter of Sir William Stanley, of Holt, whose mother, Jean Goushill (see descent from Peverel, under Introduction), was grandchild of Richard Fitzalan, tenth Earl of Arundel, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of William de Bohun, commander of the second division at Cressy, who was son of Humphrey de Bohun, fourth Earl of Hereford, by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of King Edward I. and Eleanor of Castile. Again, the wife of the above Sir William Stanley, of Holt, Joyce Cherlton\* (see under Peverel descent, Introduction), was grandchild of Thomas Holland, second Earl of Kent, who was son of Joan, mother of Richard II., which Princess Joan's father, Edmund of Woodstock, was son of Edward I. by his second wife, Margaret of France. By Margaret Davenport Leonard had issue,

I.—JOHN, of whom hereafter.

II.—Edward, *ob: s. p.*

III.—Anthony, living 1613.

IV.—William, living 1601.

V.—Leonard. He was of Leek, having, apparently, by his wife Jane a son, Leonard, who died in 1671.

VI.—Peter, *ob: s. p.*

VII.—Dorothy, married Robert Cresswell,† who may have been grandson of Elizabeth, daughter of John (IX.) Arms:—*Quarterly of six gu. and or, three squirrels sejant betw. as many trefoils slipped all counterchanged.*

\* The Duke of Rutland quarters the arms of Edmund Plantagenet, Earl of Kent, through this Joyce Cherlton.

† Ralph Cresswell purchased lands at Edale in 1619, and founded the Chapel there in 1630. This family resided there until the end of the eighteenth century.

VIII.—Anne, married Rowland Litton. Arms:—*Erm. on a chief indented az. three crowns or.* Probably not identical with Sir Rowland Litton, who died in 1601, aged 38, who sold Lytton in 1597, but a descendant of a younger branch of the Lyttons of Lytton. They had issue, Nicholas\* and Ann.†

IX.—Alice, married Nicholas Clayton, probably of Clayton of Kettleshome, and perhaps connected with Christopher Clayton, of Strindes Hall, county Chester, whose daughter, Margaret Clayton, married William de Bradshaw, of Bradshaw, whose son married Emma Shalcross, the aunt of this Alice. There was a daughter, Elizabeth. “Atque Elizabethæ supradictæ Aliciaæ filiæ putativæ, £5.”‡

X.—Bridget, married John Sherd,§ or Shirt, or Shert, son of William Sherd of Sherd and Disley, Forester of Macclesfield Forest by inheritance, whose grandfather, William Sherd of Sherd, was slain at Flodden. Arms:—*Arg. on a bend sa. a rose of the field, in the sinister canton a hunting-horn of the second.* They had no issue. He appears to have been shiftless.

XI.—Ellen.

Leonard Shallcross married, secondly, his cousin Bridgett, daughter of Roger Jodrell, of Yeardsley Hall, and relict of John Pott, of Dunge, in Kettleshulme, county Chester. In the Widdrington Roll she married, secondly, John Pott; she was, however, his widow. By her Leonard had issue,

XII.—Elianor, unmarried.

XIII.—Mary, married William Cressy, of Owlcotts, county Notts.,|| living 1614 (*arg. a lion ramp. double queued sa.*, impaled in the Widdrington Roll), and left issue, with others, Leonard.¶ Both executors to the Will of her mother, 1608.

\* Will of L. S., 1603.

† Will of B. S., 1608.

‡ Will of L. S., 1603.

§ Nicholas del Sherd was an executor to the will of Roger Jodrell, 1423.

|| Harl. Soc., xxxvii. 526.

¶ Will of L. S., 1603.

XIV.—Amy, or Anne, married Randall Smith,\* of Oldhaugh, county Chester, bailiff of Warmincham, 1599 (*per pale or and gu. three fleurs-de-lis, counterchanged*, impaled in the Widdrington Roll), and a descendant of John Shalcross (IX.). They had issue, Walburga Smith, who married John Pott, of Stancliffe Hall, in Darley Dale (*barry of ten, arg. and sa.; on a bend az. three trefoils slipped, or*), and had issue. This John Pott was son of Leonard's second wife.

Leonard Shallcross died under the roof of his new mansion at a good old age, July 7th, 1605, and was buried in Taxal Churchyard. His Will, dated 9 Nov., 1603, was proved, P. C. C., 10 Feb., 1605-6. An abstract:—

Recites deed dated 16 Jan. 44 Eliz. (1601) between the Testator and Richard Shallcross cousin (described as grandchild and heir-apparent later on) and heir-apparent of the testator, Sir William Davenport, of Bramhall, Knt.; and Edmund Jodrell, of Yeardsley, Esq. My will is that Bridget my wife have all my lands (tenements, limited in the above recited deed). To my grandchild Anne Shallcross, sister of Dorothy Walker, wife of George Walker, £50. To my daughter Alice, wife of Nicholas Clayton, £15. To my daughter Anne Litton, £5. To my son-in-law William Cressye and to Mary his wife £30. To Leonard Cressye son of the said William £5. To Randle Smith my son-in-law and Amye his wife £20. To my son Anthony one bed with furniture. To my son-in-law Francis Lodge and Bridget his wife £20 to use of William and Peter, his two sons. To my daughter Bridget Shert £10 to be deducted from the money her husband owe me. To my sister Emma Bradshaw £10. To my cousin Anthony Browne £10. To my godson Leonard Pott, of Macclesfield, £5. To Leonard Pott, son of Henry and Grace Pott, £5. To Nicholas, son of Rowland Litton, £5. To my Godson Mr. Henry Bagshawe, 40s. To my son-in-law Mr. Jo. Pott, 40s. To my loving kinsman, Nicholas Browne the elder, 40s. To my son William £100. Residue of goods to Leonard my son. Appoints cousin and friend Sir William Davenport of Bramhall and his wife Bridget executors. Overseers, his kinsman Hamnett Hyde,† son and heir of Robert Hyde, of Northbury, co. Cheshire, and Francis Bradshaw‡ of Eyam, gent.

His widow, Bridgett, died three years later, and was buried at Taxal. To elucidate the otherwise conflicting Wills, we add

\* Pedigree of Smith, of Oldhaugh, in *Ormerod*, iii., 231, old ed.

† *Vide Charter 1.* Hamnet Hyde, of Norbury and Hyde, 1563-1643, was grandson of Robert Hyde, 1541-71, by his wife, Jane Davenport, the sister-in-law of Leonard Shalcross.

‡ See under Anthony (XII.).

the names of her previous family:—(1) John Pott, of Stancliff, in 1611, married, first, Elizabeth Newsom, and had issue, George and Percival, who both left issue; he married, secondly, Walburga, daughter of Randall and Amy Smith (*née* Shalcross), and had issue, John, Thomas, Edward, Bridgett, and Edmund. (2) Leonard Pott, of Dunge, had issue, Leonard and John. (3) Bridgett, married Francis Lodge, and had issue, William and Peter. (4) Grace, married Henry Pott, and had issue, Leonard and Mary. We append an abstract of her Will, dated February 24th, 1607-8, and proved June 14th, 1608:—

To be buried in Taxall Churchyard among my ancestors, and near to my late husband Leonard Shallcross. To my sister Emma Bradshaw\* 20/- To Leonard Shallcross, my son-in-law, 20/-, and to Jane, his wife, 20/- To my cousin Robert Eyre of the Spittle, near Blithe, co. Notts, gent., 20/- To my son John Pott,† gent., who has had the benefit of Dunge Farm, in which I have a life interest, certain bequests. I have already given Randall Smith, my son-in-law, and Anne his wife, my daughter, £20. I have already given Francis Lodge, my son-in-law, and Bridget his wife, my daughter, £20. I give unto Henry Pott, my son-in-law, and Grace his wife, my daughter, £20. I give to Bridget Pott, my God-daughter, and daughter of my son John Pott, £5. To Mary, daughter of Henry Pott, 30/- To John Pott, grandchild and Godson, and son of Leonard Pott my son, 20/-, and to Leonard Pott my grandchild, and son of my said son Leonard Pott, 10/- To Bridget Shirt, my daughter-in-law, a debt due to me made by John Shirt her husband. To Alice Clayton, my daughter-in-law, wife of Nicholas Clayton, one cow. To Anne, daughter of Rowland Lytton, one cow, and to Anne, wife of the said Rowland Lytton, 10/- To Dorothy Walker, my Goddaughter, a ryal of gold. To my cousin Elizabeth Cressey, 40/-, to Susan Cressey my grandchild, 40/-, to every other Cressey child, my grandchildren, each 40/- To William Cressey, my son-in-law, and to Mary Cressey, my daughter, at the entreaty of my late husband Leonard Shallcross her father, all my goods and chattels at Oldcotes, co. Notts. Legacies to their children. The said William Cressey, and Mary his wife, executors and residuary legatees.

Leonard Shalcross was succeeded at his demise, at an advanced period of life, by his grandson, Richard, the only son of his eldest son. This eldest son of Leonard,

\* Vol. xxv., p. 32, of this *Journal*.

† John Pott of the Dunge was witness of the Wills of Roger Jodrell, of Yeardsley, 1547, and of his wife, 1548.

**JOHN SHALLCROSS**, was born before 1565,\* and was of Leek, county Stafford. His first wife was Prue, second daughter and co-heiress (with her sister Isabell, who married Anthony Kinardsley, of Loxley, living 34 Eliz., and, dying 1624, left issue) of Lewis or Ludowick Walker, of Bramshall,† near Uttoxeter, by whom he left issue,

- I.—**RICHARD**, successor to his grandfather.
- II.—**Anne**, unmarried in 1601. Buried at Taxal June 14th, 1617.

III.—**Dorothy**, or Prew, God-daughter of Bridget Shallcross, married before 1601 George Walker, of Weston, county of Stafford, a scion of Walker of Salt, who died 1662, and had issue. Under Walker of Salt at the *Visitation* of county Stafford, 1663, the wife of George Walker is described as the daughter of George Shallcross of Shallcross.‡ But the present entry seems correct, as it corresponds with the Wills (1603) and with the Widdrington Roll, where the arms (*vide* Richard XIV.) are impaled. They had issue.

John Shalcross married, secondly, Ellen (? daughter of John Vernon, of Ipstones), relict of William Forde,§ of Mosse, near Leek, but had no further issue. His Will, an important one in elucidation of the family pedigree, is dated October 19th, 1592, and was proved P. C. C., July 2nd, 1593. Abstract:—

To be buried in the Church of Leek. To my wife Ellen  $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of goods To my son Richard, and Margaret his wife, a silver flaggon. To my daughters Anne and Dorothy Shallcross the other two parts of my goods. Lands for two daughter's benefit, until my son Richard attains 21 years. Residue to my wife Ellen, and daughters. Executors, Ellen my wife, and Leonard Shallcrosse, the elder, my father. Overseers, Mr. Henry

\* Grandfather's will.

† The old Church, destroyed in 1835, did not contain any monuments.

‡ A George Shallcross, of "the ffoarde," Chapel-en-le-Frith, who died 1637, left by Jane his wife, who died 1664, a son Richard, born 1633, and a daughter Elizabeth, born 1636.

§ Pedigree of Forde, of Forde Green, in Sleigh's *Leek*, p. 65. Arms—*Per fesse or and erm., a lion ramp. az.*

Bagshaw\* of the Ridge, and Mr. Nicholas Brownet† of the Marsh, gent. Witness, Will'm Shallcrosse,‡ gent. Lands in Uttoxeter, Baggotts Bromley, Stoneshall, and Marchenton Woodland.

This John Shallcross thus never succeeded to the family estate, and desired to be buried elsewhere than among his ancestors at Taxal. There does not appear to be any memorial within Leek Church, and the registers do not go back further than 1637. His only son,

RICHARD SHALCROSS (XIV.), of Shallcross, was under age in 1592, and about 33 years old on succeeding, at his grandfather's death, to the family estate. He was entitled to quarter the arms of Walker of Bramshall with his paternal saltire—viz., *Argent, on a chevron ringed at the point, between three crescents sable, two plates.* It is thus depicted in the Widdrington Roll; but it is noticeable that in the Kynnersley pedigree, 1648, which has been communicated by Rev. G. A. Sneyd, who has a portrait of Isabel Kinnersley, sister of Prue Shalcross, in his possession, the impaled arms are:—*Argent, on a chevron sable between three pellets, as many crescents of the field.* Richard Shallcross attended the Heralds (St. George) in 1611,§ and his arms are drawn,|| the tinctures being now *gules and or*, formerly *gules and argent*.

Francis Bradshaw (? senior, of Eyam) writes from the house of his relative at Shalcross in 1614 to Sir George Manners, the father of the eighth Earl of Rutland, at Haddon, returning him “the Council's letter and orders concerning the eating of flesh meat, and a warrant to the High Constable for effectuating the same.” A poor man “who died at Shallcross Hall” was buried at Chapel-en-le-Frith, September 2nd, 1622. Richard

\* Grandfather of the wife of J. S. (XV.).

† Ob. 1624.

‡ Perhaps testator's brother. There was, in Leek, Shallcross of Moote Hall, and at Leek, in 1852, died Mary S., aged 100 years 3 mo. and 19 days.

§ *Harl.*, 1486, f. 32, b., etc.

|| *Harl.*, 1537, f. 10.

Shalcross first married, before 1592, in his nonage, Margaret,\* daughter of William Forde the younger,† of Mosse, Leek, his stepmother's daughter, and widow of John Wedgwood, of Harracles, who died 1658, aged 87 years, by whom he had no issue. He married, secondly, Mary, daughter of Edmund Jodderell, of Yeardsley Hall and Twemlow (arms impaled in the Widdrington Roll), sister of Edmund Jodrell, High Sheriff of Cheshire 1650-1. By her, who was buried at Taxal March 24th, 1652-3, aged about 80, he left issue,

I.—JOHN, of whom presently.

II.—Edmund. B.A., Oxford, 1625, from Emman. Coll., Camb., M.A. 1629, in holy orders, paid ship-money, £14, in 1636, and was presented to the rectory of Stockport July 3rd, 1637, by his mother, Mary, widow. He was named as one of the disaffected clergy by Sir W. Brereton, in the list of delinquents, as having "the parsonage house at Stockport,‡ the glebe land thereto belonging and severall tenements in the sayd towne and tythes of the parish . . . sequestred about the 10th of August, 1644."§ His goods valued at £268 14s. 10d.; of which a list is given,|| were seized for the use of Parliament, February, 1644, some being claimed out of the inventory by his wife and by Mrs. Rideard, Mary Hullme, the Mrs. Maid, and some glasses by Mrs. Jodrell; and his wife tried to hide some of her own treasures, valued at £34 15s., in a chimney. He appealed, and journeying, as before, to London to see the Committee, in July, 1645, with an escort of Parliamentary

\* Her son, John Wedgwood, of Harracles and Mosse, was buried at Leek in 1651, leaving male issue. A lineal descendant was Penelope Boothby, to whom the monument in Ashbourne Church by Banks. Her daughter, Elizabeth Wedgwood, married John Jodrell, of Moor-house, Leek, a scion of Yeardsley, and left issue.

† Son of W. Forde, of the Mosse, by his wife Margaret, daughter of John Bowyer, of Knipersley.

‡ There is a tradition at Stockport that his father was a physician, and attended the Sovereign on several occasions. Thomas Shallcross, Esq., was a gentleman of the Privy Chamber in 1737.

§ Add MSS. 1569, f. 125.

|| Harl. 2130, ff. 151-4.

Horse, they were attacked by the King's party while passing Dudley Castle, and he was accidentally slain, aged about 42 years, and there buried. He had found much opposition from Mr. Sergeant (President) Bradshaw. An administration of his goods was granted in P.C.C. June 26th, 1646, to his brother, Edmund Shallcross, who is described as a man of ability, benevolent, strictly just, and of learning. His study contained 588 volumes,\* secured with one Roger Harpur, of Stockport, and viewed under the sequestrator's orders by William Thomson, of Bramall. In the Stockport registers are five autograph entries of sums received by him in connection with bequests to the poor. He married Mary, or Margaret, daughter of Thomas Rudyerd, of Rudyerd, county Stafford (*arg. fretty sa., on a canton gu. a crescent of the field*), of an eminent Saxon family (Royalists), which then contained Sir Benjamin Rudyerd, a statesman and orator, and, as poet, commended by Ben Jonson, but he died without issue. His widow made her Will, in 1677, with charitable bequests. James Rudyerd, of the Abbey, confirms in his Will, dated 1709, a grant made by his aunt of twenty shillings yearly, on Roach-grange, for repairing books left by her to Leek Vicarage, and for buying new ones.<sup>†</sup>

Richard Shallcross died at The Hall in 1623, aged about 51 years, and was succeeded by his son,

JOHN SHALLCROSS (XV.), of Shallcross, born in 1603. He and his wife appear to have resided at Ridge Hall, with her parents, until his father's death. He is named in the *Lay Subsidy Roll* of 2 Car. I.; and as "armiger," 1633, in the *Freholders of Derbyshire*. He received from the King in 1634 the office of Receiver and Bailiff of the King's Rents in his honour of High Peak. His report, "Comp. Johannis Shallcross, Armigeri, Receptoris et Ballivi ibidem,"<sup>‡</sup> makes the total receipts £361 7s. 4d. In the same year the Heralds (Chitting) took down "Mr. Shawcrosse of Shawcrosse his

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\* An Edward Hill was his servant for seven years.

† See Earwaker's *East Cheshire*, i., 386-7, for further information.

‡ *Harl. 6673*, ff. 129-152.

pedigree.\* Some additions were then made to the visitation of 1611,† and the breviate of 1639 may about this time have been added, or later, by the same representative, in 1663; and the brief but important pedigree, with twenty inclusive copies of the charters (the Widdrington Roll), was made under his direction about this time (*vide* under Richard (II.). He was High Sheriff of the county in 1638. We find in 1639 a long lease between the King and John Shalcross, Esq., concerning land in Bowden Middlecale, and nine cottages in Youlgrave, and other small plots and houses over the Peak district.‡ He made an indenture of feoffment June 3rd, 1640, with Philip, fourth Earl of Pembroke, whereby he received, on payment of £1,600, two parts in three in the manors of Monyash, Chelmorton, and Flagg. John Shallcross,§ loyal to the King *in esse*—as was his progenitor, John (IX.)—became Colonel of Horse in the royal forces. In particular, during the Civil Wars a petition for compensation was made by some Parliamentary soldiers who were wounded in their assault upon his Hall at Shallcross. The old house,|| the scene of this rencontre, stood a little to the west of the present Hall. In September, 1645,¶ the Colonel gallantly held Chatsworth (old house) for the King, on behalf of the young Earl of Devonshire, with a fresh garrison from Welbeck, from the Earl of Newcastle, and a skirmishing force of three hundred horse. It was then besieged by Major Mollanus for fourteen days with four hundred foot, but the siege was raised by command of Colonel Gell, who ordered the Major and his forces to return to Derby (Glover). The year after these deeds of honour he sold, probably from necessity, some of his estate. An abstract of a conveyance, February 26th, is found in *Add. MSS.*, 6670, f. 453, from him to Thomas Gladwin, of Tupton Hall, of

\* *Add. MSS.*, 6668.

† *Harl.*, 1093.

‡ *Duchy Misc. Books*, No. 58, f. 108.

§ Another John Shalcross, of Stockport and Hyde, about 1640, was a Royalist. He had children baptized at Stockport.

|| See Mr. Gunson's paper in *Journal*, vol. xxvii., pp. 186-7

¶ The King marched through the Peak, with about 3,000 men, the month before, from Ashbourne to Doncaster.

his two shares of the manor of Monyash, the purchase-money being £1,715. About the year 1645\* an official return was made of all the estates in the Macclesfield Hundred which were owned by delinquents, and which Parliament had sequestered for the use of the public; among them:—

John Shalcrosse, Esquire, hath an auntient message and some cottages in the parish of Taxall, all of them sequestred about the time ut supra.

The number of those who sought to obtain peace and freedom from the Parliament now largely increased as the Royalist cause sank; yet it was doubtless with a keen pang, especially under his private circumstances, that the Colonel the next year sued out his pardon, paid the fine, took the Solemn League and Covenant, and swore never to bear arms against the Parliament. He was cleared of delinquency January 3rd, 1647:—

John Shalcross of Shalcross, Esquier.—He is a Darbieshire man, and hath sued out his pardon.

It is deducible that this staunch Cavalier kept the peace for about three years, and his wife possibly resented the precarious allowance, not more than one-fifth of the delinquent's income, which was then all that was allowed them. She thought that the estate, free from fines, should have been allowed her, as she had ever been loyal to the Parliament, and she made an application for the benefit of the Colonel's sequestration. But subsequently, in 1651, the Colonel, probably deeply moved by the event† of 1648, was again restless, for the following entries concern him in the *Calendar of State Papers*:—

1651. Warrants from the Council of State. To apprehend Col. from C. O. S. John Shalcross, who corresponds with the enemy, and seize To. all the papers & writings in his lodgings and bring them Serjeant sealed to Council. Dendy.

1651. No. 15. Col. John Shalcross to be discharged on like May bond in £1,000, with two sureties in £500. 20.

May Council of State. Day's Proceedings. 27. No. 5. John Shalcross to have liberty to continue in London for one month to settle his estate, & the order of Council for seizing and securing his estate to be taken off, unless there be some other cause for continuing it.

\* *Harl. MSS.*, 2130, f. 26, etc.

† He lineally derived from Bradshaw through Jodrel of Yeardsley.

June  
2.

Council of State to the Sequestration Commissioners, co's Cheshire & Derby. We formerly gave order for seizing & securing the estate of John Shalcross, but having since taken off such seizure we desire you to do so & set free his estate, unless there shall be some other cause for continuing it under security than the Order of Council.

An autograph letter from him to John Kendal, in 1652, on one side of a paper 8 in. by 6 in., on a business matter, is preserved in the Egerton MSS.\* We add a *fac-simile* of his signature:—

Sr  
I have caused those words Mr Tourner writ wth his owne hand and thought fit to be Inserted in Mrs. Rigbys Answer unto the bill prferred by the Attorney Gen'rall to be put in to macke the same plene.† And uppon the execusyon of the commissyon saw her swref‡ soe that I question not now you will hould It full to all the charges therein expressed and lckwise presideg wth effeckt to Joyne In commissson & soe to herringe.|| Mrs. Rigby Intending to prfere a crosse bill hath caused her son in law Mr. Alexendar Rigby servd with a suppine¶ & whom hath promised to appere and not Rune Into contempe the bill. My son'e will show you & Deliver you the suppine & I shall Desier your p'formanse according to your undertack in the note you gave Me under y' hand.

3<sup>u</sup>

*V<sup>r</sup> faithfully yours  
John Shalcross*

*May 17 1652*

To his Respected frend Mr. John Kendall, May 17, 1652, thes p'sent.

We find him again unsettled in 1654.

\*\* April 4. Council Day's Proceedings. No. 4. A bond entered into May 23, 1651, to the late Council of State by John Shalcross of Shalcross, co. Derby, also by Nich. Higgenbotham and Anth. Leyborne, for Shalcross' appearance before Council when summoned, and doing nothing to the prejudice of the State, to be delivered up to Mr. Shalcross, to be cancelled.

\* 2648, f. 198. † Plain. ‡ Swear. § Proceed. || Hearing. ¶ Subpoena.  
\*\* Cal. of State Papers.

In 1655 he compounded for his estate, the composition money being £400; the fines inflicted on composition varying from two-thirds to one-tenth of the compounder's estate, when money was worth four and a half times its present value. Next year occurred the marriage, at Hope, of his eldest surviving son. In 1658 he was, at six shillings, a subscriber among the thirty-one from Shalcrosse to the Easter Roll (total, £35 3s.) for the parish of Hope. In the following year he was again in trouble:—

\* 1659. Sept. 14. No. 29. Col. Shawcros† and the 2 taken with him, to be sent up in custody to Council.

Happily, this stout and valiant soldier lived to witness the rejoicings of the Restoration. Subsequently he recorded his arms and pedigree at the Visitation (Dugdale) taken September 17th, 1663.‡ This pedigree is in the records of the College of Arms, and a copy§ was truly extracted in 1779 by J. C. Brooke, Somerset, for the Rev. Simon Jacson. The arms are *arg. and gu.*, and the pedigree, the last taken at the Visitations, is of eight descents, ending with three children of Richard and Anne Shalcrosse. But these pedigrees are scanty. He sat on the magisterial bench at Bakewell March 27th, 1673, in which year he died.

He married Elizabeth, eldest of the three daughters of Thomas Bagshawe, of the Ridge, who was descended from John Shalcross (X.), whose arms—impaled in the Widdrington Roll—show the quarterings of Cockayne, Herthull, Deyville, Savage, Rossington, and Edensor, with a seventh quartering of unknown derivation. Unfortunately, Mrs. Shallcross strongly differed from her husband's politics. Her political sympathies were so objectionable to the Royalists, that Sir William Savile writes thus, under date September 22nd, 1643—"for Lt. Coll. Shaw-

\* *Cal. of State Papers.*

† Not the first of his name to be apprehended (*Shackles on Schakilcros*) for political troubles, for in 1582 William "Shacrost," described as an honest citizen, was a prisoner in the Tower of London.

‡ *Add. MSS. 6668, f. 390.*

§ Kindly lent by Col. J. H. J. Jacson.

crosse wife, if you can conveniently gett her, take her prisoner, and wee will treat of the rest of the businesse"—in a letter to Major Beaumont, Governor of Sheffield Castle.\* We find her name mentioned, subsequently, under the ordinance of March 27th, 1643,† in a payment to William Barrett, collector for the Macclesfield Hundred:—

Item, Received Sept. 6, 1644, of Mrs Elizabeth Shallcross of Shallicrosse for Cookes ffarne which was omitted in my last accompts, *li. 12 : s.00 : d.00.*

Item, more of Mrs Shallicross of Shallicrosse for books bought of the Committee for Sequestration, wh. bookes were part of sequestred goods belonging to Edmund Shallicross late parson of Stockport, a delinquent deceased, *li. 13 : s.06 : d.08.*

The last entry may refer to Edmund's mother.

Their political differences were probably accentuated by the dolorous fates of their respective brothers, for of the lady's two brothers who fought for the Parliament, Edward and Henry, the former was slain at Tutbury. Nor would the attack on their mansion, nor the lady's tending the beds of the Parliamentary wounded, nor the Colonel's wars and financial troubles, relieve their domestic disunion. We find an affidavit from her in 1647 in apparent connection with her claims upon her husband's estate. This affidavit does not contain all the facts mentioned in her depositions, for she charged Mr. Bretland with obstructing her brother, either Edward or Henry, when he was at Glossop, and preventing, as far as he was able, recruits from joining the Parliamentary Standard. This interesting document thus runs (abstract):—

*Royalist Composition Papers*, June 2nd, 1647. Bullocke Smithy. Elizabeth the wife of John Shallcross of Shallcross, Esquire, aged 42 years, sworne and examined saith, THAT about a month agone Captain Henry Bagshawe, her brother, told her that he being in Glossop in a house there in company with John Bretland of Thorncliffe in the County of Chester, he heard the same John Bretland utter these words following viz., that Sir John Gell, Sir Wm. Brereton, Sir John Curson and divers others were no better than traitors. And this deponent saith that Sir John Gell, Sir William Brereton, and Sir John Curson are to this deponents

\* Hunter's *Hallamshire*, p. 139.

† *Return of Estates of Delinquents*, p. 270.

knowledge friends to the Parliament, and so also are those whom Bretland named not friends to the Parliament. And this deponent saith that about two years agone she hearing that Mr. Bretland had gotten the books whereby his Majesty's rents were formerly gathered by her said husband of & for the hundred of the High Peak and being in Chapel-en-le-Frith demanded of him the said books, that she might procure (if she could) the place granted over to her brother Captain Edward Bagshawe, now deceased, for the better maintaining of herself and her family (her husband's estate being then under sequestration) he Mr. Bretland answered that he would not part with it for that he took it for her husband's good (who was then a delinquent) wherinto she answered "Why then will you not deliver them unto me?" To which he said, "Because the Country saith you are your husband's enemy," which Sir Edward Bagshawe, Knt., being then in (our) company hearing said, "I pray you, Sir, wherein is she her husband's enemy," to which Mr. Bretland said, "In that she is of a contrary opinion to him, and would dispose of it to such persons as her husband would not have to deal with it." And further, this deponent being asked whether Mr. Bretland were well affected to the Parliament, she saith she hath heard it generally reported that he is a man disaffected to the Parliament, and she rather is induced to believe so because she has known him several times to travell on the fast days and not come to Church.

ELIZABETH SHALLCROSS.

From the above affidavit it would appear that the benefit of Colonel Shallcross's sequestration was first given to Captain Edward Bagshawe, and that after his death Mr. Bretland (of Thorncliff Hall, 1607-54) obtained it, or, at least, the collection of the King's rents.

By Elizabeth Bagshawe, who was 17 years old at the time of her marriage, he had issue:

I.—A son, buried in the chancel at Chapel-en-le-Frith January 15th, 162<sup>3</sup>, unbaptized.

II.—John, born 1629, living 1638, died before 1650, s.p.

III.—RICHARD, born 1631, his successor.

IV.—Edmund, baptized at Taxal April 1st, 1633. Buried April 4th, 1633.

V.—Leonard, baptized at Taxal July 26th, 1634; he had a daughter, Sarah, baptized at Taxal July 24th, 1692. (A Leonard was buried in 1637.)

VI.—Thomas, of Brasenose College, Oxford, matriculated July 23rd, 1656; died before 1675 (Will of R. S.).

VII.—A daughter, buried in the chancel at Chapel-en-le-Frith, December 18th, 1623.

VIII.—Elizabeth, baptized at Chapel-en-le-Frith December 22nd, 1624; married Edward Downes, of Shrigley and Worth, 1630-94, and had issue Edward Downes, 1662-1747, who continued his line.\* She was buried at Prestbury July 20th, 1677.

IX.—Frances, married Thomas Higginbotham,† of Buglawton, Macclesfield.‡ They had issue, Frances, her uncle Richard's God-daughter, living 1675, and Elizabeth, who married Hulme, of Buglawton. This Elizabeth, in 1725, left £4 per annum for providing clothes for six poor inhabitants of Taxal, distributed on St. Thomas's Day; 10s. for a sermon on the 16th of October, being the day of the death of her father; 5s. yearly to be laid out in penny loaves; and 5s. to be expended in repairing the tomb of the family (Earwaker). Mr. Joshua Hulme used to pay this charity. The 5s. for tomb repairs is annually paid into the Whaley Bridge bank.

The vicissitudes of the career of Colonel Shallcross ended in 1673, when he died§ aged 70 years, and was interred at Taxal. We hope that the little rift within the lute—differences which had allied the Shallcross and Bramhall cousins against their relatives at the Yeardsley and Ridge Halls—had been long healed, and both, we trust, *dormiunt in somno pacis*. His wife may have been intombed January 18th, 1681. Upon an extant altar-tomb, with an arched canopy, east of the Church, is an inscription|| on the flat-stone under the canopy, which thus runs:—

Here Lyeth the Body of Elizabeth | Shallcross Wife of Jo<sup>n</sup> Shallcross, Esq.<sup>o</sup> | of Shallcross, & ye Body of Frances | Higginbotham, Daughter of ye said | Jo<sup>n</sup> Shallcross, Wife of Tho. Higginbotham, Esq. of Buglowton | Buried ye | 2d day of Decem<sup>r</sup> 1682. | Also ye body of Tho. Higginbotham, | Esq. buried | October ye 21 | Anno Domini 1706.

\* Earwaker's *East Cheshire*, vol. ii., p. 321.

† He gave a silver paten to Taxal Church the year he died.

‡ Will of R. S. (XVI.)

§ Another Jo. Shallcross of Shallcross died in 1667.

|| It is remarkable that this memorial does not notice the Colonel's burial. There is an obvious conjecture.

We append an abstract of the Colonel's Will, dated April 6th, 1672, proved December 6th, 1673:—

To be buried in Taxall Churchyard where my ancestors have been buried. To Edward Downes of Shrigley, Gent., and Elizabeth his wife, my daughter, £50; and to every child £10. To Thomas Higginbotham, of Buglawton, co. Chester, gent., my son in law, and to my daughter Frances, his wife, £40, and to every child XX nobles. Residue of lands, leases, goods, chattels, &c., unto my son and heir-apparent, Richard Shallcross, the sole executor.

He was succeeded by his eldest surviving son,

RICHARD SHALLCROSS (XVI.), of Shallcross, or Shawcrosse of Shawcrosse,\* baptized at Taxal February 1st, 1634. He was admitted to Gray's Inn November 12th, 1650, as his father's son and heir. Here he probably met Roger Rowley "de hospicio Grayensi," whose daughter he married. He would appear to have been concerned at an early period in his gallant father's affairs, as may be noticed in the letter, 1652 (*supra*), and if he be identical with the following:—†

No. 27. The petition of Richard Shalcross, for discharge from the extraordinary tax,‡ set on lands mentioned in deeds recited in the petition, referred to the Major-General and Commissioners for co. Derby, to settle the matter at their next full meeting. Approved 8 Jan.

He was Surveyor of the North Duchy of Lancaster and Bailiff of the High Peak. Either he or his father, or perhaps his son, issued a copper token, still extant,§ in connection with his coal mines. Sir John Evans describes it as especially interesting (see illustration).

Richard's generosity is engraven in brass in the school at Buxton: "A gift by Richard Shallcross, of Shallcross Hall, of £5 towards the establishment of the Grammar School, 1674." He was made a justice for the county July 17th, 1675. He appears to have purchased the land of the Heathcotes|| in

\* Add. MSS. 6668, f. 39.

† Cal. of State Papers, 1656-7, Jan. 1.

‡ The decimation tax, against which Humph. Shallcross petitioned for discharge, 1656 (see under John, X.). An arbitrary measure, carried out by Major-Gen. Henry Bradshaw, brother of the President (they were connections of Col. Shallcross).

§ Glover, vol. i., 274; Reliquary, vol. vi., p. 150; Boyne's Tokens, p. 46.

|| The Heathcotes of Taxal, 1666-1775 (Earwaker, ii, 543).

Taxal, or it may have been his son. Subsequently he confirmed an indenture with the Duchy in respect of a waiver of manorial rights, in consideration of the satisfaction of 100 acres of land in lieu thereof. Among the papers of Mr. W. H. G. Bagshawe is the original conveyance between Richard Shallcross and Thomas Eyre, dated May 3rd, 1674. This indenture refers at length to the arrangement made shortly before the outbreak of the Civil War between the Crown and the free tenants of the Peak Forest as to disafforesting, whereby Charles I. was to have a third of the wastes for enclosing, and the tenants two-thirds. John Shallcross, his father, was a principal manager for the King of the partition of the commons; and he himself claimed a considerable part of the wastes of Shallcross, Fernilee, and Fairfield, as pertaining to his manorial rights. In recognition of this claim, the Crown agreed to assign 100 (Cheshire) acres of the King's award to John Shallcross when the agreement was completed. It was not, however, until after the Restoration that the division\* was carried out, then equally between the King and the freeholders, and as soon as this was completed Charles II. sold the Crown's share (1674) to Thomas Eyre, Esq.,† who covenanted to carry out the stipulated arrangement as to the 100 acres with the then Shallcross representative, the allotted portion being in Fairfield township. We give a copy of this representative's signature.

In 27 Car. II. Richard Shallcross signed the Duchy Special Commission to enquire into the bounds of Duchy lands.

Richard Shalcross was married, first, at Hope, June 12th, 1656, by Launcelot Lee, Esq., J.P., Salop, in the presence of Roger Rowley, Esq., and Mr. Francis Barney, Minister of the Church of Woodfield (Worfield), county Salop, to Anne, daughter and heiress of Roger Rowley, of Rowley, county

\* In a plan showing the division of the Commons in the possession of Mr. W. H. G. Bagshawe, of Ford, a house at Cadster, in Taxal, belonged to Richard Shalcross. He is not the R. S. of the text, but one R. S. who died 1662.

† See *Journal*, vol. xxiv., page 32.

Salop.\* For 500 years had this ancient line held the lands of Rowley, in Worfield, near Bridgnorth, one Roger carrying the standard of de Montfort at Evesham, where he was slain, and another fought at Agincourt, while Elizabeth, wife of Stephen, was a benefactor of the chantry at Worfield in 18 Hen. VII. *The Visitation of Shropshire, 1623*, records six generations, the alliances including Foxhall of Chelmershe, Baker of Severnhall, and Kinge of Birmingham.† Branches of this family have held several baronetcies. Roger, the father of Mrs. Shalcross, a barrister-at-Law of Gray's Inn, had first adhered to the Parliament, but in 1647 he became the assignee for his friend and neighbour, Sir William Whitmore, of Apley, owner of Bridgnorth Castle, which had been captured by the Parliamentarians in 1646, and he now gives Anne, his sole daughter and the heiress of the pleasantly-situated dwelling-place of his race, to the son of the Cavalier, to whom his estate was eventually carried. By her, who brought the second quartering of the Shallcross family (*Arg. on a bend betw. two Cornish choughs, sa., three escallops of the first*), he had issue, not apparently baptized at Taxal:

I.—JOHN, born in 1662, of whom presently. II.—Roger.

III.—Elizabeth, born in 1660, had a bequest of £1,000 under her father's Will. She became, by licence, at Stockport Church, January 20th, 1684, the second wife of Captain John Beresford (arms as under Shakelcross (X.)), an influential county magistrate and a strong Tory in Queen Anne's time, then head of the Beresford family, and who left many traces behind him. His branch was that of Fenny Bentley, but in 1681 he bought back again to the Beresfords the old hall at Beresford, as did Lord Beresford once again in 1829. He died at Ashbourne; his wife at Cheadle, in Cheshire. There is a memorial in the chancel at Fenny Bentley, near the tomb of their ancestor, the hero of Agincourt, which has an interesting (Latin) inscription:—

\* Harl. 6668, f. 391, Mr. Shawcross of Shawcrosse, his pedigree.

† Harl. 1396 f. 274 b.

Near this place rests that which was mortal of John Beresford, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Shallcross, of Shallcross, in the county of Derby, by whom he had five sons and four daughters. He was a near friend to many of honourable degree, on account of his liberality of mind. By their hands he could have been carried to his grave, but he himself forbade it, and committed his body for burial only to his brother Edward, and his three sons (in a humble and obscure spot). He died in the year of Christ, 1724, of his age 70. His sorrowing widow discharging the last duty to her husband erected this memorial, who also died 21st March, 1745, at the age of 85. May they both with their children rest in peace.

Among their descendants is the Rev. E. A. Beresford, who informs me that there was in the possession of the late Canon Gilbert Beresford, of Hoby, some plate and books (the library was sold in 1899) with the Shallcross arms, presumably brought by this marriage. He has a portrait in oils of John Beresford and of his wife. John Shallcross (XVII.) was one of Captain Beresford's executors. Agnes, second daughter of their grandson, Rev. W. Beresford, married Sir H. FitzHerbert, of Tissington, in 1805, leaving issue.

IV.—William, living 35 Car. II., 1682. In that year on March 20th, he signed at the Derby Assizes a loyal memorial to the King from the Grand Jury, directed against an association of the Protestant party, supported by William, subsequently first Duke of Devonshire, which attempted to exclude the right of the Duke of York (James II.) to the Crown as a professed Roman Catholic.

V.—Anne.

VI.—Ellen; had £500 under father's Will; under 21 in 1675.

Richard Shallcross married, secondly, Dorothy, daughter of William George, of Shrewsbury, a connection of the families of Hazlewood and Chadwick, whom he may have met at Shrewsbury while visiting his wife's relatives there at "Rowley's Mansion."\* By her, however, he left no issue.

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\* William Rowley, a scion of Rowley, settled as a draper at Shrewsbury, and there built the fine brick house known as "Rowley's Mansion," in the street now called Hill's Lane. There is an illustration of this house in Owen and Blakeway's *Shrewsbury*, i., 408.

Richard Shallcrosse married, thirdly, October 10th, 1667, Jane, daughter and co-heiress—with her sister Anne, who married, firstly, Henry Bagshawe, of the Ridge—of Edward Brereton, of Hurdlow (*arg. two bars. sa.*), and the widow of Robert Dale, of Flagg Hall, who died March, 1665,\* by whom she had George Dale and Milicent Dale. Richard Shallcrosse lost his father at about the same time as he lost his third wife; she was buried at Chelmorton† December 16th, 1673, leaving issue:

VIII.—Jane, baptized at Taxal October 7th, 1669; had £600 under her father's Will at 21.

IX.—Helen, buried at Taxal October 19th, 1676.

X.—ffrancese, baptized at Taxal July 23rd, 1673; buried there January 13th, 1673.

Richard Shallcrosse was the fourth and last representative who died at the second mansion, having lived there since just before 1669. Only surviving his gallant father three years, he died at the early age of 45. He was buried March 21st, 1674, in the chancel at Taxal, near his Jodrell ancestors, Roger who had served at Agincourt, and buried there in 1423, and Nicholas, who died in 1528. A ledger stone, with inscription, was placed over his remains. His Will, which shows that he was Surveyor of the North Duchy of Lancaster and Bailiff of the High Peak, was dated October 15th, 1675, and proved April 9th, 1676. It mentions some decayed kindred, as will be seen in the abstract below:—

I give and bequeath out of the rents and issues of all my real and personal estate unto my daughter Elizabeth £1,000, and unto my daughter Jane £600, and to my daughter Ellen Shallcross £500 on attaining 21 years of age. Whereas I married 10th Octr, 1667, Jane, daughter of Edward Brereton of Hurdlow, gent., relict of Robert Dale of Flagg, gent., who died Dec. 5th, 1673, during which time and since Joseph Beebee hath received the rents of George Dale, son and heir of the said Robert Dale, [½d of which did belong to me in right of my wife], I give unto the said George Dale £1,000 out of the same on his attaining 21 years of age. Whereas I promised Dorothy, my late wife, to give unto her two God-daughters, Dorothy, one of the daughters of my brother Hazlewood, and

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\* Glover, ii., pp. 46, 47. He died aged 20.

† Chelmorton and Taxal Parish Registers.

[blank] one of the daughters of my brother Chadwick, £50 each, I now direct my executor to pay the same to them on attaining 21 years of age. To my kinswoman, Mrs. Elizabeth Downes, daughter of my brother-in-law Edward Downes of Shrigley, Esq., all my silver plate, now in the possession of my said brother-in-law. To God-daughter Frances, daughter of my brother-in-law Thomas Higginbotham, Gent., silver plate. I have assigned my office of Surveyor of the North Duchy of Lancaster for the benefit of my son John until he attains 21 years. I have assigned to my kinsman, William Rowley,\* of Clifford's Inn, Gent., my office of Bailiff of the High Peak for the use of my son John. Names his late brother Thomas. To my kinsman, Henry Bagshaw,† son of Henry Bagshaw, late of Ridge, Esq., an annuity of £20 until he attains the age of 21. To brother Peter Barker‡ £5. To cousin,§ William Blackwell, now living with me, an annuity of £5 for life. My old servant, Thomas Shallcross the elder now living with me to be maintained at Shallcross during his life. To his five children, John, Ralph, Richard, Thomas, Anne, £5 to purchase waste lands. To my servant, Thomas Shallcross the younger, 20s. My mansion house at Rowley, co. Salop, &c., to my son John. Thomas Higginbotham to be manager during minority of my son.

Richard was succeeded by his son,

**JOHN SHALLCROSS**, or Shawcross|| and (XVII.) of Shallcross, entitled to quarter the arms of Walker and Rowley. Born in 1662, he was early bereft of four parents, and but 14 years old on his succession. He was admitted to Gray's Inn May 23rd, 1677, and matriculated at B. N. C., Oxford, in 1680. On attaining his majority, he became Surveyor of the North Duchy of Lancaster and Bailiff of the High Peak. The same year he doubtless attended, at Chelmorton, the funeral of his step-brother,¶ George Dale, of Flagg Hall, who died in his nonage

\* Probably son of Roger Rowley, of London, merchant, his wife's uncle. Also his wife's sister's son, born 1666, living 1697.

† Born 1667.

‡ This connection was rather complicated. Peter Barker, brother of the wife of the Apostle of the Peak, married, after 1665, Elizabeth, daughter of William Greaves, of Tideswell, and relict of William Brereton, of Hurdlow, the brother-in-law of Rich. Shalcross. Peter Barker was baptized in 1632, at Darley.

§ The testator was a descendant of Blackwall, of Blackwall, through his mother.

|| *Magna Brit.*, 1738.

¶ His step-sister, Millicent Dale, the heiress of her niece Jane, married Thomas Powell, of Park, co. Salop, and had three daughters. He survived, and sold the Flagg estate to Thomas Bagshawe, of the Ridge, in 1735.

—tablet in the Church—leaving a posthumous daughter, Jane, who died young. In 1684 he sold his estate at Rowley to the Rev. John Harwood, of Shrewsbury, from whom, in 1709, it passed to Sir Richard Hill, of Hawkestone, Salop, who sold it to the Davenports in 1723, in which family it still remains. The mansion is now a picturesque old farmhouse. The year following Monmouth's rebellion, he served as High Sheriff for the county (1686). In 1689 he was made a Commissioner under the Court of Conscience Bill,\* for the recovery of small debts. In 1691 a conveyance was made to him by Reginald Downes, of Overton, and his son Edmund, of the manor and advowson of Taxal, which had been held by their family since 1344. A release was executed in 1715 to confirm the same by John Downes, second son of Reginald.† John Shallcross sold the advowson in 1730, after presenting in 1703 to Rev. Roger Bolton, in 1714 to Rev. William Newton, in 1726 to Rev. Joseph Dale, and in 1727 to Rev. Edward Potts.‡ The manor he sold in 1733. He was a considerable landowner on both sides of the Goyt. In 1695 his "tyth" at Wormhill, to carry on the war against Louis XIV., was £5 6s. He presented the Market House at Chapel-en-le-Frith in 1700. On March 20th, 1700-1, he, with Peter Wilbraham, of Dorfield, made an arbitration in the dispute of the governors of the Grammar School at Prestbury. A note of rents payable to Thomas Eyre, Esq., assesses him, March 25th, 1703, at £3 for Black Edge. He served a second time as High Sheriff in 1710 (Glover gives John Harper, of Twyford, Esq.; both served), and he qualified as a justice for the county April 29th, 1712. He is identical with the John Shalcross who in 1712 was awarded allotments in Bowden, but not with the John Shallcross of Shallcross, 1714, named in the "Return of Papists' Estates."§ Apparently about 1725, he built the

\* *Hist. MSS. Commission.*

† Ormerod.

‡ Or Pott, attended last illness of Roger Jacson, 1743.

§ *Exch. Q. R.*

present Hall at Shallcross, as represented in the last *Journal*, though the first and last of his ancient line to reside there. A pretty story of a practical joke which Mr. Legh, of Lyme, indulged in at his expense, in connection therewith, is told in the Ford Hall papers:—

Mr. Legh,\* of Lyme, and Mr. Shallcross, of Shallcross, met in London, and agreed to return to the country together. On the way Mr. Legh observed that his friend several times put his hand to his pocket, as if to assure himself that something was safe. At last Mr. Legh said, "May I ask what you have got there, that you seem so anxious about?" Mr. Shallcross replied, "To say the truth, it is a £1,000 note, with which I am intending to rebuild my house at Shallcross." Some hours afterwards they arrived at a wayside inn, and Mr. Legh suggested that they should take a walk, whilst the horses baited. "But," said he, "as it is rather a lonely neighbourhood and highwaymen are not unknown, I should recommend you to hide that note until we come back." So they looked round the room into which they had been shown, for a place of security, and Mr. Legh finding a ledge just out of sight at the bottom of the chimney, persuaded Mr. Shallcross to put his treasure there. They then sallied forth, but Mr. Legh professing to have forgotten something, returned by himself to the house for a moment, took the note from the chimney, and told the waiter to have a good fire made whilst they were out. On coming back from their stroll, the horror of Mr. Shallcross at the sight which presented itself was as great as Mr. Legh's amusement. Eventually taking compassion upon his friend's distress, Mr. Legh produced the note. Whether they continued their journey together the story does not say, but Shallcross Hall was rebuilt.

We find two references to John Shallcross of great interest in a letter written by Mr. Bagshawe, of Ford, in 1727, to Miss Wingfield, of Hazleborough Hall, shortly before their marriage: "Your will shall be obeyed, though I am afraid we shall be laughed at for it, because Mr. Shallcross, who is reckoned to have £1,500 a year had never but one, and Mr. Jodrell, who has a better estate than ever I pretended to, I have heard ridiculed for this," etc. Miss Wingfield appears to have expressed a wish that their men servants might have a state livery as well as the ordinary one.

He married, by licence, at Stockport, October 28th, 1686,

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\* Peter Legh, of Lyme, 1669-1744. A relative of Mrs. John Shallcross, *infra*, under his son Legh.

Anne, daughter of Sir John Arderne,\* of Harden (now represented by Lord Haddington), Knt. (*gu. three crosses crosslet fitchée arg., on a chief, or, a crescent of the first*),† then aged 19 years. Major FitzHerbert, of Somersal Hall, has in his possession a silver tankard, with a hall-mark of 1669-70, on which are engraved the arms of Arderne. It came to him from Mr. C. R. Jacson, of Barton Hall, who died 1893. He looked upon it as one of the things belonging to what he called the "Somersal affinity," coming to his family from the Shallcross marriage, through the FitzHerberts of Somersal. John Shallcross died September 26th, 1733, and was buried in the chancel of Taxal Church. His will is dated 1731. His wife predeceased him, having been buried in the chancel at Taxal June 25th, 1729. By her he had issue,

I.—JOHN, born at (old) Shallcross Hall, and baptized at Taxal May 10th, 1688. He was of B. N. C., Oxford, 1706, and student of the Middle Temple, 1707. He died in the lifetime of his father, and was buried December 29th, 1709.

II.—Legh, named after his mother's grandfather, Thomas Legh,‡ of Lyme, D.D., Rector of Walton and Sefton, co. Lancaster; baptized at Taxal July 25th, 1694. He died September 28th the same year.

III.—MARGARET, born April 6th, 1690, eventual representative, of whom presently.

IV.—Frances, died young.

V.—Elizabeth, born July 9th, 1692, died unmarried January 24th, 1729-30.

VI.—Letitia, baptized at Taxal December 7th, 1695, died July 29th, 1717, unmarried.

VII.—FRANCES, born 21st November, 1699, of whom presently.

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\* A descendant of Robert Hyde, of Norbury (charter 1).

† This same coat was tricked by Dethick and Camden in 1599 to be quartered with Shakespeare, though not assumed by him (*MS. Coll. of Arms*, R. 21).

‡ This branch is now represented by Lord Newton. Legh signs Shallcross charter, 5 Hen. VI., No. 22. See also under Richard (II.). The wife of Leonard (XIII.) descended lineally from Legh.

VIII.—ANNE, born December 2nd, 1708, named after her mother, died in 1776, unmarried; she was co-heir with her sisters, and the last surviving member of the family.

Portraits of Margaret, Frances, and Anne, the latter being a copy from the original at Tissington Hall, are in the possession of Major FitzHerbert, of Somersall Hall.

On the floor of the chancel at Taxal,\* carved in bold letters, are several ledger stones, usually covered with a removable boarding, bearing these names:—

No. 1.—“Roger Jacson, of Shallcross, Esq., Dyed November the 12th, 1743, and was Buryed under this Stone aged 58 years.”

2.—“Elizabeth, sister to John and Lætitia Shallcross, 1730.”

3.—“Lætitia Shallcross, sister to John the younger, 1717.”

4.—“Richard Shallcross of Shallcross, 1675. Anne, daughter of Sir John Arden, 1729.”

5.—“John Shallcross of Shallcross, son of Richard and father of John and Lætitia, 1733.”

6.—“John Shallcross, Junior, dyed in the 21st year of his age, In his father's Life Time, 1709.”

9.—“Frances Jodrell of Yeardsley, Esq., buried 1756. Mrs. Mary Jodrell, buried Feb. 8th, 1654.”

10.—“Edmund Jodrell of Yeardsley, Esq.,† buried Oct. 13th, 1657. Edmund Jodrell of Yeardsley, Esq., buried 1713. Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Mollenez, Baronight, at Teversall, Nottinghamshire, died July 2nd, 1756. (The Jodrells had a royal descent through Molyneux of Teversal.)

John Shallcross died at his new Hall on September 26th, 7 Geo. II., 1733, aged 71 years. He probably died suddenly, as no illness is mentioned in a letter written at Shallcross Hall on September 9th by Mrs. Anne Gisborne to her husband at Staveley.

FRANCES SHALLCROSS, the youngest daughter, was born November 4th and baptized at Taxal November 12th, 1699. She

\* There are more in these graves than are accounted for in the inscriptions.

† Royalist, and cousin of Col. Shallcross, XV.

married at Stockport, December 4th, 1722, ROGER JACSON, of Ashbourne, M.B., who was born in 1687.\* He inherited lands in Suffolk and Essex from his father, George Jacson, M.D., of Derby, and was executor and devisee of his eldest brother, George, of Leek, in 1719. He purchased the Shallcross estate from his father-in-law in 1728, and at Shallcross Hall he died November 12th, 1743, aged 56, leaving no issue. His wife survived him, dying May 15th, 1748. He bequeathed his estates to his nephew, Simon, the son of Simon Jacson, his younger brother, who married, in 1749, Anne FitzHerbert, the daughter of Margaret Shallcross (*infra*). Roger Jacson's sister, Mrs. Anne Gisborne (there are two portraits of this lady at Ford Hall), thus writes, November 15th, 1743, about his death, from Staveley, of which place her husband was Rector, to her daughters, then visiting at Derby (extract) :—

My Dear Girls will not be surprised I believe to hear that about six on Saturday morning yr uncle Jacson was releas'd from a troublesome world. We may grieve for ourselves in having lost one of the best Friends we had in ye world, but God Almighty is above all, and we ought, and I hope we shall all, submit with thankfulness for all his Mercy's. He is to be interr'd to Day; yr Pap'a went to Shallcross yesterday, rather by permission, than invitation, to pay him that last respect; for ye Funeral will be very Private, according to his desire; & at Taxall according to his desire also. 'Tis great comfort to hear he was tolerably easie, sensible, & chearfull, for some time, had a deal of Mr. Potts† company Dayly, & was pleas'd with it, he saw nobody else; except his own Family. My Dear Girls must get something of Mourning upon ys Melancholy occasion; we think neat Grey Stuff Gowns for Nancy & Kitty will do very well; Dolly we think should have somthing better, as a Grey Poplin, or some such thing; Plain caps, just what you will want and no more. . . . You shou'd let yr Uncle John Gisborne‡ know of my Dear Brors Death as soon as you can, if he does not know already, with Service from us all to him, Niece Nancy, & Dolly Sole.

The annexed verses by the same writer, who was also mother

\* He was of Jesus College, Cambridge, with James Gisborne, the rector of Staveley.

† Vicar of Taxal, 1727-53.

‡ His wife, Dorothy, was sister of the writer, and of Roger Jacson, of Shallcross Hall.

of the Rev. Francis Gisborne,\* a great benefactor of the county, will interest, as they were written at Shallcross Hall when visiting her brother. They are addressed to Dorothy Gisborne, her own and her husband's niece, of Derby. Both extracts are from the originals at Ford Hall:—

My Verses were bad, I very well know it, And am confident I shall ne'er make a good Poet,  
 But if any pleasure to my Cousins they gave, My end it is answer'd, and now I must crave  
 Acceptance of thanks for your kind pritty Letter, And your Poetry too, for which I'm your debter;  
 I did not recieve it till last Sunday morning As I for the Church† myself was adorning.  
 Your lines gave me joy that is felt but by few, Nay, by none but by those that can Love as I do.  
 Tho' I don't hear so oft as I am apt to expect, Yet I never impute it to Slight, or Neglect,  
 That from any of you, I expect not to find, Who, to oblige me seem always inclin'd;  
 Which makes me so ready to grant your request In that sort of writing I've judgement the least.  
 'Tis time to my Nonsense I shou'd put an end, So only will add, I am, Dear Dolly, your Friend.

MARGARET, the eldest daughter of John Shallcross, was born in 1690, and married, February 13th, 1718, Richard, son of John FitzHerbert, ‡ of Somersall Herbert (*gu. three lions ramp.* or., FitzHerbert modern). He was buried at Somersall October 3rd, 1746, and his wife May 30th, 1772. They had issue,

I.—RICHARD FITZHERBERT, of Somersal, born in 1727, High Sheriff, county Derby, 1754, who was grandson and nearest in blood to John Shallcross, and entitled to quarter his shield. His portrait is at Somersal Hall. Some portraits of this family are in a farm-house in the village, and amongst them is one of "The Squire" as a young man, full length,

\* He and his brothers and sisters were cousins of the Rev. Simon Jackson, who married 1749. Their mother, the writer, was born 1693, and died 1769.

† Taxal.

‡ Her father's cousin, John Beresford, married Frances, daughter of John Fitzherbert, of Somersall.

walking with dogs, in a blue coat. There is another, said to be his father. Dying *s.p.*, and buried at Somersall January 12th, 1803,\* the last male of his branch of his own family, he bequeathed all his estate to his nephew, Rev. Simon Jacson (*infra*), who sold this estate to Alleyne FitzHerbert, Lord St. Helens, in 1810.

II.—ANNE FITZHERBERT, whose descendants through her eventually became the heirs of Somersal. She was born January 18th, 1719-20, and married, November 20th, 1749, at Somersall, SIMON JACSON (*gu. a fesse between three sheldrakes. arg.*), nephew of Dr. Roger Jacson and Frances Shallcross, his wife (*supra*). He became Rector of Bebington, 1753-77, and was of Shallcross Hall, and Rector of Tarporley, 1778-87, and of Somersall. His wife died August 3rd, 1795, aged 75 years, “spent in the constant exercise of every Christian and social virtue” (Miss Jacson’s Diary). He died in 1808. Descendants of their children, coheirs of the old Shallcross family still survive, and some are entitled to quarter the Shallcross arms.

(3) *Devolution of the Estate.*—In 1794 the Shallcross estate passed out of the Jacson family, and was sold to FOSTER BOWER, Esq., Recorder of Chester, who in 1793 had purchased the Overton Hall estate, sold in 1733 by John Shallcross or his representatives.

The fortunes of the Shallcross estate, after its sale, may be briefly traced. FOSTER BOWER left a brother, John Bower, of Manchester, who married in 1775 Frances Jodrell, of Yeardsley Hall, born 1752. He assumed his wife’s surname and arms, in compliance with the will of her grandfather, whose heiress she was, which JOHN BOWER JODRELL, on the demise of his brother, Foster Bower, himself succeeded to the Shallcross estate; and, dying in 1796, was succeeded in both these estates, including Henbury, co. Chester, which he purchased, and where he chiefly resided, by his son, FRANCIS JODRELL, of Shallcross

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\* For some of these dates I am indebted to Rev. R. H. C. FitzHerbert.

Yeardsley, and Henbury, who died in 1829, and was succeeded by his son,\* JOHN WILLIAM JODRELL; on whose demise in 1858 the estates passed to his brother, FRANCIS CHARLES JODRELL, on whose death in 1868 they passed to another grandson, by her daughter Harriet, of the above Frances Jodrell—viz., THOMAS JODRELL PHILLIPS, who assumed the additional surname and arms of Jodrell, born in 1807, M.A., J.P.; on whose death, in 1889, the estates passed to his nephew, HENRY RICHARD TOMKINSON, the son of his sister Harriet, who immediately made over the whole property by deed of gift to his nephew, Colonel E. T. D. Cotton Jodrell, C.B., of Reaseheath Hall, the son of his sister, Miss Sophia Tomkinson, the wife of the Right Rev. G. E. L. Cotton, Lord Bishop of Calcutta, who is the present owner of Shallcross Hall.

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\* In 1831 the Taxal and Shalcross estate, comprising 4,546 acres of land, at a rental of £2,337 per annum, was offered for sale by George Robins, in London. Of Shalcross Hall it is said—"This Mansion is finished of Stone, and in the good olden times was the abode of the respected Proprietor, it hath subsequently become the habitation of the principal Farmer upon the Estate. It is of ancient date, but it will survive many generations yet to come, when buildings erected during what has been incorrectly styled 'the March of Improvement,' will be no longer seen or heard of. A fine Avenue of Limes welcome the passing Traveller, and remind him of its former influence. There is a Farm of 93 A. 2 R. 29 P., as will be seen more particularly described presently. A considerable portion includes very excellent Meadow and rich Pasture Land. The Tenant, Mr. John Morton, is not only a respectable, but a very responsible Tenant."

## Gothic Architecture in England.\*

By the Rev. J. CHARLES COX, LL.D., F.S.A.

N the Society's *Journal* for 1902, I was allowed to give some account of a notable work by Mr. Gotch on "Early Renaissance Architecture in England," paying particular attention to those parts illustrative of Derbyshire examples.

The like permission has now been granted to me with regard to a still more notable and most important work that has just been put forth with regard to Gothic Architecture by Mr. Bond. There has been such an advance of late years in the comparative study of the architecture of England's old churches that the works of Rickman and Parker are now out of date, although invaluable at the time they were compiled. Those who desire to possess in a single volume an authoritative, most genuine, and detailed history of the evolution and development of church-building in this country cannot possibly be disappointed with this fine work. The story of each part of the building, and the reason for its construction in the form it assumed, is told consecutively, without being broken up into different periods.

The illustrations are most lavish and admirably selected; they comprise 785 photographs, sketches, and measured

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\* *Gothic Architecture in England: An Analysis of the Origin and Development of English Church Architecture from the Norman Conquest to the Dissolution of the Monasteries.* By Francis Bond, M.A. Price 31s. 6d. net. B. T. Batsford, 94, High Holborn.

We are indebted to Mr. Batsford for the loan of two Derbyshire blocks.

drawings, as well as 469 plans, sections, diagrams, and moldings. Many of the photographs are from Mr. Bond's own camera, and there seems hardly a nook of England which he has not visited in search of striking examples.

The book is a perfect delight to the experienced ecclesiologist, and yet written so clearly and on such practical lines that its teaching can readily be grasped by the novice. It is a book that cannot fail to be of real service to a University Extension lecturer, or to an advanced architectural student; at the same time, it is exactly the work that could with much advantage be put in the hands of intelligent senior school boys or girls who may be beginning to take a wholesome interest in the history in stone of their native land.

Derbyshire, notwithstanding its limited size and comparative paucity of ancient churches, supplies Mr. Bond with several useful examples and details when discussing the component parts of church fabrics; and his opinions are of almost authoritative value to the ecclesiologist in the study of this Midland shire.

Repton is naturally cited as a famous and exceptional example of a pillared crypt of pre-Conquest date; its monolith lath-turned columns are referred to in several places. When discussing early piers, the two Anglo-Saxon piers, in drums, so unhappily displaced in 1854 from the east end of the nave, are named as remarkable, only one other instance of like remains being quoted. The original occurrence of pre-Norman transepts in this church is mentioned in the discussion of cruciform plans. Again, in the fine chapter on the origin of window tracery, Repton is the solitary instance cited of a group of six lancets in a single window.

The fine Norman church of Melbourne also claims, as might be expected, no small amount of attention. Lindisfarne is coupled with Melbourne, in discussion of plans, as having originally central apses, but no lateral apses, as their choirs were without aisles. An illustration is given, showing, from a view of the south side of the choir, how this central apse

was subsequently squared. From about the middle of the twelfth century apses were of very rare occurrence in England, and many of those that existed seem, like Melbourne, to have been squared. Mr. Bond has not overlooked the original apse terminations of the transepts of this church, for they are mentioned in another place. In the larger Romanesque churches both of Normandy and England two western towers



Melbourne. Interior from East.

were common. Among instances of this Melbourne is enumerated, but these small towers have lost much of their original appearance through the addition, in 1862, of lofty pyramidal slated roofs. In another part of this exhaustive volume, where the narthex, or western, transept of churches is under discussion, Melbourne again comes to the front. Attention is drawn to the nave aisles ending at the west in

towers with groined vaults, and also to their having between them a third groined vault, "the upper surface of which provides a gallery." A small but effective plate from Mr. Bond's camera shows this gallery in a view of the nave looking east.

In the chapter on roofs towards the end of the volume the same photograph serves to illustrate the four-centred arches formed by the arched braces supporting the tie-beams of the nave.

The characteristics of English Gothic from 1300 to 1350 are discussed in Chapter V. Here, in the second paragraph, Tideswell is given as an instance of the continuance of the cruciform plan in larger churches, with aisled naves; and it is named further on in the same chapter in a list of eleven specially noble churches of the reign of Edward III. Attention is drawn in Chapter XV. to the excessive breadth of the pier fillets of this church. It is, however, when treating of curvilinear window tracery that Mr. Bond makes so much use of Tideswell. The five-light south transept window (of which there is not a very good illustration) is named as one in which the five bottom pointed arches are united "into four intersecting pointed arches, and the two central of these into one ogee arch." He does not consider this window of a very high standard, for "the pointed arches and the flamboyant tracery are discordant, whereas in the best curvilinear windows the mullion fuses into tracery without the slightest break of continuity." But it does not require a very practised eye to detect the general striking effect of Tideswell church, or the dignity of the choir and transept windows. Mr. Bond's particular and exceptional methods of showing the meaning and special effectiveness of all the component parts of a good Gothic church lead him not only to note, but to illustrate a part of Tideswell church that would have been overlooked by ninety per cent. of the usual run of church photographers, and would probably escape the attention of a considerable percentage of intelligent ecclesiologists. In his chapter on

"The Protection of the Walls from Rain," Mr. Bond shows the *raison d'être* of ground-courses, strings, dripstones, hood-molds, and labels after an original and interesting fashion. In the explanation of the ground or basement course, the reason for chamfers on such a course to prevent the rain dropping from the projecting eaves resting thereon is set out; and it is further shown how great became the amount of



Tideswell. Ground-course.

basement-course projection in the fourteenth century. Artistic reasons then caused the straight chamfer to give way to the subtle ogee curve." Of this Tideswell offers an admirable example, where there is such "a nice gradation of high light, half light, and shadow."

In the very next chapter, on foliated capitals, an admirable illustration of a Norman example is taken from an arcade in

Youlgreave; and in another place remarks will be found on the plan of Bakewell church.

When writing on the third or cruciform type of the planing of a parish church, Mr. Bond considers the different ways of extension when enlargement became necessary. One was to add aisles, and another (which did not involve so much difficulty of construction) was to add transepts. But a different process would be required when applied to an early church that lacked a central tower. In such a case "it would be easy to enlarge the church eastward by pulling down the sanctuary; building on its site a central tower; and projecting from the central tower transepts and a new sanctuary." This is the process through which Mr. Bond thinks that the interesting old churches of Bakewell, Derbyshire, and of St. Nicholas, Leicester, have passed.

In treating of Romanesque piers, Mr. Bond points out that the Norman abacus is always square-edged, and that its under-surface is usually a straight chamfer, as at Youlgreave. One of the Youlgreave capitals serves as an example of this on the plate at page 421.

## Peverel's Castle in the Peak.

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By HENRY KIRKE, M.A., B.C.L.

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**P**EVEREL'S CASTLE IN THE PEAK, which gave its name to Sir Walter Scott's well-known novel, has been often visited by archaeologists and travellers, and the results of their observations have been published at various times. The travellers and authors of popular histories content themselves with somewhat vague generalities and mythical legends; the archaeologists plunge into minute description, and sometimes advance theories which are rarely warranted by the facts before them. It is startling to see how these learned men differ in their description of what they saw, measured, and delineated.

In this short paper I propose to attempt a comparison of their different statements when describing the old Castle, pointing out in what respect they disagree, and making a few suggestions towards reconciling their discrepancies, or giving a new interpretation to their discoveries.

Detailed descriptions of the Peak Castle by competent persons are not numerous. As far as I have been able to ascertain they are as follows:—

1. In the *Archæologia* for 1782 there is published a full description of the Castle, written by Mr. Edward King, illustrated by plans.

Sketch of the castle of Glastonbury  
in Somersetshire, with its situation. # 7



- A** - Great to the castle being a steep hill.
- B** - Entrance into the castle.
- C** - The tower.
- D** - The precipice on both sides the hill.
- E** - The way.
- F** - The river it issues from under the hill.

From the original Drawing from Elias Ashmole's Collection.



2. In the *Archæological Journal* for 1848 we find an historical and archæological notice of the Castle, with plans and sketches, by Mr. C. E. Hartshorne.

3. In our own *Journal* for 1889 there is to be found an interesting paper read by Mr. St. John Hope before the Derbyshire Archæological Society.

4. In his excellent book, *The Evolution of the English House*, Mr. Addy gives us a clear dissection of the anatomy of the Peak Castle, which he rightly selects as a fine type of the Norman fortress of the twelfth century.

5. I have had the good fortune to discover, amongst Ashmole's *Church Notes*, preserved in Bodley's Library at Oxford, an old pen-and-ink sketch of the Castle and its environs as it appeared about 1662. This drawing has been photographed for me by the Clarendon Press, and a reduced copy of it illustrates this article as a frontispiece.

Dr. Pegge's monograph on Bolsover and Peak Castles contains nothing that is interesting, nothing that is new, with regard to the Peak. Glover, in his *History of Derbyshire*, devotes nearly five pages to the Peak Castle, most of which are taken up with the family history of the Peverels; the rest is a compilation from Mr. King's article and other sources.

The almost inaccessible and easily defended rock on which the Castle is built must from remote times have offered itself as a place of refuge, so we may fairly conjecture that some kind of stronghold was erected thereon during the Saxon period, or even earlier. Possibly on its summit was built one of that chain of fortified camps which Edward the Elder erected across Derbyshire to check the inroads of the Danes.

When William Peverel at the time of the Norman Conquest obtained possession of the Honour of the High Peak, he grasped at once the advantages of the position, upon which he erected the ancient stronghold, which is described in Domesday Book (completed in 1086) as the castle of William Peverel in Pechefers. When, by the forfeiture of the Peverel estates, the Castle fell into the hands of the Crown, its royal

owners appear to have spared no expense in maintaining its structure and increasing its importance.

Mr. C. E. Hartshorne, Mr. St. John Hope, Mr. Yeatman, and other antiquaries, have unearthed from the Pipe Rolls many interesting items of expenditure on the defences of the Castle. During the reign of Henry II. more than £282 (equal in our money to about £4,200) was spent on new buildings and repairs, of which sum £135 (about £2,000) was spent upon the keep alone. Nor was this purposeless expenditure. The Peak Forest, which abounded in deer, wolves, and wild boars, was a favourite hunting-ground of the Plantagenet Kings, who in the intervals of the chase caroused in the gloomy hall of the Castle.\*

We find entries in the Rolls for wine and provisions for the King and his royal guest, Malcolm of Scotland, at various times amounting to sums equal to one thousand pounds of modern money. In the turbulent reign of King John the Castle was further strengthened, £80 (£1,200) being expended in repairs. During the troubles in the reign of Henry III. the Castle was held by the King and the barons in turn; but in the reign of the English Justinian it was firmly held in the royal grasp, and was honoured on several occasions by the presence of the King, who was the last of our monarchs to chase the wolves and the deer through the Royal Forest of the High Peak.

Even in the rude age of the Plantagenets the Peak Castle must have afforded but sorry lodgings. The hall, only twenty-two feet by nineteen feet, must have been crowded to excess by the King, his nobles, and their followers, although no doubt the bulk of the retinue, with the huntsmen, horses, and dogs, were quartered in the village of Castleton, which nestled at the foot of the Castle hill. The village was itself protected

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\* There are entries in the Forest Rolls dated 1255-6 of a colt strangled by wolves in Edale, and two sheep in another place. The Peak Forest abounded in red deer and roe deer, wild boars and wild cats. Otters were killed in the rivers, and "cornilus," whatever these were, possibly wild goats, appear to have been numerous.

from sudden attack by an earthwork, which formed a semi-circle stretching from the rocks near the entrance to the Peak Cavern round the village to the opening into Cave Dale. Bray, in his *Itinerary* (eighteenth century), describes it as "an intrenchment which began at the lower end of the valley called the Cave, enclosed the town, ending at the great Cavern, and forming a semi-circle. This is now called the Town Ditch, but the whole of it cannot be easily traced, having been destroyed in many places by buildings and the plough."

That mixture of fact and myth which passes for County History asserts that the barons who extorted Magna Charta from King John met at the Peak Castle. In fact, their meeting-place was at Stamford, from whence they marched to London, through Northampton and Bedford. One also reads that King Henry III. slept at the Peak Castle the night before the battle of Evesham; a physical impossibility, as Castleton and Evesham are about a hundred miles apart. But there is no doubt that Henry III. visited the Peak Castle on several occasions. He was there in 1235-6, as it appears by an entry in the Forest Rolls that Robert de Ashbourne, bailiff of the Forest, provided him with four wild boars and forty-two geese, charging for them 16*s.* 3*½d.* in his accounts. The King was also at the Castle in April, 1264, some time before the battle of Lewes. Its possession at that period was, no doubt, of some importance, as it was specially mentioned as one of the castles which Simon de Montfort demanded from the King after the rout at Lewes. The tournament said to have been held beneath the Castle walls, when the gallant Guarine de Metz won the hand of the fair Mellet Peverel, may be classed with the legends of King Arthur and his table round.

The Peak Castle attained its full extent and importance under the first Edward. There is reason to suppose that its neglect and decay began soon afterwards. Under the first three Edwards a new form of fortification which superseded the rectangular Norman donjon was introduced into England. The keep was dispensed with, its place being taken by an

open court, walled and towered at the corners, and having its hall, its chapel, and its living rooms built within the walls. From this period the English castles became stately residences requiring a considerable garrison, and could only be maintained at vast expense. The small area which was available around the Norman keep of the Peak Castle was insufficient for the erection of such extensive buildings, so it was abandoned for more ample localities. Alnwick, Ludlow, Warwick, and many other stately fortresses, all date from this period.

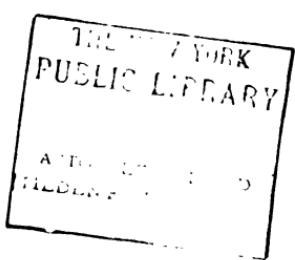
The hunting-box of the Plantagenet Kings, the watch-tower of Edward the Elder, the stronghold of the Peverels, was degraded into a casual prison for the victims of local tyranny, until, in more civilized times, it fell into decay and became a mere quarry of stone open to the depredations of unscrupulous builders.

The present aspect of the old keep shows unmistakably how early was its abandonment as a place of residence. There seems to have been no attempt made to alter or enlarge the building to suit more modern requirements, so it has escaped the fate which overtook Guildford, Rochester, and many other Norman donjons. Except for the ruthless spoliation of its venerable walls in the eighteenth century, we possess the shell of a perfect Norman keep as it left its builders' hands in the twelfth century. The turrets and battlements have disappeared, the wooden floors and roof have, of course, decayed, and two sides of the building have been stripped of their ashlar facings. I have been told on good authority that the stone facing from the castle was used by a local functionary to build himself a new house at Castleton.

The remains of the castle still left to us are, without doubt, of Norman work. Mr. King was of opinion that the keep was built during the Saxon Heptarchy; but although several antiquaries have dogmatized from the existence of some herring-bone work in the base of the keep and in the walls enclosing the Castle area that a Saxon *stone* fortress formerly stood on the spot, there can be no doubt that the keep as it stands is entirely Norman work.



PEAK CASTLE, 1906.



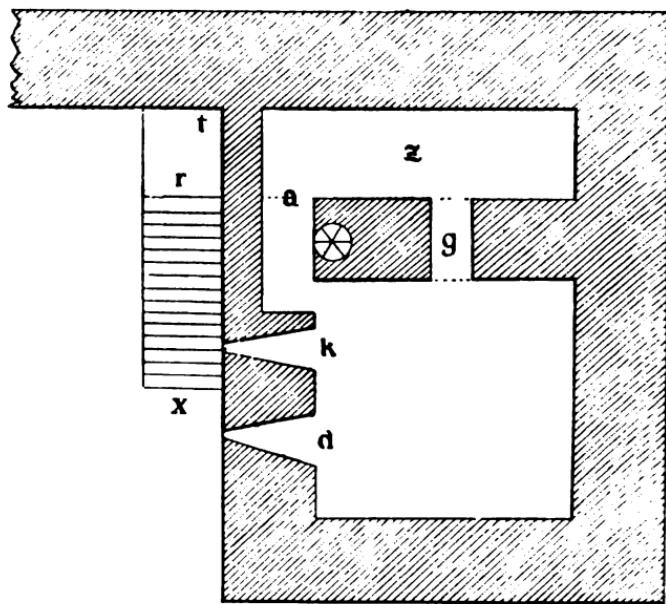
Saxon strongholds were invariably built of wood-stockades of felled trees, supported by earthwork; the herring-bone design which is supposed to indicate Saxon work may have been supplied by Saxon masons working under Norman masters. Similar herring-bone work has been found in Norman erections at Lincoln.\* It is only necessary to compare the donjon with similar edifices in England and Normandy to be satisfied that the keep was built in the century succeeding the Norman Conquest.

Ascending the steep hill by a zig-zag path on the north side next to the town, we enter the castle yard, or ballium, by a ruined gateway. The castle yard forms an irregular parallelogram surrounded by walls, measuring roughly two hundred and twenty feet in length from east to west, and one hundred feet and sixty feet in width at the west and east ends respectively. It is a sloping platform which has been levelled up to the north wall to the height of about eleven feet. The north wall, which was about six feet thick, is now almost destroyed, but on reference to Ashmole's drawing it will be seen that the Castle was entered by a gateway surmounted by a Norman arch ornamented by dog-tooth moulding. On the right hand was a bastion to defend the entrance to the gate. The curtain wall extended across the slope of the hill to the precipices overlooking the entrance to the Peak Cavern, ending in a square tower at its north-west angle. As the north was the only accessible part of the hill, this wall was, no doubt, of considerable height, battlemented, with an inside parapet for the use of its defenders; the bastion and tower would also be of great strength. To judge by the sketch, the tower must have undergone some alteration in later and more peaceful days, as the windows seem to have been enlarged and the building adapted to some un-warlike purpose. No other defensive works appear to have existed on the walls which surround the area on the south, east, and west sides; nor would they

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\* *Brit. Arch. Journal*, 1900, pp. 272-3.

be required, as the walls skirt almost inaccessible precipices. In the west wall there is a rectangular projection which Mr. King describes as the foundation of another small tower, and which Mr. Hartshorne calls a sallyport. Neither of these suggestions commends itself to me. At the south-west angle there are some remains of a rude arch four feet wide, which Mr. King describes as the site of a small tower with a window looking outwards. Mr. Hartshorne considers this



Ground Plan of the Castle.

building, whatever it was, to be of later date than the Keep itself. The wall on the south-east side is modern, and merely protective to visitors.

The keep, as is usual, stands on the highest part of the area; it is rectangular, like most Norman donjons of the period. On the basement floor the walls are eight feet thick, built of concrete made of broken pieces of limestone mixed with

mortar. Both the outside and inside of these concrete walls were faced with fine and well-pointed blocks of gritstone ashlar, which must have been brought from some distant place, as no such stone is found in the immediate neighbourhood. The concrete is of intense hardness, like a Roman wall—it is a solid mass.

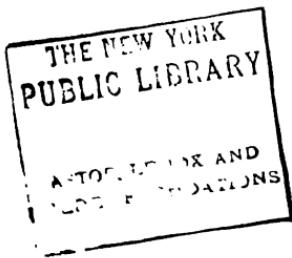
Mr. Addy is of opinion that the keep only contained two rooms—the basement and the hall. Mr. King and Mr. C. E. Hartshorne held different views. According to them, the Peak Castle was built on the same lines as Guildford, Corfe, and other Norman donjons, and contained three storeys, and I was myself disposed to accept their conclusions. But a recent careful investigation of the ruin has satisfied me that Mr. Addy is correct. This is an interesting fact to have established, although it was not unusual in the smaller Norman keeps. As Mr. Clark points out: "In the smaller keeps the roof was a simple ridge with lateral gutters; the original roof having its ridge rather below the parapet, had its side gutters in deep hollows. Where the walls have been raised the roof has been replaced by a floor and an upper storey introduced, with either a flat, or nearly flat, leaded roof." That this was never done at the Peak is a proof of my statement that the Castle was early abandoned as a place of residence for more extensive areas.

The keep was entered, not by the opening broken into the basement on the north-east side at a later date, but by an arched doorway opening into the first floor room on the south-east side, and access to it was obtained by means of a wooden ladder, a staircase which could be drawn up in time of alarm. Mr. Edward King (see *Archæologia*, 1782) does not accept this simple means of access. He says: "In the room above"—i.e., the first floor—"was the ancient great entrance, to which it seems exceedingly probable there was a flight of steps that led first to the top of a low wall built across the space from *r* to *t* (see plan), and from thence along a platform to the great portal, having

most likely a drawbridge placed above the crown of the little arch of entrance (*a*) beneath. Many circumstances lead to this conclusion, for, in the first place, that the arch at (*g*) was the grand entrance is obvious." There is no "grand" in the matter—it was, in fact, the only entrance to the keep. "Moreover," he continues, "the crown of this arch, as well as the bottom of the portal, is lower than those of the windows. And yet nothing can be more evident than that a flight of steps could hardly, with any degree of possibility, be made to ascend to it between the outward wall of the Castle, and that of the keep itself blocking up the lower arch of entrance at (*a*), unless, by some means or other, they were so constructed as to be carried over the top of it." I do not understand this, unless Mr. King imagined that there was another entrance to the keep itself blocking up the lower arch of entrance at (*a*), unless, "I believe the grand approach to have been as represented, the steps ascending from (*x*) to (*r*), where was a considerable platform, after which the passage went directly over the top of a wall at (*r*) (*t*) to a drawbridge at (*s*), and thence by a continuance of platform to the portal (*g*), in which case the approach to the steps would be well commanded both by the lower loop at (*d*) and by the great window above at (*k*), and this will account for the loop at (*d*) being placed so irregularly near one corner of the room, instead of being placed in the middle as the window above is."

This conjecture of Mr. King is very ingenious, and worthy of consideration, but I think that the simple mode of access is more likely to be correct when we compare the Peak with other keeps erected about the same time. Speaking of Norman keeps, Mr. Clerk, in his *Mediaeval Military Architecture*, says that access to such donjons was by an external staircase of timber which could be drawn up. None of the other authorities whom I have mentioned venture to give an opinion on the subject.

The arched entrance doorway on the first floor is 4 ft. 9 in. wide, and is surmounted on the outside by a relieving arch or tympanum. It is 8 ft. 6 in. above the present level of the





THE GARDEROBE.

ground outside, which level has been raised by accumulations of soil and rubbish.\* The principal room in the keep was entered through this archway. This hall is twenty-two feet in length by nineteen feet in breadth. In the thickness of the south-east wall is a garderobe, well concealed from view by a tortuous passage, and having formerly a door at its entrance. This garderobe projects like an oriel window over the precipice below, and is lighted by a small opening. These garderobes, which are almost universal in Norman keeps, were evidently latrines, and have the usual kind of outlet through a loop, or a vertical shaft in the wall, with an opening at the base. Ignorant guides often describe them as oubliettes. It is a curious fact that on the outer face of the wall there is inserted an extra corbel (as will be seen in the photograph), which would seem to suggest that the garderobe was originally intended to be twice its present size, and that the plan was subsequently altered and reduced. A narrow opening, formerly closed by a door in the north-east wall, leads to a mural chamber, which has two small windows, one on the north-east and the other on the north-west. This room might be used either as a bedroom or a storeroom. The hall, as we may call it, is lighted and ventilated by three narrow windows, the highest of which is in the south-east gable and ten feet above the floor. The other windows are in the north-east and north-west walls. All these openings, which I call windows, throughout the whole keep are deeply splayed on the inside and slipped up to; they are small, and the hall must have been badly lighted. At night these apertures were covered by curtains; the holes which contained the ends of the curtain rods can still be seen below the semi-circular arches which surmount the sides and jambs.

The different sections of the keep were connected together by a well staircase of stone which ascended and descended from the entrance doorway. By this staircase ascent was made

\*I take the measurements from the accurate survey of the building made by Mr. Addy.

from the hall to the belfry tower opening on the rampart walk around the roof. The walls which surrounded the roof were unusually lofty, battlemented and pierced at certain points by openings which served as look-out stations or places for the burning of beacon fires. The window-like aperture in the southwest wall above the roof may have been such a watching-place, as, unlike the windows below, the floor of this aperture is flat. It is about 6 ft. 5 in. in depth and 4 ft. 1 in. in breadth. The narrow loophole at the outer end of the aperture has been crossed horizontally by two iron bars, which would afford protection to the watchman from falling out. This recess Mr. King, on what authority I am ignorant, asserts to have been "the idol cell or little idolatrous chapel in Pagan times, as at Connisburgh." This seems improbable. The "recess" at Connisburgh referred to by Mr. King is an oratory of considerable size, with a vaulted roof, and designed for Christian worship. Besides, accepting, as we must do, Mr. Addy's theory, it is impossible that a shrine or chapel could exist in such a situation.

The line of the roof is well marked by a remarkable weathering course, which is composed of large stones standing out eight inches from the flat of the wall, and about four inches thick. There is a smaller corbel table above the corbels which support the roof, which apparently supported the platform on which the guard would walk from the staircase to the look-out station, which I have previously described. A gutter, which seems to be original work, leads from the corbels which support the roof through the outer wall to discharge rain-water.

The basement is on the exterior ground level, and does not seem to have been excavated to form a level floor. There is a curious stonework drop in the floor of the basement, as if the south wall of the keep had been built upon an older wall foundation, probably part of the original keep built by Peverel. The height of this room was twelve feet from the highest part of the ground, and seventeen feet from the lowest. It was approached from the hall by the well staircase, which was closed

at both ends by strong doors. There are two narrow deeply splayed windows which give light to the room, which was evidently used as a storeroom.

There is no sign of any well within the Keep. In Glover's *History* it is stated that a well was discovered on the summit of Long Cliffe Hill, between which and the Castle there is a communication across the narrow ridge of rock that overtops the entrance into the Peak Cavern. This well is said to be built of the same kind of gritstone as the facings of the Keep, and it is so situated as easily to be made available for an abundant supply of water. Certainly a supply of water must have been obtained from somewhere, otherwise the castle would have been untenable.

Mr. Addy says : "Strange to say, a small natural cave extends beneath the building, with openings in the cliff on the south-east and south sides." I have not been able to verify this statement.

From the ground level to the top of the battlements the Keep must have been almost sixty feet high, and forty feet square on the outside of the basement. The exterior was flat, relieved by broad pilaster strips of slight projection at the angles and flanking each face, with one in each centre between them. The flanking pilasters covering each angle were each ornamented by an elegant shaft with boldly-carved capital. Only one of these remains now at the south angle, of which



Capital and Base of Shaft.

we give a photograph. The well staircase, situated in the east angle of the building, rose right through the keep from the basement to the belfry in the roof.

Although a small and insignificant object when compared with the lordly castles which are scattered over the length and breadth of Great Britain, the Peak Castle affords us, as I have already remarked, an almost unique example of the Norman donjon of the twelfth century, unaltered to suit the requirements of a more advanced civilization. It was built with such jealous care and with such enduring materials that, as we see by Ashmole's drawing, the walls of the keep remained almost intact down to the end of the seventeenth century. The floor and roof had certainly gone; some of the battlements and the belfry tower had crumbled away; the wooden staircase which gave access to the fortress had disappeared, and doubtless the gap which now gives access to the building had been broken through the massive walls; but its main features remained unaltered. It was left for an unsentimental and utilitarian age to strip the venerable keep of its covering and leave it naked but not ashamed, and still able for centuries to defy the boisterous winds and snowstorms of the High Peakland.

It is greatly to be desired that a careful and minute investigation should be made of the Castle yard. The foundations of the bastion and towers might be unearthed. Let us hope that this may be done at some future date under the auspices of the Derbyshire Archæological Society.

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EDITOR'S NOTE.—The Illustration facing this page is from an old print in my possession. For the photographs we are indebted to the kindness of Mr. G. Le Blanc Smith. That of the Garderobe is the result of a somewhat exciting adventure, for, finding it impossible to get a successful position in any other way, he, and his camera, were lowered some twenty feet down over the side of the rock on a rope, Castleton-made, by the custodian and his son. From that position, hanging in mid-air over a precipice some 100 feet from the ground, he managed, in a high wind, after several unsuccessful attempts, to obtain the one which illustrates this article.



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*Published as the Act directs, Aug. 20, 1785.*

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## Ornithological Notes from Derbyshire, for the year 1905.

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By the Rev. FRANCIS C. R. JOURDAIN, M.A., M.B.O.U.

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**T**HE weather during the latter half of January, 1905, was very severe, and the 16th was almost the most bitterly cold day I can remember. A strong and piercing wind blew all day, and towards nightfall fine spicules of ice began to fall. After a time this changed to snow, which remained on the ground till nearly the end of the month. During this time the thermometer several times registered only a few degrees above zero. It is almost needless to say that the birds suffered much during this spell of Arctic weather, but curiously enough the summer migrants in several cases arrived much earlier than usual. On March 13th, I noticed a hen Stonechat close to the bank of the River Dove near Rocester. These birds have become very scarce in the county of late years, and though twenty or thirty years ago a few pairs used to breed in the Dove valley, they have long ceased to do so. A cock bird was noticed at Thorpe five days afterwards.

On March 20th two Sand Martins found their way up the Dove valley to the cutting near Clifton station, and were followed on the 27th by a small flock of a dozen or so. This is the earliest record of the appearance of these birds of which I have any note during the last twenty-nine years. On the 25th, three Sandpipers were reported from Repton by J. E. C.

Godber, and on the same day Lapwings' nests were found with full clutches. By about the 27th Wheatears had returned to their summer quarters on Thorpe Cloud.

Some of our more hardy resident birds must have nested exceptionally early this year. Thus a Brown Owl's nest contained three young in down at the end of February, nearly a month before the time when eggs are generally laid, and a Dipper's nest on the Henmore brook had young almost fledged on April 12th.

During part of the months of April and May I was abroad, and in consequence my notes for this period are rather scanty. The Chiffchaff once more failed to put in an appearance in the upper Dove valley, to which it was until the last year or two a regular spring visitor. The most interesting feature of the season, however, was the re-appearance of the Merlin on the moors near Bakewell, as recorded by Mr. W. Storrs Fox in the *Zoologist*, 1905, p. 267. These beautiful little moorland hawks have been so persecuted by keepers that it is marvellous that any are still to be met with in the county. Two nests were found: the first was about 8½ miles N.N.E. of Bakewell, and contained the rather unusual number of five eggs, on May 29th. Both old birds were trapped. On June 28th another nest was found about six miles N.E. of Bakewell, and some three miles from the first. Curiously enough this nest contained five well-grown young birds in the usual smoke grey down. The female was trapped and the male shot.

A nest of the Great Spotted Woodpecker, about 35 ft. high in a dead tree not far from Dovedale, contained six fresh eggs on June 6th. Higher up were two old nesting holes, which had evidently been used in former years. Another pair must have bred in Manners Wood, near Bakewell, from whence a young bird was brought alive to Mr. Storrs Fox on June 25th.

The summer and autumn were exceptionally dry, and the rainfall for the year very much below the average. In many parts of England Swifts and various species of *Hirundinidae* were observed much later than usual. A single Swift was busily

hawking about among a crowd of Martins and Swallows between Ashbourne and Parwich on September 3rd. The House Martins had young in the nests up to the beginning of October, and on the 21st of that month a good many were flying about the Dove valley near Mayfield. A single Swallow was noted at Darley on November 6th (G. Pullen), and six were seen at Repton about the same time (J. E. C. Godber). But even more remarkable is the fact that on November 25th, while an old House Martin's nest on a cottage at Burton-on-Trent was being knocked down, a single Martin flew out (H. G. Tomlinson).

On September 30th, Mr. Herbert Tomlinson, while shooting on the Burton sewage farm, near Egginton, killed a fine Curlew Sandpiper, *Tringa subarquata* (Güld.). It was accompanied by another bird of the same species. When revising the list of Derbyshire birds for the *Victoria History of the County of Derby*, I was unable to include this species in the county list, as, though specimens are to be found in at least one local collection, no information can be obtained respecting them. By the addition of this bird the number of species definitely recorded from the county is raised to 235, exclusive of those which are supposed to have escaped from confinement. It is interesting to note that, like so many of our rarer waders, this bird was obtained on the sewage farm, which has proved extraordinarily attractive to birds of this family. It is in Mr. Tomlinson's possession, and has the feathers of the mantle edged with buff, as is usual in birds of the year. On the same day that this bird was shot, another of our rarer winter migrants was also killed at the same place, viz., a Little Stint, *Tringa minuta* (Leisl).

Another remarkable visitor which has occurred for the first time in Derbyshire during the past year is the Common or Roseate Pelican, *Pelecanus onocrotalus* (L.). On November 4th, one of these fine birds was flying over the Derwent valley, and, attracted by the water, settled in a field near the river. Its appearance caused great consternation among the cattle and sheep grazing close at hand, which is not unnatural when the

enormous spread of wing (about 12 ft.) in this species is taken into consideration. It was stalked and shot by a local inn-keeper, Mr. S. Stevens, and sent to Mr. Hutchinson for preservation. According to the local papers it weighed 50 lb., although it had not fed recently. On inspecting it the plumage proved to be in good order and clean, and the feathers showed no signs of abrasion, such as one might expect to find in a caged bird. It is quite evident also that it possessed considerable powers of flight. Still so many of these fine birds are kept in semi-confinement in Zoological Gardens and public parks, not only in the British Isles, but also on the Continent, that one hesitates without further evidence to regard it as anything more than an escaped bird. Mr. Hutchinson informs me that it was wild and difficult to approach, and proved to be a male on dissection. A herd of Wild Swans, nineteen in number, which were seen flying over the Trent near Willington on the afternoon of December 3rd, probably belonged to the species known as Bewick's Swan, *Cygnus bewicki* (Yarr.), a still larger flock of which visited us during the preceding winter.

The weather during the latter part of the year was very open and dry, and hardly any rain fell in the month of December. On the whole the breeding season has been a good one for most birds; game has been plentiful, and some of our rarer birds are beginning to benefit by the partial protection extended to them. It is, however, necessary once more to point out that to a large proportion of gamekeepers and water-bailiffs the well-meant protection orders of our County Council are still absolutely a dead letter.

## Derbyshire Fonts.

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By G. LE BLANC SMITH.

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(*Photographs by the Author.*)

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### TRANSITIONAL-NORMAN AND EARLY ENGLISH PERIODS.

**D**ERBYSHIRE can only claim, with any certainty, two specimens of fonts of the Transitional-Norman period, these being at Winster and Ffenny Bentley. Of these two the former is by far the more interesting, for it combines work of some hundreds of years after the date of its actual construction.

#### WINSTER. FIGS. 1, 2, 3.

This font is really made in two parts, the bowl and the pedestal, or shaft, both being of separate stones. The bowl is circular in plan, divided into eight panels by straight lines of moulding; these lines of moulding are continued on the shaft, which is octagonal, forming the edges of each side.

It is a most puzzling font as to date, for there are so many ornaments of a varied nature and of a style which might make it range from 1200 to 1500 in date. The basis, however, of the whole thing seems to be the short period of Transition which followed the wealth of the late Norman work. The Norman had now so far advanced his work and improved his powers of sculpture that his masses of oft-repeated, ornate details were fast becoming wearisome from their frequent repetition. At this time the Early English style—English as opposed to the Romanesque influence of the Norman—began to make its appearance. The immediate result of this was

to introduce an element of nature into the foliage, the origin of which the Norman seemed to have entirely forgotten in his efforts to secure wealth of detail, and make any natural form bend and shape itself to his requirements. In this font, therefore, we have at the top of the bowl a cable; this looks like Norman work. Round the base of the bowl are curious well-



Fig. 1.—Font at Winster.

rounded leaf forms, having just that touch of nature about them which suggests Transitional-Norman work; on the left of fig. 1 is a panel filled with foliage, leaves and buds, which is distinctly Early English in style; on the right of fig. 1 and left of fig. 2 are panels of what is usually called "Black-letter." Black-letter was the name given, as late as the seventeenth

century, to the printing type which was imitated from the calligraphy of the fifteenth century. All the early books—such as those of Caxton—are printed in this style of type. During the sixteenth century, black-letter, as it was called a century later, died out.

On the bowl of this font, therefore, are portions of sculpture illustrating the work of the Norman, Transitional-Norman, Early English, and Perpendicular styles, apparently. Now it is very evident that it cannot belong to four different styles at once, therefore it is most likely that it was carved at a time which embraced the Norman and Early English styles, viz., the Transitional-Norman, and that it was left unfinished, as appears to this day, and some of the blank panels were filled with ornaments of Perpendicular date.

In describing the ornament, I will begin with the left-hand side of the bowl in fig. 1.

First is a panel of leaf-forms, having a strong Early English appearance; beneath are two buds. On the right of this panel (centre of fig. 1) are two curious skirted human beings holding a book between them; intended, possibly, for angels singing. On the right of fig. 1 is a square label containing the letters I.H.S. in "black-letter." Beneath are two oak leaves.

Continuing the description of the bowl in fig. 2:—On the left is the well-known "Chi rho" monogram of Christ somewhat altered by the addition of the "iota," which is "dotted" over the "rho." The simple "Chi rho" monogram has been a feature, though not a strong one, of English symbolic sculpture ever since Romano-British days.

On the right of the monogram is a curious conventional arrangement of leaf forms in a square, with hollow centre; below, as in the previous panel, are two budding leaves.

On the extreme right of fig. 2 is a sunk square panel enclosing a human head. I have considerable doubts as to whether this is Transitional-Norman or not, and rather incline to the belief that it is much later. Beneath are two buds.

Continuing in fig. 3:—On the right of the afore-mentioned head is a panel containing the letters I.H.S. again; the usual two buds, but weakly carved, are beneath this panel.

On the extreme right of fig. 3 is a curious little child's head and shoulders, in a sunk square panel, shrouded up to the chin. Beneath are two well-cut buds.



Fig. 2.—Font at Winster.

The two-strand cable encircles the whole of the top of the bowl, while every panel has beneath it the curious little buds, of which similar instances may be seen on Early English crockets.

The base is very curiously carved, and is octagonal in plan; beginning on the right, fig. 1, is:—

Beneath a pointed-headed panel a representation, to all appearances, of the Blessed Virgin and Child. The Virgin,

if such she be, has a curious little projection in the centre of the forehead.

In the centre of fig. 1 is a quaint figure, beneath a painted panel, wrapped up to the neck in clothes. Can this be the Infant Christ in the manger?



Fig. 3.—Font at Winster.

In the next panel, on the right of fig. 1, is the half-length body of a child in a font.

Now the juxtaposition of these three figure-filled panels suggests that they may be scenes from the early life of Our Lord, up to and including His Baptism, *viz.*, the Nativity, the

Manger, and His Baptism. The two singing angels above should be taken in conjunction with these three panels.

On fig. 2 on the left is a plant, possibly a lily, growing *out of the ground*.

The next three panels are blank, and then we get another lily growing *out of a pot*; the symbol of the Virgin Mary.



Fig. 4.—Font at Ffenny Bentley.

The blank panels of this font seem to have been much too zealously scraped.

The possibility of its being of Transitional-Norman date is further heightened by the fact that there was in the church, before it was so scandalously destroyed, a very fine Transitional-Norman doorway.

The next font, in order of date, to be noticed is that of  
FFENNY BENTLEY. FIG. 4.

This is a remarkably rude specimen of very late Norman workmanship, for the carvers of Transitional days seemed to have secured more or less complete mastery over their tools. It is most unlikely that this font is earlier in date than the specimen at Winster.

The Rev. Richard K. Bolton, writing in *The Reliquary* for 1900, says:—

"The font is the despair of archaeologists. Its only carving is a five-leaved fleur-de-lys, and it seems to me to be Norman, though defaced in the other panels, probably by Cromwell's Commissioners."

What there is to "despair of" in this font it is hard to imagine; it is also equally difficult to guess why a lily in a pot—the symbol of the Blessed Virgin Mary—should be described as "a five-leaved fleur-de-lys." It certainly is not the living image of a lily, but it cannot be said to resemble the "fleur" in the least. Fig. 4.

The base, on which this lily is carved very deeply, has other equally deep depressions in its sides, which do not seem to have ever been otherwise than they are now, i.e., plain and bare.

The bowl is very irregularly surfaced and may have been maltreated, though of this there is no absolute proof.

#### EARLY ENGLISH PERIOD.

The Early English period must now be considered, as to this period belong two fonts of which Derbyshire may well be proud, viz., Ashbourne and Norton. Other somewhat similar instances are at Bradley, Kniveton, Norbury, and Doveridge,\* all near the valley of the Dove, and much resembling that at Ashbourne rather than that at Norton.

The extraordinary dissimilarity between the Norman and Early English styles is one of the curious points of our ecclesiastical architecture; the Transitional-Norman style did

\* There are, of course, other specimens, of but little interest, which are scattered about the county.

but little to bridge over this gulf, so here we get a series of fonts of a style which no Norman could have foreseen would, to a certain degree, evolve itself from his work.

The majority of these Early English fonts in Derbyshire are mere copies of the beautiful clustered shafts of the church



Fig. 5.—Font at Norton.

builders, of an inverted bell shape. Architecturally and artistically the specimen at Ashbourne is the finest, but the greatest interest attaches to that at Norton, which will be described first.

#### NORTON. FIG. 5.

This specimen does not quite come up to that at Ashbourne in architectural merit, owing to the octagonal plan of the

bowl, but in the symbolism of the result of Baptism it far exceeds it.

The bowl is ornamental, with sort of ogee-shaped arcades, superimposed. The North, West, and South sides are ornamented with a winged angel's head; a head and some foliage; and some characteristic Early English foliage respectively. On the East side is a curious lizard-like creature known as the salamander. An example of this little reptile has already been met with on the font at Youlgreave, which was described in Vol. xxvi. of this *Journal*.

The salamander was popularly supposed to be a denizen of the fire, and its presence here may be fairly accounted for by the fact that it was intended to symbolise fire; the fire of fires; the denizen of that fire of fires; *i.e.*, the Devil.

It will be noticed that in nearly every case where this salamander occurs it has a look of most intense disgust and loathing on its face; this, no doubt, is meant to typify the disgust which the Devil feels at the Sacrament of Baptism, by the agency of which he is cast out; and we thus see him crawling away, painfully and disgustedly, from his deadly enemy, the Water of Baptism.

The invariable characteristics of this curious little creature, as carved by the early mediæval artists, were the long tail with one curl in it (often bifurcated), the humped back, wings, legs set on very far back, and its dragon-like head.

A list of fonts bearing the salamander has already been given under the head of that at Youlgreave in this *Journal*.

The presence of the salamander on this font should do away with the fallacy that it is only found on those of Norman date. A more undoubted example of the salamander and a better distinguished Early English font could not exist.

The clustered shafts which support the bowl are ornamented in their interstices with the "dog-tooth" ornament. The design is an adaptation from the Norman star ornament, which consisted of a cross or four-pointed star within a square border. Such a very geometrical arrangement did not suit the

Transitional-Norman artist and his successor of the Early English period at all, so to abolish the dividing line between each star and the next he made the star lie on a little pyramid, *i.e.*, he raised the centre, or meeting point of the rays, of the star much above the edges. This caused each star to throw a shadow which, to his mind, was far preferable, as a division, to the original line of the Norman star. The rays were then



Fig. 6.—Font at Ashbourne.

made more natural and foliage-like (the characteristic of the thirteenth century carver), and assumed the forms of petals; the dog-tooth was then evolved. This dog-tooth was *not* an exclusive ornament of the Early English period as was the "ball-flower" of the succeeding "Decorated" period. Its parentage was Norman, its early youth Transitional-Norman, and its mature middle-age and death-bed were Early English.

When one begins to analyse the Early English style, and note its principal points of beauty, it becomes most apparent that the secret of the whole thing is its lightness and airiness (possibly more noticeable owing to the sturdy Norman which preceded it), and its use of foliage as near and true to nature as the thirteenth century carver was capable of getting.



Fig. 7.—Font at Bradley.

Surely, then, this dog-tooth is much out of place; there is no real likeness to foliage in it, for it is far more of a geometrical pattern than anything else, yet it is one of the features of the Early English style, but not a feature of it alone, nor its only feature.

This font at Norton is the only one in the fairly representative list illustrated by Paley, which has this dog-tooth.

**ASHBOURNE. FIG. 6.**

This is a most beautifully designed, well-balanced example of that type of Early English font which was derived from the

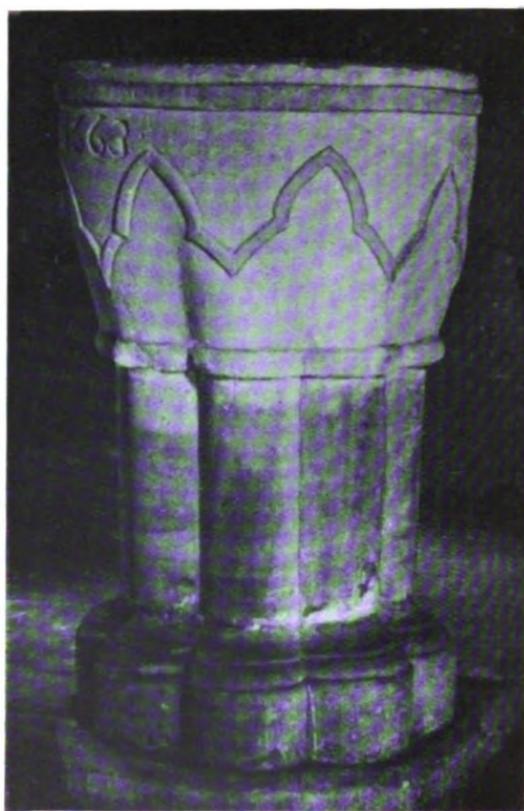


Fig. 8.—Font at Kniveton.

clustered columns—including base and capital—which were such a successful and much admired feature of the churches of the thirteenth century.

Paley, in his *Baptismal Fonts*, gives a very bad illustration of it, and, by way of description, proceeds to discuss the date at which the church was dedicated to St. Oswald, *i.e.*, May 8th,

1241.

He also mentions the fact that the font in his day stood on the floor, being destitute of either base-stone or steps. This is now altered, and the font once more stands on these customary additions.

The bowl is round, but, where it approaches the beautiful capitals to the central pillar, it is gathered in at intervals, to correspond with the otherwise outstanding capitals.

The ornament consists of a very graceful ogee-shaped arcade of two orders, and, in the intervals between each arcade and the next, is a well-executed fleur-de-lys on a long stalk.

The shaft consists of eight clustered columns, with beautifully finished bases; in fact, the whole thing is as beautiful an example of Early English workmanship as can be imagined. It is very simple and well proportioned, and is, in fact, a type which might well be copied when a new font is required, for, as it is, the modern font is a hideous erection, as a rule, of glaring contrasts in coloured marbles and brass plates.

#### BRADLEY. FIG. 7.

The original carver of the Bradley font has made a shockingly bad attempt at copying the example at Ashbourne.

The beautiful ogee-shaped arcade has here given place to a terrible round-headed affair which is absolute ruination to any gracefulness which the font might otherwise possess. A similar arcade may be seen on the font at Irchester, Northants. The "fleurs" have been elaborately vulgarised in this font at Bradley, no longer having the delicacy of those at Ashbourne.

The absence of bases to the clustered shafts, which form the stem of this font, is much to be deplored, as whatever beauty there might have been is quite destroyed.

#### KNIVETON. FIG. 8.

Here again is a font which one may safely surmise was copied from that at Ashbourne, as it is of the same style, and near that place. It has on the S.E. side the date 1663. This obviously is not the date at which it was carved, being, most probably, the date at which it was restored to the church (the Norman font at Pentrich was similarly cut about the same

date). The bowl is a good specimen, but the tall, clustered columns forming the shaft are weakly set out, and much too tall in proportion; their capitals, too, are practically non-existent and the bases are shallow. The bowl is gathered in at the base as at Ashbourne, and the arcade is similar, but the "fleurs" are wanting.

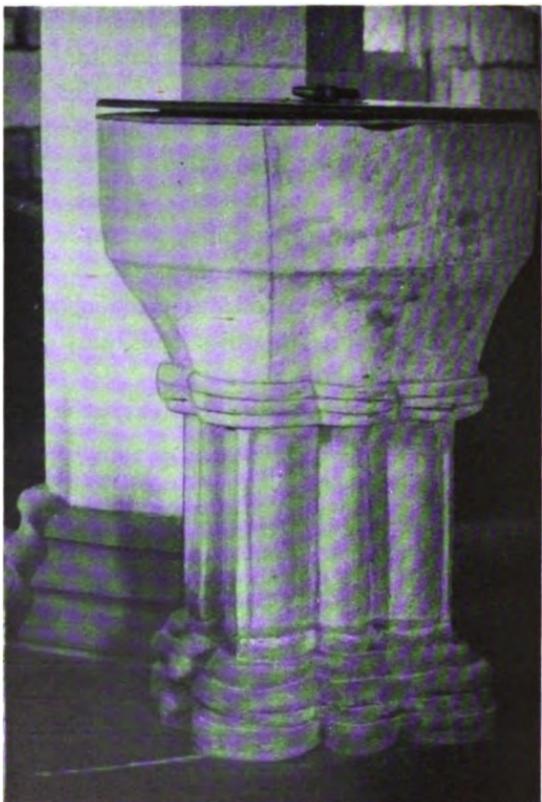


Fig. 9.—Font at Norbury.

#### NORBURY. FIG. 9.

This is a small font, but good in all its details. The bowl is plain and round at the top, being cut inwards below in order to properly taper to the capitals of the clustered columns forming the shaft.

These shafts, like those at Norton, are so arranged that they have a square plan, *i.e.*, they will fit inside a square drawn round them; the Ashbourne, Bradley and Kniveton examples have a circular plan, *i.e.*, they will fill a circular line drawn round their bases. The bases and capitals are very sound in design.

The font at Doveridge closely resembles that at Ashbourne. Those at Ashbourne, Norton, Bradley and Norbury are illustrated by Paley.

These Early English fonts are not very interesting on the whole, as there is that quaint carving missing which so characterised the Norman work, and, save for the salamander at Norton, there is no symbolic sculpture.

In the *Journal* of next year it is hoped to describe and illustrate some of the principal fonts of the Decorated period, which succeeded the Early English, including the fine and interesting examples of Bakewell and Bradbourne.

## Further Notes on the Trade Weights found at Melandra.

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By THOMAS MAY, F.S.A. (Scot.)

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THE recent publication in a collected form\* of particulars of the discovery of a bronze cheese-shaped weight marked I., weighing 4,770 grains, in good condition, with numerous horse-trappings of late Keltic work, near Neath, Glamorganshire, and a similar stone weight only 3 grains less in weight at Mayence, and of the frequent discovery in early British sites of the iron money—currency bars of a corresponding weight or two or three times the weight of the unit—mentioned by Cæsar, *De Bello Gallico*, V. 12, as in use by the Britons at the time of his invasion (*Utuntur [aut aere aut] taleis ferreis ad certum pondus examinatis pro nummo*) in no fewer than seven English counties and in large numbers together, has given rise to the belief in my own mind that the series of leaden weights found at Melandra, described as Trade Weights and included in Table I. in my paper contributed to the annual number of the Society's *Journal* for 1903, are of similar Early British or Late Keltic origin.

This consideration increases the importance and interest of the discovery, and makes it worth while to add a few supplementary notes to my original paper, and to revise the

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\* *Guide to the Antiquities of the Early Iron Age, Brit. Mus., 1905.*

list of trade weights by excluding therefrom the single bronze weight No. 9A, weight 405.6 grains, which is probably an example of the Roman *uncia* (*circ.* 421 grains) in a somewhat damaged or corroded condition, as therein suggested, No. 6 as being evidently in a damaged and defective condition, and No. 1 as unconformable.

The revised table of the remaining seven trade weights, which are all of lead, will then be as follows:—

TABLE I. TRADE WEIGHTS. Unit 4,770 grains.

Prog. No.	Present Weight. Grains.	Fraction or Aliquot Part of Unit.	Norm. or Unit, Grains.	Number of Minimum Units.
2.	148.8	...	4,761	9
7.	299.5	...	4,792	18
5.	331.2	...	4,769	20
{ 13.	918.7	...	4,724	56
14.	921.12	...	4,737	56
15.	1,188.	...	4,752	72
19.	4,744.32	...	4,744	288
Average				4,753
Ancient British weight marked I				4,770
Difference				17

The figures in the third column are obtained by dividing the present weight by the fraction in the intermediate column. Since 288 is the least common multiple of the denominators, it follows that a minimum weight was employed corresponding to the Roman *scripulum* =  $\frac{1}{288}$  *libra*, and weighing 16.55 grains. A weight corresponding to the Roman *uncia* ( $\frac{1}{12}$ th *libra*), and weighing 396 grains, is also indicated by three punch marks on No. 15 ( $\frac{1188}{3} = 396$ ).

By reference to the photograph in the original paper it will be seen that the largest of the above series, No. 19, bears one punch mark, and from the table, that its weight is only twenty-six grains less than that of the Neath unit, a discrepancy no doubt due to its corroded condition. On the other hand

No. 9 is quite accurate, and No. 7 works out 22 grains more than the unit, the others being somewhat less. The average weight of the whole series works out only 17 grains below that of the ancient British standard, which is a very striking agreement.

Though based upon an Early British standard, they are sub-divided according to the Roman duodecimal method. When considered along with the historical facts this leads to the conclusion that weights of ancient British and Roman standards were used simultaneously for trade purposes during the friendship which existed between the Romans and Brigantes for twenty years (A.D. 50-70). It supports the view that the Melandra camp was constructed at least as early as the first campaign of Cerealis against the Brigantes in A.D. 70 (Tacitus Agric., 17), which is further confirmed by the early character of the *terra sigillata* (Samian) bowl, form 29 (carinated), found there, ornamented with patterns in a style which had disappeared from use before the close of the first century, and was made at La Graufesenque, whence the Gallo-Roman potters likewise ceased exporting by the end of the first century of our era.

The disposition of the Roman roads to the east of Manchester also leads to the same conclusion (Codrington's *Roman Roads in Britain*, ed. 1905, p. 381).

## Winstor Market House.

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By H. C. HEATHCOTE.

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THE local history of Winstor, that old upland village—once a town—in the Peak of Derbyshire, seems to have been unwritten. Winstor, named in the Doomsday survey *Winsterne*, has had several speculative derivations of its name: for a detailed account of these the reader is referred to an article by Mr. Frederic Davis, which appeared in the *Derbyshire Archaeological Journal* some years ago. The antiquity of the village is beyond doubt, as is manifested by the discoveries from time to time of stone implements and the numbers of ancient burial-places in the neighbourhood. The old lead mines show undoubted evidence of Roman occupation, but, "Hypotheses non fingo," Winstor is one of the oldest market towns in Derbyshire. Tradition has it that a peck of potatoes, a peck of meal, and a pound of butter could be purchased for a shilling in Winstor market once upon a time.

The earliest record we can find of the market is in the Will of the late Thomas Eyre,\* of Rowtor, or Roo-Tor, who died November 30th, 1717. An extract from his Will reads: "And as for ye wordly (*sic.*) estate wch it hath pleased God to bestow upon me I give devise and bequeath ye same in manner and form following . . . together with my Market and Fairs of Winstor with their and every other appurtenances."

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\* He was son of Adam and grandson of Roger of Rowter, who was a son of Rowland Eyre, of Hassop, by Gertrude, daūr and co-heir of Humphrey Stafford, of Eyam.—EDITOR.

In Capper's *Topographical Dictionary*, A.D. 1808, Winster is mentioned thus: "Here is a small market on Saturday and a fair on Easter Monday."

Brevity itself characterises the account given in *Pilkington's View of the Present State of Derbyshire*, 1738: "The Church of Winster is dedicated to St. John the Baptist. The town has a market."



Before Restoration.

From *The Diary of George Moore of Winster Hall*, bearing date July 8th, 1778, we may conjecture that the market day at Winster was a busy one, for he writes: "I propose to go to Buxton to-day out of the way of the market."

In Lyson's *Magna Britannia*, vol. v., page 306, A.D. 1817: "Winster is a small market town about three miles from Youlgreave, about 19 miles from Derby, and about 145 miles from London. The market, which appears to have

been held by prescription (as we can find no grant for it on record), is held on Saturday, chiefly for butchers' meat. There is no fair now held."

The late Llewellynn Jewitt, that accomplished litterateur, lived at Winster many years, and spent much time and research in trying to find some early record of the old Market House, but without success. In *The Reliquary*, vol. xxi., p. 144, we find



After Restoration.

the following from his pen:—"Dating back as it does from Saxon times, Winster is one of the oldest market towns in the county of Derby. Its market once very flourishing, and even within the memory of the oldest inhabitants, 'Wi long rows o' stalls, and the people so thick and throng together you could a walk'd a top o' their heads,' is now, however, a thing of the past, having for many years fallen into desuetude. The old venerable Market House, one of the few examples spared to

us, still happily remains, and although but rarely opened except at the time of the annual wakes, gives an air of importance and antiquity to the place. The building stands nearly in the middle of the main street of the village, the principal thoroughfare being on one side and a footpath on the other. It is two stories in height, the lower one of massive stone and the upper of very ancient brickwork with stone facings. Of the Market House nothing is known, nor is it necessary to conjecture. That it has stood some centuries there is no doubt."

After various vicissitudes the Market House, a little over twenty years ago, became the property of the late Mr. Joseph Greatorex, but the building got so dilapidated that it became necessary for the safety of the public to take the upper story down, as shown in the first illustration (1904). For a nominal sum Mr. Greatorex most generously conveyed it to the present owners, who, in response to a general desire evinced by the lovers of the ancient buildings of Derbyshire, have secured the restoration of this ancient relic of old time.

*The National Trust for Places of Historical Interest* kindly gave the services of its architect, Mr. Weir, who has been twice down from London to plan the restoration, which has been carried out under the superintendence of Mr. Henry Rye, of Bakewell, architect for the Duke of Rutland, the work being done by local labour. The old material has been used except in places where it was absolutely necessary to put new. Mr. Rye reports:—"I have visited the above building several times at the request of the National Trust Society, and also the Society for the Preservation of Ancient Buildings, and have been able to report in all cases that the work of rebuilding the Old Market House has been and is being carried out in a sound and most conservative manner, no pains being spared to keep it to the old lines of this very interesting building. It has been a great pleasure to me to see work being so preserved."

The work of restoration is now practically completed, as shown in illustration No. 2\* (1905), leaded lights to the windows

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\* The Plates are from photographs taken by Mr. Le Blanc Smith.

having been added since the photograph was taken. The maintenance and repair of the roadway in the main street was attached to the market, extending from the front of the building about seventy yards in a westerly direction. By agreement this has been transferred to the Bakewell Rural District Council, £20 having been paid to that body as consideration money. The market rights and the tolls accruing therefrom have been vested with the Winster Parish Council. About £120 has been expended in the work of rebuilding. The credit of the whole undertaking may be justly given to Mrs. Childers Thompson, who has acted as hon. treasurer, and to whom is due the first inception of the restoration.

The building is about to be conveyed to The National Trust, and its future preservation will be thereby secured.

## A Review of "The Royal Forests of England," by J. Charles Cox, LL.D., F.S.A.

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By the HON. F. STRUTT.

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**H**IIS book, which is one of the series of the Antiquary Books published by Messrs. Methuen, deserves some mention in this *Journal*, not only because it contains probably the best account yet written of the Royal Forests in the county of Derby and its immediate neighbourhood—namely, the Forests of the High Peak, Duffield Frith, Needwood, and Sherwood—but because it is the work of the Rev. J. Charles Cox, to whom the Derbyshire Archaeological Society owes its origin, who was a former Editor of its *Journal*, and who has done so much to make the history of his native county interesting and attractive to the general reader.

In attempting in a few lines to give a short account of this work, we shall think it best to confine ourselves to the accounts of the two forests which will, we think, be of the greatest interest to Derbyshire readers; and we shall also pass over the eight preliminary chapters, which contain, more particularly, an account of the laws, the officers, the courts, the customs, and the general history of these Royal Forests.

These chapters alone would afford interesting reading to, and would be found most useful by, those who are taking up the study of the sport and of the forest life in England six or seven centuries ago.

The forest of the High Peak was probably one of the most extensive in England, and covered altogether an area of forty

and a half square miles. From the days of Henry I. it was divided into three districts—Campana on the south and south-west, Longdendale on the north and north-west, and Hopedale on the east.

The bounds of the Forest, as set forth in the forest pleas held 1286, were as follows, given in an English dress:—

The metes and bounds of the Forest of the Peak begin on the south at the New Place of Goyt, and thence by the river Goyt as far as the river Etherow; and so by the river Etherow to Langley Croft at Longdenhead; thence by a certain footpath to the head of Derwent; and from the head of Derwent to a place called Mythomstede (Mytham Bridge); and from Mytham Bridge to the river Bradwell; and from the river Bradwell as far as a certain place called Hucklow to the great dell (cavam cave?) of Hazelbache; and from that dell as far as Little Hucklow; and from Hucklow to the brook of Tideswell, and so to the river Wye; and from the Wye ascending up to Buxton, and so on to the New Place of Goyt.

This great forest—one of the most important of the Royal hunting-ground, and visited for that purpose, we know, by members of the Royal family, and occasionally by the Sovereign himself—was, it must be remembered, used by no means exclusively for hunting purposes, or for growing timber, or for letting out to the various officers of the forest or to other tenants, but was in part farmed and used for the purposes of horse-breeding by the King himself and by members of the Royal family.

We are told that at the Forest Eyre (a court for hearing and determining pleas of the Forest)—

Full lists of assarts and purprestures that had occurred since 1261 under the respective bailiffs were also presented at the 1286 pleas.

As to horses, it was presented that the Queen Consort had a stud of 115 mares with their foals in Campana (one of the divisions of the Peak Forest), to the great injury of the Forest, but that many had horses and mares in Campana under cover of their belonging to the Queen. Peter de Shatton, forester-of-fee, had eleven horses and mares feeding in Campana, whose pasture was rated at 2*s.* Nineteen other foresters had horses and mares in various proportion, all claiming to be part of the Queen's stud. They were all ordered to remove their animals, and had to pay pastureage value, and in addition, fines varying from 1*s.* to 4*s.*, save in the cases of Adam Gomfrey John Daniel and Cecily Foljambe who were pardoned.

A good deal is also said in the details of farm stock for one year about the sheep, and there are various references to the milking of the ewes in the Peak Accounts; and we are by this

reminded that from the time of Domesday to the time of Queen Elizabeth the making of cheese from sheeps' milk was universal throughout England, as we find it is still in the warmer climates of the south of Europe, the Canary Islands, and many other places.

Of course, no history or account of Peak Forest would be complete without frequent references and allusions to the Castle, that home of the first Peverel, one of William the Conqueror's most favoured followers, and the place which, in the first two or three hundred years after its erection, was not unfrequently the abode of the Sovereign himself.

It is rather sad to find that the only use to which this romantically-situated stronghold was put to for many years before it became a ruin, was that of a prison for felons and murderers and offenders against the Forest Laws.

In June, 1585, in the reign of Elizabeth, it appears to have become almost a ruin, and the Commissioners who reported as to its state were ordered to put it in repair. It appears, however, never from that time to have been made use of, either as prison, or stronghold, or residence of any kind.

It was as early as 1635, in the reign of Charles I., that the first steps were taken for the destruction of the deer and for the partial enclosure of this large domain. In that year the landowners and inhabitants within the Forest petitioned the King, complaining of the severity, trouble, and rigour of the Forest Laws, and praying that the deer, which were in sufficient numbers to do considerable damage to the crops in the Forest and its purlieus, might be destroyed, and asking to be allowed to compound by enclosing and improving the same. Thereupon the King issued a Commission of Inquiry under the Duchy seal, and directed that two juries should be impanelled, appointing a surveyor to assist them. The first jury viewed the whole Forest and its purlieus, and presented that the King might improve and enclose one moiety in consideration of his rights, and that the other moiety should be enclosed by the tenants, commoners, and freeholders. The other jury was

impanelled to consider the question of the towns within the purlieus, and they represented that the King, in view of the largeness of the commons belonging to the towns of Chelmorton, Flagg, Taddington, and Priestcliffe, might reasonably have for improvement and enclosure one-third, and the remaining two-thirds for the commoners and freeholders.

Both Crown and inhabitants were well pleased with the result. The commons were measured, and surveys made that divided the land into three sorts—best, middle, and worst—and the King's share was staked, and maps showing the results were drafted.

The surveys were not completed till 1640, and all the preliminaries having been adjusted, the King caused all the deer to be destroyed or removed; and since that date, the report expressly states, there were never any deer whatever within the High Peak Forest.

"The extirpation of the deer was almost immediately followed by the beginning of the 'troublous times' that preceded the actual outbreak of the Civil War, and hence further proceedings came, for a time, to an end."

We may here remind our readers that by referring to vol. xxiv. of this *Journal* they will find some account of the enclosure of Peak Forest, taken from original MSS., showing how various Peak families obtained a considerable part of their estate.

Duffield Frith, the other Royal Forest in the county of Derby, was, as is well known, for a considerable time the property of the Ferrers family, until, in the reign of Henry III., in consequence of the rebellion, their estates were forfeited to the Crown. These estates were then granted to Edmund, Earl of Lancaster, in whose family they remained till, on the accession to the throne of Henry Duke of Lancaster, they again became Crown property.

Here again, as in the High Peak Forest, we find that great use must have been made of the Royal Forest both for horse and cattle-breeding and for dairy purposes. We may presume

that, as the land of Duffield Frith is richer than the land of the High Peak, that is the reason why we hear much more of cows and less of sheep. It is interesting, also, to be told with certainty that in Ravensdale Park stood the chief lodge of Duffield Frith, which was the hunting seat of the Earls and Dukes of Lancaster when in this part of their estates, and which was occasionally honoured by the presence of royalty.

In the receipts of John Hulleson, the Receiver of the Ward of Hulland, there is an account of very considerable repairs being done to the lodge and park of Ravensdale during one year. Even the price of the painted glass for the windows of the Manor Chapel and the iron for making the bars for the support of these windows is mentioned. It seems a pity that beyond a stone or two of the foundations of this lodge touched now and then by the plough, and the name, Ravensdale Park, which is still attached to that particular hamlet, all memory and all trace of this ducal residence should have long since so absolutely disappeared.

The word forest, we all know, does not necessarily apply to a wild space covered with timber, but all who have read these accounts of the two Derbyshire Royal forests will realise that in these forests, at any rate, even supposing they were not all covered with trees, there must have been a noble display of timber. This timber in Duffield Frith, as anyone can realise who has wandered through some of the remaining indigenous woods of Alderwasley, or along the now enclosed valley of the Ecclesburne, must have been principally oak, with birch on the more sandy and higher ground.

If any reader of the history of the Forest of the High Peak should doubt the probability of the oak growing in any profusion in the valleys of the higher part of Derbyshire, let him go and explore the Baslow and Beeley ends on the east side of the river in Chatsworth Park, where he can still get a faint idea of how beautiful the rocky valleys of Derbyshire must have been when full of oaks of noble size, and he will then also, perhaps, begin to wonder why greater efforts are not now being

made to plant and to re-afforest a good deal of the land in this county which at present is almost unproductive, and bringing little or no profit either to its owner or its tenant.

In this very short sketch that he has given of this interesting book, the writer does not pretend to have been able to do justice to it. He hopes, however, that this mention of the book may induce many of the readers of the Derbyshire Archaeological Society's *Journal* to study it themselves, and by doing so gain a greater knowledge of and a more thorough insight into the life led by their ancestors in days of old.

## Some Early Chapel-en-le-Frith Charters.

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By W. BRAYLESFORD BUNTING.

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**L**AST summer a bundle of documents concerning an estate at Chapel-en-le-Frith came into my hands, and as some of the earlier ones appear to be of interest, I have availed myself of the owner's permission to transcribe them.

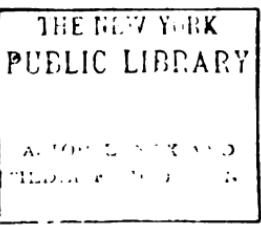
Two, of even date, of the fourteenth century, are, so far as can be ascertained, the earliest extant private charters relating to the ownership of lands in this parish, and an exact copy of one of them is given, showing the abbreviations, with a verbatim translation, from which the reader may judge as to whether my reading of the contracted text is correct. The conventional marks indicating usual contractions are not noticed in the printed copy. The accompanying illustration is from a photograph by Mr. J. T. Gray, Chapel-en-le-Frith.

To avoid repetition, only the more important parts of the others have been abstracted.

### No. 1.

Om̄ib⁹ ad quos psens scptu pvenit Thoñs fil Thom le Raggedd salute etnam in Dño Novitis me remisisse concessisse relaxasse t omnino p me t hēdib⁹ meis quiet clamasse imppetuu Willmo fil Rici de Hurdeffeld t hedib⁹ suis t suis assignat totu jus meii t clameu qd heo hui seu aliter jur vel heditar her potui in sex acris terre cū ptin suis infra metas de Boudon que quidam ac simul jacet in campo de Staynolsleye t pedder medowe Ita vero qd nc Ego dts Thoñs nec hēdes mei nec aliq⁹ alias p nos sive p nobs nc noie nro aliquod jus v̄l clameu in pdicts

CHARTER No. I.



sex acs terre cū ptin exiger vel vendicar potim In cū rei testim  
huic psent scpto sigillu mei apposui Hiis testibz Rico ffoleiambe  
Iohe de Smaleleys Willmo de Baggeshagh Iohe de Olleronshagh  
Hug de Horderon t aliis Dat apud Cappellam de ffrith die Dmā  
px post festu trslons sci Thom martu Anno Regni Reg Edwardi  
fil Reg. Edwardi sextodecio.

## TRANSLATION.

To all to whom the present writing may come Thomas son  
of Thomas le Ragged health eternal in the Lord Know ye that  
I have remised granted released and absolutely for me and my  
heirs quit claimed for ever to William son of Richard de Hurde-  
field and his heirs and his assigns all my right and claim which  
I have may have or otherwise by right or descent can have in  
six acres of land with [their] appurtenances within the bounds  
of Boudon which same six acres together lie in the field of  
Staynolsleye and pedder meadow So that truly neither I the said  
Thomas nor my heirs nor any other person through us whether  
through us or in our name any right or claim in the aforesaid  
six acres of land with [their] appurtenances may be able to exact  
or levy In witness whereof to this present writing my seal is  
appended these being witnesses Richard Foljambe John de  
Smaleleys, William de Baggshagh, John de Ollerenshaw, Hugh  
de Horderon and others. Given at the Chapel of Frith on the  
Sunday next after the Feast of the Translation of S. Thomas  
the Martyr in the 16th year of the reign of King Edward son of  
King Edward (1323).

No. 2. Of the same date as No. 1, is a grant by Elena, daughter  
of John de Bonkes, to the before-mentioned William, son of  
Richard de Hurdefield, of the same six acres, and is in identical  
terms. The witnesses are also the same, with the addition of  
Richard de Horderon. No. 1 is about  $8\frac{1}{4}$  inches in length by  
 $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches in depth. No. 2 is  $7\frac{5}{8}$  inches by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches. A label  
for the seal is attached to each, but all traces of the seal have  
disappeared. These documents are dated on the Sunday after  
the Patronal Festival of the Parish Church (7th July), still  
observed as the local "Wakes."

Thomas le Ragged was Bailiff of the High Peak 8 Edw. I.,\* and Thomas, his son, was a Forester in fee of Langdendale,† in which ward of the forest the greater part of the parish of Chapel-en-le-Frith lies. He and John de Smaleleys, a *Regardator*, were present at an inquest ad quod damnum at Fairfield on the Monday next before the Feast of S. Luke, 11 Edw. II.‡ Richard de Herdifield built a house in the King's demesne *temp.* Henry III.,§ and also had enclosed half an acre in Coombes *temp.* Edw. I.,|| and Richard Foljambe was a Regarder-Forester in 11 Edw. II.¶. William de Bagshawe is also mentioned several times in the Forest Pleas *temp.* Edw. I. It has been suggested that John de Bonks was of Bankhead, whence sprang the Bradburys, who were subsequently connected by marriage with several Chapel-en-le-Frith families.\*\*

No. 3. Is a ffeofment of Thomas del Kirke, senior, and Margaret his wife of one messuage and the adjacent hereditaments called le Netherlegh, and a meadow called le pedder medow lying "in le Whytehalgh within the vill of Bawdon," which the said Thomas had of the gift and ffeofment of Alice and Elena sisters of the said Margaret to Thurstan son of the said Thomas and the heirs of his body with Remainder to Roger brother of the said Thurstan. T. William de Honford Nichs Broune Walter del Kirke Thomas Ionesson Radulphs Broune "et multis aliis." Dated at "le Whitehalgh" on Wednesday next after the Annunciation B.V.M. 10 Hen. VI. (1432).

No. 4. Is a Chirograph of Fine dated at Westminster on the morrow of S. Martin 11 Hen. VI. (1433) wherein Ralph Kirke is Plaintiff and Hugh Bredburie and Elena his wife are Defendants of one messuage and nine acres of land in Whitehalgh. "Pdem Radus dedit pdtis hugoni et Elene decem marcas argenti."

\* Yeatman, *Feud. Hist.*, sec. vi., p. 267.

† *Ibid.*, p. 320.

‡ *Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. ii., p. 587.

§ *Feud. Hist.*, sec. vi., p. 252.

|| *Ibid.*, p. 295.

¶ *Ibid.*, p. 322.

\*\* *Reliquary*, vol. viii., p. 240.

No. 5. Margaret "q fuit uxor Thome Kyrke" grants "in pura viduetate mea" to her son Thurstan all her estate in one messuage and land called Netherlegh and Pedder Meadow which the said Thurstan had of the gift and feofment of Thomas Kyrke his father. T. Richo. Brown, Iohē Stafforth Willo Bradshaw et aliis "Dat apud Capella le ffryth in fest sci martini in yeme" (hieme—in winter) 12 Hen. VI. (1434).

No. 6. Is a grant in similar terms by Agnes "qudm uxor Willi Hobson" of her interest in the same hereditaments to the said Thurstan (which he had of the gift and feofment of the said William Hobson) and is witnessed by the same persons and bears the same date as No. 5.

All these documents evidently relate, in part at least, to the same property, but we have no clue to the devolution of the title during the century or more intervening between numbers 2 and 3. Whitehalgh, or Whitehough, was the home of the Kirke family for many generations, but the names of the parties to these charters do not appear in the published pedigree.\* It has been suggested that Margaret, Elena and Agnes† mentioned in Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6, were sisters, and married Kirke, Bradbury, and Hobson respectively.

Possibly Thomas Kirke was a younger son of one of the owners of Whitehough. William Bradshaw, the witness to the charters of Margaret Kyrke and Agnes Hobson, was no doubt the William Bradshaw who was living in 1478,‡ and who is said to have married Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Kirke, of Whitehough.

Of the other three documents, one, dated 11th November, 1 and 2 Philip and Mary (1554), is a settlement of lands in the County of Derby on the marriage of Richard, son and heir of George Kyrke, of the Hamlete of Whytehalgh, husbandman. One of the witnesses is "Dom Edw. Bagshawe Cappellanus," who was perpetual curate of Chapel-en-le-Frith at that time.

\* See *Reliquary*, vol. viii.

† The Christian name of Agnes was often used as synonymous with Alice.  
[EDITOR.]

‡ *Arch. Journ.*, vol. xxv., p. 22.

The others are two fines (duplicates) dated 23 Charles I. (1647), in which Nicholas Kerke Dorothy Shirte and Thomas Gee are Querents and William Earl of Devonshire (who leased the Manor of High Peak) Deforciant of messuages and lands in Chapel-en-le-Frith and Glossop.

These deeds are, and probably for generations have been, in the possession of the owner of "Laneside," a farm situate in the township of Bradshaw Edge, in the parish of Chapel-en-le-Frith, or Bowden Chapel, as it was called, which farm was in 4 Charles I. the property of Nicholas Kirke, perhaps a descendant of the Whitehough family, whose estate was not far distant, or of the former owners of "Courses" immediately adjoining Laneside.

We are, unfortunately, unable to identify the lands mentioned; one of the Laneside fields is known as Stoneylea (possibly a corruption of Staynolsleye), but Pedder Meadow and Netherlegh cannot now be traced.

All these documents are in excellent preservation, the older ones particularly being remarkably clear and well written.

No doubt many such exist throughout the county, and it is to be hoped that members of our Society will do their best to place them on record before they fall into the hands of some one who, like an individual I met not long since, will burn "two or three barrowfuls of old parchments which he could not read and were no good to anyone"!

#### NOTE BY EDITOR.

Among the extracts from charters made by Mr. Bagshawe, of Ford, are two which are worth quoting, which he kindly allows me to do:—

(1) "A grant witnessed by Walter Kyrke and dated 12 Hen. VI. of lands and tenements in the Ville of Bowden by Margaret, relict of Thomas Kyrke and Ralph Kyrke her son to Rich. Pigot and Thomas Kyrke son of the same Ralph Kyrke."

(2) "A grant witnessed by Hugh and Walter Kyrke and dated 32 Henry VI. (1454) by Ralph son of Hugh Bredbury to Ralph Kyrke of all his lands and tenements in Whitehalgh in the Ville

of Bowden which he had of the gift, &c., of Agnes late wife of Wm. Hobson."

Now, unless the Kyrkes in the above Deeds be a side branch only of the owners of Whitehough, it is a little difficult to reconcile the genealogical information derived from them with the pedigrees of the Kyrke family as shown in vol. ii. of this *Journal* and in vol. iii. of the *Reliquary*. In the charters before us, we gather that in 1432 Thomas Kyrke, senior, was in possession of land situated in Whitehough, and that two years later he was succeeded by his son Thurstan; Roger and Ralph being the only other sons who are mentioned.

The first in the published pedigree of Kyrke, of Whitehough, is Edward Kyrke, whose son and successor is also Edward, and who is himself succeeded by another Edward—his son. Now, the first Edward, if the pedigree be correct, would in 1434 have been not only born but probably married, as his daughter Elizabeth, eventually (according to the *Leicestershire Visitations*) his sole heir, married Richard Salisbury, of Newton Burland, Co. Leicester, in 1450.\* It is just possible, though most improbable, that her father was a son of the above Thurstan, but it is not possible, as stated in the pedigree, that her brother Edward carried on the line, if as appears she was her father's sole heir. Nor is it probable that Elizabeth, wife to William Bradshaw, one of the attesting witnesses to the deed of 1434, was daughter of that same Edward. The *Derbyshire Visitations* give no Christian name to the father of Elizabeth Bradshaw, and it seems more than likely that she was daughter of Thomas and sister of Thurstan Kyrke.

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\* *Reliquary*, vol. vi., p. 213.

## Reviews.

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### "The Victoria History of the Counties of England."

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Derbyshire, Vol. I.—Edited by William Page, F.S.A.  
(Archibald Constable & Co.).

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The long-expected first volume of the four devoted to Derbyshire in the important Victoria County History scheme, was issued to subscribers just before Christmas.

The short preface is particularly complimentary to the *Journal* of this Society ; it is considered that "it has produced, under the guidance of a series of able editors, many valuable papers touching both the archaeology and history of the county." The editor also expresses his gratitude to Dr. Cox for general help and advice.

It is not possible to do more in this place than to give a summary of the contents of this volume, and to state, with emphasis, that the members of this Society will, one and all, do well to become subscribers to that singularly fine work, stored with the best and latest information on everything that pertains to the history. As the number of copies are strictly limited to actual subscribers, the work is practically certain eventually to rise in price.

Upwards of 160 pages of the opening volume are devoted to the different branches of Natural History, the whole of that section being under the very capable direction of Rev. F. C. R. Jourdain, who, in addition to a brief introduction, writes

himself on Orthoptera, Hymenoptera, Sepidoptera, Diptera, Hemiptera, Aphides, Fishes, Birds, and Mammals. The Rev. W. R. Linton deals with Botany; his clearly stated divisions will abundantly satisfy technical botanists as giving an admirable summary of the county's flora; we suppose lack of space prevented any attempt at dealing more popularly with this subject, as has been done in some volumes of the series, notably the recently issued first volume of Berkshire.

The thirty-eight pages of Mr. Arnold-Bemrose on the Geology of the county are peculiarly interesting. The writer of this notice having studied the whole of the opening volumes of twelve counties already issued, has no hesitation in saying that Mr. Bemrose's article is the most generally edifying geological article that has yet been issued in connection with this scheme. The temptation of the geological writer to overload his subject with a plethora of technicalities has been, in this case, carefully eschewed.

More than half, however, of these 450 pages have relation to man. Early Man and Anglo-Saxon Remains receive competent treatment at the hands of one of the best known contributors to this *Journal*—Mr. John Ward, formerly of Derby, and now Curator of the Cardiff Museum. Dr. Haverfield, who is *facile princeps* among Romano-British antiquaries, has a strikingly interesting and profusely illustrated account, covering some seventy-five pages, on the traces that the Romans have left of their long occupation of Derbyshire. This article is a really brilliant piece of archæological scholarship, and every thoughtful Derbyshire man will feel grateful to the writer for having given so much time to the subject.

Mr. J. Romilly Allen is our best general authority on pre-Norman sculptured stones; he contributes a useful critical summary and analysis of the numerous examples of Early Christian Art that have been found in this county.

It will be a great disappointment to not a few to find that Mr. J. H. Round has not been able to find time to contribute the introductory essay to the Derbyshire Domesday, as his essays in other volumes of this series have been universally

admitted to be singularly painstaking and able. Nevertheless, Mr. F. M. Stenton has done well, as his substitute, both in the introduction and in the English text.

The last two articles of this volume are by Rev. Dr. Cox. The one on Ancient Earthworks appears to be a fairly exhaustive and carefully done account of a difficult and most comprehensive subject. A plan is given of every earthwork of any importance, and the general map, marked in red with six different kinds of symbols, will be of great help to students and ordinary readers. The traces of early fortifications, embracing the towns of Castleton and Bolsover, are clearly much more considerable than even the educated tourist has hitherto imagined to be the case. The account and plan of the early camp of great natural strength at Markland Grips, will much surprise many who fancy they know Derbyshire well; it may almost be described as a discovery of Dr. Cox's; at all events it has never hitherto been described.

Dr. Cox's second article is on Forestry, wherein he gives a great deal of the history of the High Peak Forest and of Duffield Frith which has hitherto gone unrecorded. It seems a pity that more space could not have been afforded for this article, for there is clearly much more of original matter available.

The maps and illustrations of this volume are all laudable and helpful, save the frontispiece, which purports to be a view of Matlock Dale, taken from a great height. Mr. Bemrose, in this volume, rightly speaks of Derbyshire as a county that has "a world-wide reputation for beautiful scenery," but this picture is calculated to repel lovers of natural beauty from the shire. A flippant Derbyshire friend, to whom we showed the frontispiece, remarked—"It might be almost anywhere or anything; at first sight it looks like a cabbage garden sketched from a balloon; it has, however, this advantage, it is equally effective whether looked at the right way up, or upside down, or from either side. At any rate it is quite unparalleled; no one has ever before seen either a Derbyshire sketch or Derbyshire scenery the least bit like it!"

## "Smalley, its History and Legends."

By REV. CHARLES KERRY. (Bemrose & Sons Ltd.)

It is pleasant to find that a former editor of this *Journal*, long laid by from active work by continued ill-health, has had sufficient strength recently to issue a particularly attractive and well-written small volume on the parish of Smalley, with which he has been so long connected. Mr. Kerry tells us in his preface that his book "has been written in a sick room, chiefly from notes made years ago, when Smalley in many ways wore an old-world aspect—with its old houses, its aged people full of legends and tales of their fathers, only too pleased to relate them, a population from the ancient home stock—each man carrying on the trade of his fathers, all combining to supply almost every local need." Fifty years ago, he says, there were no fewer than twenty different occupations in the village, but now there are only seven.

The gossip collected about the village and neighbourhood is interesting and amusing, and quite worth chronicling ere it is all forgotten. Stocks, windmills, donkey shows and races, almshouses, charities, etc., are all laid under contribution ; but the most entertaining items are perhaps those connected with the church in the not very remote past. Across the west end, about 1870, stretched a good-sized gallery, which served as accommodation for the boys of the Sunday School. But the men servants from Stainsby Hall and the old instrumental choir, conducted by Mr. Samuel Ottewell, occupied the front seats. In the centre panel of the front of the gallery was a contrivance

of three wooden rollers with ten facets, each bearing numerals; through the aid of this early example of a hymn-board, the clerk and congregation were able to ascertain the number of the Tate and Brady psalm that had been selected by the choir. The gallery steps were honeycombed on each side by the spiked crutches of one Jonathan Beniston. Old Beniston could neither read print nor music, but he thought himself a valuable member of the choir, as he contributed a droning bass accompaniment to the melodies, after the style, says Mr. Kerry, of a bagpipe "chanter." This same kind of performance used to be the custom in at least two other Derbyshire churches in the first half of last century, namely, at Wingerworth, in East Derbyshire, and at Alsop-en-le-Dale, in the Peak. This droning is called "vamping," and used not infrequently to be done for greater effect through a long kind of noteless foghorn termed a "vamping horn." One of these horns, over 6 ft. long, hangs in the vestry of East Leake church, Nottinghamshire.

This attractive-looking volume also contains various antiquarian details, and is admirably illustrated with photographic plates. It is a distinctly desirable book for the Derbyshire collector, and many will also like to possess it from pleasant recollections of all that Mr. Kerry has done for this Society's *Journal* in the past.

## Editorial Notes.

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"PADLEY CHAPEL AND PADLEY MARTYRS," by F. M. Hayward. Printed by Bemrose & Sons. 2nd Edition. Price 1s.—Close by Grindleford Bridge station, with the woods of Padley as a picturesque background, stands all that remains of Padley Hall and Chapel, originally the abode of the Padleys, and later on of the wide-spreading family of Eyre. Early in the sixteenth century, however, the estate passed by marriage to the Fitzherberts, of Norbury, who, like their ancestors, the Eries, clung religiously to the old faith of their forefathers. Among those who suffered for their religion in the reign of Elizabeth was Sir Thomas Fitzherbert, of Padley. He was deprived of two-thirds of his estate, and spent nearly thirty years in prison. In like manner suffered many others of his family; and here their story is sympathetically told. The main object, however, of Mr. Hayward's little booklet is contained in the motto, "Lest we forget," which is to be read under a print of the old Padley chapel taken from Dr. Cox's *Churches*, which adorns the cover. Mr. Hayward's earnest desire is that the memory of those who so heroically died for their faith should be for ever kept green in the minds of all Roman Catholics. With this end in view he gives a most graphic account of the persecution, and ultimate murder, of the three priests, who—true martyrs as they were—preferred death to recantation—and dishonour. Two of these were Derbyshire men—Nicholas Garlick, of Glossop, and Robert Ludlam, of Radbourne. Under the auspices of the Rev. Philip Fletcher pilgrimages are now yearly made to Padley, and "under those venerable walls" a Litany is sung by those who have met together to commemorate those sad and mistaken days of persecution.

A PROSPECTIVE WORK.—Topographical works are always welcome, and to the true lover of his county have their special value. It is, therefore, with real pleasure that we hear that a new book, entitled *Haddon: The Manor, the Hall, its Lords and Traditions*, will shortly be published\* by a member of our Council, Mr. Guy Le Blanc Smith, to whom we are indebted for several of the illustrations which are now quite a feature of our *Journal*. Over fifty of Mr. Le Blanc Smith's own photographs will adorn the pages of his book, which will add to its interest as well as its beauty. Among other items, it will contain a ground plan of the Hall, and pedigrees illustrating the history and descent of the Avenal, Vernon, and Manners families. The book will contain 268 pages, and is to be "Whatstandwell-made" throughout, including the binding.

MELANDRA CASTLE.—Members of this Society will probably easily recall the fact that some years ago excavations were begun on the site of the Roman Camp near Glossop, known as Melandra. An account of what had then been achieved was related by Mr. John Garstang in Vol. XXIII. of our *Journal*. Lack of funds, however, practically brought the excavations to a standstill, until the work was taken in hand by "The Manchester and District Branch of the Classical Association," who forthwith formed a special committee for excavation work. This committee included, among others, such well-known men as Professor Conway and Canon Hicks, who have made a study of ancient inscriptions. The Association has most courteously offered to us, for a small monetary consideration, their very able report on the excavation and the "finds" of Melandra, for which we owe them a debt of gratitude. Provided that its issue is not delayed this report will be included as an Appendix in this *Journal*, where it is to be hoped it will be found. If, however, it is not received in time, it will appear in next year's issue.

CHARLES E. B. BOWLES.

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\* By Elliot Stock, 10s. 6d., medium 8vo. A few copies of an *édition de luxe* are also to be issued.

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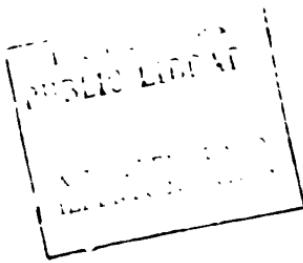


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C. E. B. BOWLES, M.A.

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## REPORT OF THE HON. SECRETARY.

HE twenty-seventh Annual General Meeting of the Society was held on Friday, June 23rd, at the Ashbourne Hall Hotel, Ashbourne, the Hon. F. Strutt presiding. The minutes of the last General Meeting, the Report of the Hon. Secretary, were read and adopted. proceeding to the election of officers, the Chairman recd, with great regret, the decision of the Hon. Editor, Mr. J. Andrew, to resign his office on account of pressure of work. The appointment of his successor was, by an unanimous vote of the meeting, left with the Council. The Treasurer, Hon. Secretary, Hon. Financial Secretary, auditors, and the members of the Council retiring under age, were re-elected, and the election of the following persons nominated by the Council was confirmed:—Mr. G. J. Smith, in the place of the late W. A. Carrington; Mr. A. V. D. P. Smith, in the place of Sir A. Seale Haslam (appointed Vice-President); and Mr. G. le Blanc Smith, in the place of the late Mr. G. J. Smith. Nine new members were elected.

A hearty vote of thanks to the retiring Hon. Editor was carried unanimously, and great regret was universally felt that his resignation was necessary. Mr. Andrew, in responding, said that it was only the impossibility of continuing the editorship, together with his other work, which made him reluctantly come to the conclusion that he must give it up, at the same time promising to continue his interest in the

Society's work, and give all the assistance he could to his successor.

Some discussion took place concerning the work at Brough, and the proposals to destroy the ancient buildings of the Ashbourne Grammar School.

Six meetings of the Council have been held since the last general meeting. The arrangements for carrying further the excavations at Brough have been under discussion, but owing to unexpected legal difficulties in connection with the occupation of the land, the Council have been most reluctantly compelled to abandon the work for the present.

In consequence of information received that under a scheme of enlargement the front of the ancient Grammar School at Ashbourne was likely to be destroyed, a communication was sent to the Governors of the school expressing the wishes of this Society that the old buildings might be preserved. At the request of the Education Committee of the Derbyshire County Council, Mr. C. E. B. Bowles, Mr. W. R. Holland, and the Hon. Secretary, met Mr. Alderman Waite and Mr. G. H. Widdows, and the Trustees of the Grammar School at Ashbourne on July 31st, 1905. Your representatives were satisfied that the destruction of the old building would be both unnecessary and undesirable, and that from a practical point of view the building when altered would, on account of the difficulties of the site, be unsuitable for a school to meet modern requirements. Your Council are now assured that there is every reason to hope that the destruction of the old building, which forms such a picturesque feature of the town, will not take place, and the thanks of our members, and of all lovers of Derbyshire, should be given to the Trustees of the School and to the Education Committee for their courtesy in receiving and considering our representations.

Your Council is pleased to report that the old Winster Market House has been repaired in a most satisfactory manner, and is now safely vested in the "National Trust." Towards the cost of repair the Council has contributed the sum of £6 6s. from the Society's funds.

churchwardens of Eyam have found it necessary, on account of the rough conduct of a certain class of trippers, to put an iron fence round that portion of Eyam churchyard containing the ancient cross and Mrs. Mompesson's tomb. As a matter of much more than local interest, your Council have sum of £1 1s. towards the cost.

Council are pleased to be able to announce that E. B. Bowles has kindly consented to act as Hon. Editor of the Society's *Journal*. In succeeding Mr. Andrew, Mr. Bowles will have a hard task, but the Council feel assured that no better choice could have been made, and that Mr. Bowles will, with the help of the members, efficiently maintain the high standard which has been set. It is unnecessary here to speak of the work which Mr. Andrew has done for the Society; the four volumes of the *Journal* speak for themselves.

During the past year several gifts have been made to the Society's library, and additional engravings have been received for the portfolio. Arrangements have been made for an exchange of publications with the Bradford Historical and Antislavery Society. It might be well to remind members that the library is always open for their use on application at the Secretary's office.

The most valuable collection of lantern slides of ancient fonts, heraldry, and other objects of interest in the county has been loaned to the Society by Mr. G. le Blanc Smith. Members of the Society may obtain the loan of these slides for lectures or other suitable purposes on application to the Hon. Sec.

Special thanks of the members are due to Sir A. Seale Haslam and Mr. C. Cotton Jodrell, whose contributions towards the cost of illustrating the papers on Breadsall Priory, and Shallcross and Heardsley Halls enabled the Editor to make the *Journal* No. 5 of greater interest than would otherwise have been the case.

Ashbourne was chosen as the centre for the annual meeting of the Society, the Ashbourne Hall Hotel providing comfortable headquarters. On Friday, June 23rd, a party of about twenty-five

assembled at Ashbourne Station, and under the able guidance of Mr. W. R. Holland, proceeded to visit the grand old church, the Grammar School (where the beautiful original charter of Queen Elizabeth was shown), and Dr. Sadler's house, a fine eighteenth century building with memories of Dr. Johnson. The party subsequently drove to Okeover, where, by the kind permission of Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Okeover, they were privileged to inspect the hall, with its fine collection of pictures, charters, and manuscripts, and the beautiful garden, and where they were most hospitably entertained.

After the business meeting in the evening, an interesting lecture on the principal pre-Norman cross-shafts and Norman fonts of Derbyshire was given by the Rev. R. L. Farmer, illustrated by Mr. le Blanc Smith's beautiful photographic slides.

On Saturday, June 24th, a party of thirty drove to Fenny Bentley, and, conducted by the Rev. T. K. Bolton, visited the church, which contains some interesting woodwork, and the ancient house known as the Cherry Orchard, the former home of the Beresford family. Tissington Hall was next visited, by kind permission of the late Rev. Sir Richard FitzHerbert, both the house and its contents proving of great interest. The Rev. James FitzHerbert conducted the members round the church, and the party returned to Ashbourne by way of Thorpe, where lunch was obtained at the Peverel Hotel. Beautiful weather favoured the proceedings throughout.

On Wednesday, September 30th, an excursion was made to Mugginton Church, and, by kind invitation of Mr. and Mrs. W. Bemrose, to South Sitch, Idridgehay. A party of thirty-two met at Mugginton, and were conducted round the church by the Rev. R. Feilden, who kindly produced the church plate (Restoration period) for their inspection. The fabric of the church proved of great interest, and a considerable time was spent in its inspection. Arriving at South Sitch, the members, after enjoying the kind hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. Bemrose, spent a delightful hour in inspecting the old house and garden, a short account of which will be found in the current issue of the *Journal*.

ave to record, with great regret, the deaths of the Rev.  
nward FitzHerbert, who so kindly permitted us to visit  
se last year; of Mr. John Shaw, one of our original  
s; Mr. G. H. Adshead, Mr. F. C. Corfield, Mr. J.  
Mr. Hugo Harpur Crewe, Mr. C. H. Oakes, and  
Cooke.

PERCY H. CURREY, Hon. Sec.

## BALANCE SHEET.

**Derbyshire Archaeological and  
STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS**

Dr.	RECEIPTS AND
1905.	<i>£ s. d.</i>
Dec. 31. To Printing <i>Journal</i> ... ... ... ...	129 15 6
" Rent of Room ... ... ... ...	7 10 0
" Printing and Stationery ... ... ... ...	8 19 2
" Secretaries' and Editor's Postage, Petty Cash and Expenses of Annual Meeting ... ...	18 0 8
" Subscription to Congress of Archaeological Societies ... ... ... ...	1 1 0
" Donation to the Restoration of Eyan Cross ...	1 1 0
"       "       "       " Wimster Market Hall	3 3 0
	<i>£169 10 4</i>

## NET REVENUE

1905.	<i>£ s. d.</i>
Jan. 1. To Balance brought forward ... ... ..	123 11 3
Dec. 31. "       " deficient, Receipts and Payments Account	2 15 2
	<i>£126 6 5</i>

## BROUGH EXCAVATION

1905.	<i>£ s. d.</i>
Dec. 31. To Postage of Circulars ... ... ...	2 2 0
" Balance in hand ... ... ... ...	49 11 1
	<i>£51 13 1</i>

## BALANCE SHEET,

LIABILITIES.	
Dec. 31. To Capital Account as per last Balance Sheet	... 407 5 0
" Entrance Fees received in 1905 (23) ...	5 15 0
" Life Composition received in (1905) (1) ...	7 10 0
	420 10 0
" Balance in hand " Brough Exploration Fund "	49 11 1
	470 1 1
<i>Less</i> Balance Deficient on Net Revenue Account	126 6 5
	<i>£343 14 8</i>

Examined and found correct. Several liabilities due not entered in above accounts.

Dated 12th May, 1906.

C. BARROW KEENE, Hon. Auditor.

## General History Society.

DECEMBER 31ST, 1905.

## RENTS ACCOUNT.

	Cr.
By Subscriptions	£ s. d.
,, Donations for Plates for Journals	20 10 0
,, Sale of <i>Journals</i> and Bound Copies	20 17 4
,, Interest on Investments	6 5 4
,, Balance, being Deficiency on year	2 15 2

£169 10 4

## RENT.

	£ s. d.
By Balance carried forward	126 6 5
	<u>£126 6 5</u>

## ACCOUNT.

	£ s. d.
By Balance brought forward	48 10 7
,, Special Donations	3 2 6
	<u>£51 13 1</u>

DECEMBER 31ST, 1905.

ASSETS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By Investments, viz. :—		
Derby Corporation Stock, 3 %	120 0 0	
Derby Corporation Stock, 3 %	100 0 0	220 0 0
,, Furniture in the Society's Room, Market Place	12 2 3	
,, Crompton & Evans' Union Bank, viz.:—		
In hand Capital Account	188 7 9	
,, Brough Excavation Account	49 11 1	
	<u>237 18 10</u>	
<i>Less</i> Deficit Revenue Account	126 6 5	111 12 5
		<u>£343 14 8</u>

W. MALLALIEU, Hon. Finance Secretary,

May 10th, 1906.

## LIST OF MEMBERS.

The Members whose names are preceded by an asterisk (\*) are Life Members.

<p>Boyd-Dawkins, Prof. W., M.A., D.S.C., F.S.A., Victoria University, Manchester.</p> <p>Cox, Rev. J. Charles, LL.D., F.S.A., St. Albans, Longton Avenue, Sydenham, S.E.</p> <p>Garstang, J., B.A., F.S.A., The University, Liverpool.</p> <p>Haverfield, F., M.A., LL.D., F.S.A., Christ Church, Oxford.</p> <p>Hope, W. H. St. John, M.A., Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W.</p> <p>Kerry, Rev. Charles, Belper, Derby.</p> <p>Wrottesley, General The Hon. George, 75, Cadogan Gardens, London, S.W.</p>	Honorary Members.
<p>*Abney, Sir W. de W., K.C.B., F.R.S., Measham Hall, Ashby-de-la-Zouch.</p> <p>Abraham, Rev. C. T., Bakewell.</p> <p>Addy, S. O., 3, Westbourne Road, Sheffield.</p> <p>Adlington, W., Castle Donington.</p> <p>Alleyne, Sir John G. N., Bart., Chevin House, Belper.</p> <p>Allsopp, The Hon. A. Percy, Battenhall Mount, Worcester.</p> <p>Andrew, W. J., F.S.A., Cadster, near Whaley Bridge.</p> <p>*Arkwright, F. C., Willersley, Cromford, Matlock.</p> <p>*Arkwright, Rev. W. Harry, Highclere Rectory, Newbury.</p> <p>Arkwright, Miss, The Gate House, Wirksworth.</p> <p>Arkwright, W., Sutton Scarsdale, Chesterfield.</p> <p>*Arnold-Bemrose, H., M.A., F.G.S., Ash Tree House, Derby.</p> <p>Astle, M. J. J., Attiwell House, Draycott, Derby.</p> <p>Auden, Rev. T. A., Church Broughton Rectory, Derby.</p>	
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 Bemrose, A. Cade, Milford, Derby.  
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 Benthall, Dr., The Cedars, Breadsall, Derby.  
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\*Cade, Chas. J., The Homestead, Spondon, Derby.  
 Cadogan, J. H., Friar Gate, Derby.  
 Carlyon-Britton, P.W.P., F.S.A., D.L., 14, Oakwood Court, Kensington, London, W.  
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 Carrington, Arthur, Fircliffe, Darley Dale, Matlock.  
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 Coleman, Rev. W. L., Nether Handley, Chesterfield.  
 Constable, W. G., 11, Vicarage Avenue, Derby.  
 Conway, Prof. R. S., M.A., Litt. D., The University, Manchester.  
 Cooper, Thos., Mossley House, Congleton, Cheshire.  
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 Crompton, J. G., The Lilies, Derby.  
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 Currey, B. S., Eaton Hill, Derby.  
 Currey, H. E., The Cottage, Turnditch, Derby.  
 Currey, Percy H., Market Place, Derby.

Currey, Rev. R. H. S., M.A., Eaton Hill, Derby.  
 Curzon, William, Lockington Hall, Derby.  
 Davis, A. V., The Beeches, Spondon.  
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 Furness, Geo., The Grange, Willesden Grange, London, N.W.  
 Galbraith, A., Catterich, Manchester Road, Buxton.  
 \*Garrett-Pegge, J. W., Chesham House, Chesham Bois, Bucks.  
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 Gem, Rev. Canon, The Vicarage, Wirksworth.  
 Gibbs, T., 6, Market Place, Derby.  
 Glossop and District Archaeological Society, 24, Norfolk Street.  
 Glover, E. M., Pear Tree House, Ockbrook.  
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 Goodwin, R., 52, Hartington Street, Derby.  
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 Gunson, E., Rathern Road, Withington, Manchester.  
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 Hamnett, Robert, 24, Norfolk Street, Glossop.  
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 Harwood, James, Tenant Street, Derby.  
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 \*Haslam, A. V., Northfield, Duffield Road, Derby.  
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 J. M., London Road, Derby.  
 L., Market Place, Derby.  
 J. R., Heathcote, Park Hill Road, Croydon.  
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 J. Marwin, Kirk Hallam, Derby.  
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 W., 19, Avondale Road, Chesterfield.  
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 Revelyan, Town Hall, Derby.  
 L., Davenport, near Stockport.  
 S., F.S.A. (Scot.), Auchinove, Lumphanan, Aberdeen.  
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 W., Park House, Whaley Bridge.  
 Vm., Sudbury, Derby.  
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 J. A., Stanton-by-Dale, Nottingham.  
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 G. J., Thornbridge Hall, Bakewell.  
 A., Wirksworth.  
 Rev. M., Burbage Vicarage, Buxton.  
 Rev. Canon, Risley, Derby.  
 F. A., Clifton Road, Ashbourne.  
 E., Littleover, Derby.  
 Aldo, Mrs., The Gables, Wirksworth.  
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 Mrs., Tan-y-Bryn, Abergelle, N. Wales.

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 Milnes, E. S., County Club, Derby.  
 Milnes, Rev. Herbert, Darley House, Berkeley Street, Cheltenham.  
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 Moorhouse, F., Westfield, Bramhall, Cheshire.  
 Mundy, Edward Miller, Shipley Hall, Derby.  
 Murray, Frank, London Road, Derby.

Nation, Rev. C. C., M.A., The Vicarage, Buxton.  
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 Neale, F. W., Lyndhurst, Mansfield.  
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 Nottingham Public Library, Sherwood Street, Nottingham.

\*Oakes, James, Holly Hurst, Riddings, Alfreton.

Peck, Dr., 18, Gladstone Road, Chesterfield.  
 Platt, Joseph, Sudbury, Derby.  
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 Repton School Library.  
 Roberts, W., 11, Reginald Street, Derby.  
 Robinson, W. B., Elm Lodge, Chesterfield.  
 Robinson, Mrs. F. J., The Manor House, Sundridge, Sevenoaks.  
 Rowley, F., Rock Cottage, Whaley Bridge.  
 \*Rutland, His Grace the Duke of, K.G., Belvoir Castle.  
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 Ryde, G. H., 97, Newbold Road, Chesterfield.

Sale, G. Hanson, Holme Cottage, Burton Road, Derby.  
 Salt, W. H., 48, High Street, Buxton.  
 Scarsdale, The Right Hon. Lord, Kedleston, Derby.  
 Seely, Charles, Sherwood Lodge, Nottingham.  
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 Shaw, A. P., Whitehall, Buxton.  
 Shawcross, Rev. J. P., Kenley, Barnes Close, Winchester.  
 Sheffield Free Library—Samuel Smith, Surrey Street, Sheffield.  
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 Simpson, L. E., Brookfields, Burton Road, Derby.  
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 Slater, Wm., Vernon Street, Derby.  
 Slater, Mrs. W., Vernon Street, Derby.  
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 on, M., F.S.A., 38, Ritherdon Road, Upper Tooting, London, S.W.  
 The Hon. Frederick, Milford House, Derby.  
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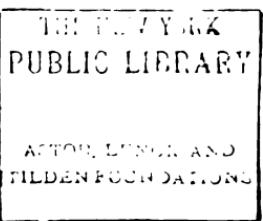
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**Derbyshire Archaeological**  
AND  
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EDITED BY  
C. E. B. BOWLES, M.A.

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# DERBYSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

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## The Church and Village of Monyash.<sup>1</sup>

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By REV. J. CHARLES COX, LL.D., F.S.A.

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HE village and township of Monyash, which occupy a great part of that somewhat bleak and dreary tableland to the east of Bakewell, between the valley of the Wye and the upper stretch of Dove-dale, was a place of some little importance in mediæval days. It was the centre for holding the miners' courts for the High Peak Hundred in connection with the disputes and settlements relative to lead mining, which was a far more important industry in North Derbyshire in old days than it is at the present time. A barmote court is still held at Monyash every six months, as it is at Wirksworth for the Low Peak.

If the time ever came for writing a history of Monyash, a considerable number of incidents could be brought together relative to its annals, apart from matters ecclesiastical. Thus in 1275, the township of Monyash was fined 40s. by Thomas Foljambe for not arresting Ralph of Over-Haddon after he had wounded Robert Creswell, and objection was made to this fine as no hue and cry had been raised.<sup>2</sup>

In 1278 a commission was issued to inquire and determine, by jury of the Peak, touching Ralph le Wyne and the men of

<sup>1</sup> For the excellent illustrations accompanying this article we are indebted to Mr. R. J. Hunter, Station Approach, Buxton.

<sup>2</sup> *Rot. Hund.*, ii., 289.

Monyash, in appropriating to themselves what belonged to the king in his mine of Foweshide, and in impeding the king's men of Taddington and Priestcliff, and also the men of Eleanor, the king's consort, of Ashford and Sheldon, in digging turf and getting heath in the marsh of Monyash according to custom.<sup>1</sup> There was further litigation on this latter subject in 1290, when another commission was issued to deal with the complaint of the king's tenants, of ancient demesne, of Taddington, Priestcliff, and Ashford, as to their right, from time immemorial, to common pasture, turbary, and heath on the moors and wastes, *inter alia*, of Monyash. Certain persons had by night cut into small pieces their turf stacks, and carried off the heath they had cut.<sup>2</sup>

The disputes as to common of pasture and turbary over the Monyash common land continued down to a late date. It is easy to understand that the privileges enjoyed, according to old custom, by the men of the adjoining townships, over the Monyash moors must have been peculiarly galling to the actual tenants of Monyash, who appear to have had no compensating rights in other directions. In 1586, and again in 1590, disputes of this nature between the tenants of Over-Haddon and the men of Monyash reached the higher courts.<sup>3</sup> It was not until 1771 that these almost continuous wrangles, leading from time to time to free fights, came to an end. Their cessation was then brought about by "An Act for dividing and enclosing the common and wastegrounds within the manor of Mony Ash, in the parish of Bakewell."<sup>4</sup>

In the earlier part of Edward III.'s reign the mineral rights of both Monyash and Chelmorton were held by William de Lynford; he was seized of them at the time of his death in the year 1338.<sup>5</sup> His son, of the same name, who inherited these

<sup>1</sup> Pat. Rot. 6 Edw. I., m. 4d.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* 18 Edw. I., m. 3d.

<sup>3</sup> *Cal. to Pleadings, Duchy of Lanc.*, iii., 193, 263.

<sup>4</sup> No. 26 of Derbyshire Enclosure Awards; see Dr. Cox's *Three Centuries of Derbyshire Annals*, ii., 308.

<sup>5</sup> Inq. post mort. 11 Edw. III., pt. ii., No. 70.

rights, was attached to the king's court, it being his duty to serve as the king's valet when he proceeded to Scotland or crossed the seas to the continent. This William de Lynford, junior, obtained from the king two important privileges, which must have brought considerable prosperity to Monyash. Edward III., on 8th April, 1340, granted to William (styled *Dilectus valletus noster*) to hold at Monyash a weekly market every Tuesday, and also a fair on the vigil, day, and morrow of the feast of the Holy Trinity. This charter was witnessed, among others, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of Durham and Lincoln, and the Earls of Surrey and Derby.<sup>1</sup>

The original holder of the market and fair (the fees would bring in a not inconsiderable income) did not retain these privileges for long. Perhaps William de Lynford died in the terrible visitation of the Black Death; at all events, in 1349 the market and fair of Monyash, together with the manor, were all held by John de Wyne.<sup>2</sup>

In the next century, the manor, with market and fair, were in the hands of the Earls of Shrewsbury.<sup>3</sup>

Various fragments pertaining to social life in Monyash during Elizabethan and later times could be culled by those who know where to look for such records. One example must suffice. At a great court of frankpledge for the High Peak Hundred, held at Chapel-en-le-Frith on 7th October, 1589, George Goodwin, Hugh Ely, Thomas Ely, and Leonard Frost, of Monyash, presented Roger Redfern, Alice Needham, Hugh Rogers, Bryan Ireland, and Alice Swindell, for having broken the assize as common brewers; they were each fined twopence.<sup>4</sup>

At the wide end of the main street of the village (where there used to be a considerable open space, until a central portion was enclosed for the erection of a school) stands the village cross, which was doubtless placed here in the time of Edward III., when Monyash obtained its market rights. It

<sup>1</sup> Rot. Chart., 14 Edw. III., No. 41.

<sup>2</sup> Rot. Chart., 22 Edw. III., No. 27.

<sup>3</sup> Inq. post mort., 39 Hen. VI., No. 58; 16 Edw. IV., No. 50, etc.

<sup>4</sup> Court Rolls, Duchy of Lanc., xlivi., 455.

rises from a large step, 8 ft. 2 in. square, on which rests a second shallow step 47 in. square. On this second step rests a base-stone, with chamfered corners, which is 27 in. square and 18 in. high; from this base springs a squared shaft, 10 in. by 11 in. at base, and 8 ft. high, with just the beginning of the mutilated crosshead.

Near to this cross stands the village hostelry, the Bull's Head. On the lintel of a doorway are the initials and date, H.G. 1619, E.G., which must stand for Humphrey and Elizabeth Goodwin. Humphrey Goodwin appears in a list of Monyash freeholders of the year 1633. Two of the smaller houses in the village have stone mullion windows and other characteristics which go back to at least Elizabethan days; but several substantial old houses of the Monyash freeholders, as well as smaller cottages, have disappeared within the last fifty or sixty years.

It may be well now to turn to matters ecclesiastical in connection with this village.<sup>1</sup> At the time of the taking of the Domesday Survey, in 1086, Monyash (*Maneis*) obtains this single word mention as one of the eight berewicks into which the widespread royal manor of Bakewell was then subdivided. It is astonishing to note how often rash and absolutely false assertions are made with regard to Domesday by ignorant writers. In the last edition of Kelly's *Postal Directory of Derbyshire*, the silly and baseless untruth is put on record that "it is recorded in *Domesday* that Monyash was a penal settlement for monks." At Oneash, in this township, the Cistercian monks of Roche Abbey had a grange; but that abbey was not founded until 1147, and this grange here was never used in the manner asserted. Two priests are mentioned in the *Survey* as being attached to the church of Bakewell. In the reign of Henry I., the church as well as the manor of Bakewell were

<sup>1</sup> This account of the church of Monyash is considerably expanded and corrected from that which I wrote thirty-five years ago, and which was published in 1876 (*Churches of Derbyshire*, ii., 105-111, 385-6; iv., 497). The original authorities have been re-consulted, and several documents cited for the first time.

given to William Peverel, and continued in that family until the time of Henry II., when they escheated to the Crown, and were afterwards granted to various persons. Henry II. conferred the church of Bakewell, with all its appurtenances, on his second son John, Earl of Morton, who afterwards became King John. Earl John, in 1192, granted this important rectory to Hugh de Novant, Bishop of Lichfield, and his canons. During the episcopacy of Geoffrey de Muschamp, John came to the throne, and confirmed, in 1199, Bakewell church to Lichfield, including the chapelry of Monyash, for there is little or no doubt that there had been a chapel there for some time.

Under these circumstances, with the greater part of the tithes diverted to the Lichfield Chapter, it became difficult to find support for the parochial chaplains of Bakewell. This was more particularly the case with regard to Monyash, and some other parts of the Peak, for William Peverel had given two-thirds of their tithes, in 1113, to the priory of Lenton, Notts., and the priory was for ever insisting that this gift set aside John's gift to Lichfield.<sup>1</sup>

Soon after John's accession to the throne, at a date as we know from the witnesses between 1199 and 1200, important religious provision was made for Monyash by a charter from two benefactors, Robert de Salocia, and Matthew, son of Odo of Aston, who appear to have been joint lords of the manor of Monyash; they obtained leave from the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield to grant to the mother church of Bakewell an oxgang of land, together with a house in the town of Monyash, on condition of the said mother church providing a chaplain to serve in the chantry chapel of Monyash three days in the week, viz., on Sundays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. They also ordained, with the common consent of the inhabitants of Monyash, that

<sup>1</sup> A summary of this long continued *Lis Lentonensis*, which so sapped ecclesiastical revenues and disturbed the peace of the church throughout North Derbyshire for centuries, is given in *Lichfield Capitular Muniments*, 66-9. There, too, will be found references to the various charters respecting Bakewell and its chapelries in the *Magnum Registrum Album*. Most of them were also given in the thirteenth cent. B. Mus. chartulary, Harl. MS., 4799.

every messuage in that town should pay a farthing a year for finding lights for their chapel, in addition to the fee that they customarily paid to Bakewell for the same purpose. They further undertook, on behalf of themselves and the inhabitants, that this provision of a chaplain should not in any way prejudice the various rights of the mother church, and that they would attend service at Bakewell at Christmas and Easter, and on All Saints' Day.<sup>1</sup>

Some fifty years after the bestowal of the oxgang of land and a house at Monyash on the Lichfield Chapter, to insure three celebrations a week in their chapel, the Dean and Chapter granted this property to William, son of Alan, and his heirs, at a yearly rental of 10s., but made stringent regulations against its sub-division or the sub-letting of it to Jews or monks or anyone else.<sup>2</sup>.

Meanwhile a vicar of Bakewell was appointed with a stipend of twenty marks, out of which he had to pay various assistants, and certain small provision was made for the different chapelries. But these regulations were so ill-observed, that when the energetic Archbishop Peckham made his visitation of the diocese of Lichfield in 1280, he sternly rebuked the dean and canons for their gross neglect of the spiritual necessities of Bakewell and its several dependent chapelries. In defence, it was urged that it was only by the great favour of the chapter that the inhabitants had been allowed to build these chapels, to save them the trouble and danger in bad seasons of coming to the mother church. The archbishop, by his decision, made a compromise, and, so far as respected Monyash, ordained that the chancel should be kept in repair by the inhabitants, who were also to find a chalice and a missal, but that the rest of the fabric, and books, and ornaments, were to be supplied by the Dean and Chapter. The inhabitants of Monyash were also to add one mark, in addition to the glebe of twelve acres which

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<sup>1</sup> This charter is given in full in *Churches of Derbyshire*, ii., 585-6.

<sup>2</sup> This charter is given in full in *Churches of Derbyshire*, ii., 586, from Harl. MS. 4799, f. 27; it is entitled *Alienatio terre de Moniasche interdicta*.

they had originally attached to the chapelry to the stipend of their priest, and the remainder was to be made up by the Dean and Canons.<sup>1</sup>

Difficulties, however, again broke out after a short interval, and a further and somewhat different agreement was arranged, which was substituted for that of 1280. In the year 1315 a composition was entered into between the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield and the parishioners of the chapels of Baslow, Longstone, Taddington, Monyash, and Beeley, by which the Chapter, desiring to be in amity with all and avoid contention, granted fifteen shillings to the chapelry of Monyash to be paid yearly for the honour of God and augmentation of His divine worship, and a remission of all charges for proving and administering wills. They further permitted that certain honest and chiefmen of Monyash and of the other chapelries, which should be meet for the bringing of holy water, may be named by the parishioners, and may be presented to the vicars or ministers of the places, and of them in the name of the Dean and Chapter, if they be found sufficient, may be thereto admitted. In consideration of all this, and certain other privileges, the parishioners were not to require anything for the repair or defence of their chapels. The parishioners also covenanted to pay to the Dean and Chapter (not to Lenton Priory) all customary tithes, beginning with those of wool and lambs, which were due on St. Barnabas Day.<sup>2</sup> The holy water carrier also fulfilled the general offices of a parish clerk; his usual mediæval name was *aqua-bajulus*, as that was one of the most important of his duties. He was paid by fees and certain customary offerings.

On 3rd July, 1348, a fine of 100*s.* was paid to the clerk of the hanaper for the alienation in mortmain by Nicholas de Congesdon and John, his brother, of five marks of rent out of lands in Stern-dale, Monyash, and Chelmorton, to a chaplain to celebrate daily divine service in the chantry of our Lady, within the chapel

<sup>1</sup> Dugdale's *Monasticon* (Lat. ed.), iii., 227.

<sup>2</sup> Two English versions of this agreement will be found in the B. Mus., Add. MSS. 6696, f. 134; 6698, ff. 211-216.

of St. Leonard, Monyash, for their good estate, for their souls when dead, and for the souls of their ancestors.<sup>1</sup> An inquisition of the same date showed that, after alienating this property, Nicholas still possessed considerable lands both at Eyam and Litton.<sup>2</sup>

Monyash would henceforth, up to the Reformation, possess two chaplains, the chantry chaplain giving a daily mass, and this in addition to the services of the parochial chaplain, who was bound to celebrate thrice a week. At this time, and for long subsequently, the populous hamlet of Flagg was reckoned to be in Monyash and not in Chelmorton parish.

We learn something more of Nicholas de Congesdon from a receipt roll of the Peak jurisdiction of the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield for the year 1339. Nicholas and his brother John, with another, were the collectors of the tithes of minerals, that is, of lead; the amount handed over by them under that head was £18 10s. Nicholas was also one of the two collectors of the general tithes of Calver. The same return shows that the whole tithes of hay in Monyash, together with a third of the tithes of corn, brought in 22s. 4d. A long list of *mortuaries* is given in the same roll, that is the best beast, or in default of a beast the best garment, handed over to the Chapter collector on the death of a parishioner. In that year in Monyash a cow was sold for 7s. on the death of William Ely; an ox for 15s. on the death of William Cloken; and a cow for 11s. on the death of Gena Choker.<sup>3</sup>

The 1545 report on the Derbyshire chantries, preparatory to their revision, says:—"The Chauntrye of Moniasshe founded by Nich. Congson & John his brother & nowe patron of the ryght Hon. Erle of Shrewesburye & Humph Stafford esq.,<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Pat. Rot., 22 Edw. III., pt. ii., m. 26; Rot. Orig., 22 Edw. III., No. 47.

<sup>2</sup> *Inq. ad quod damnum*, 22 Edw. III., pt. ii., No. 14.

<sup>3</sup> This roll is transcribed at length in *Derb. Arch. Journ.* (1889), xi., 142-156.

<sup>4</sup> Humphrey Stafford, of Eyam, had inherited lands in Monyash through the marriage of his ancestor, John de Stafford, of Eyam, with Dionysia, sister and eventual heir of Sir Lawrence de Lynford, *circa* 1364, when a grant of lands in Monyash, Chelmorton, and Calver, with

that a preste shulde daylye celebrate masse & other dywyne service in the Chappell of Moniasshe in the Hygh Peke, for their souls etc, & to ministre all sacraments & sacramentalls to the townes & hamletts of Monyashe, Flagge, Hordlowe & Onasshe, which be distaunte from the parisse churche iiiij or v myles, lxvi<sup>s</sup>. vijd. clere cviji besydes ij<sup>s</sup>. vj in rente resolute, & for a yerely obite. Mych. Bredwell Chauntrye priste. It is distaunt from the parisse church iiij. myles so that in winter season & other tempestuous wethers the said hamletts cannot be served withowte the sayd Chappell. It hath a mancyon howse or cotage prised at iijs. iiijd<sup>s</sup>, by yere. Stock xxxix<sup>s</sup>. vijd."

To the eternal disgrace of Henry VIII. and of the council of his boy successor Edward VI., the property of this chantry, like hundreds of others throughout England, was confiscated in the first year of the latter reign, without applying the plunder to any decent purpose. It is quite idle to urge that any pious motive of trying to suppress an alleged superstition in prayers for the dead was the motive cause. The very Crown Commissioners pointed out that the chantry priest was essential to the due administration of religion in this extensive wild district. It would have been quite simple to forbid masses for the departed and yet retain a small income to support a resident minister, but the court and courtiers had set their mind on plunder and would not be gainsaid. So the property, given to the church just two centuries before, was seized by the Crown. Michael Bredwell, the dismissed chantry priest, was granted, as was shown in last year's *Journal*, a pension of £4 13s. 4d.

The position of parochial chaplain at Monyash was in no

(Note continued from p. 8) :—

lands in Magna Lynford and Thornburgh, co. Bucks., was made by Sir Lawrence de Lynford to William de Lynford and John de Stafford, his kinsman. This is dated 38 Edward III. All these lands devolved on John Stafford, of Eyam, armiger, the son of Dionysia, on the death of her nephew, Thomas Lynford, 28 Oct., 1423. The original of the above deed and of other Lynford and Stafford charters have descended through the Staffords and Bradshaws to me, and are still in my possession.—EDITOR.

sense a benefice ; the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield, as rectors of the whole of Bakewell parish, were bound to assist in some way in the case of the parochial chapels, and in the instance of Monyash to find a priest to celebrate three times a week. But such a chaplain might even reside at Bakewell, and, at any rate, was removable at will. In the case of the chantry chaplain of the Blessed Virgin at Monyash, it was quite a different matter, for the incumbent of that chantry, after he had been duly presented and inducted by the Lichfield chapter, held his preferment as a benefice for life or at his own pleasure.

The following list of incumbents of this chantry, with a few particulars, is taken from the Chapter Act Books at Lichfield. There is no reference to this chantry in the episcopal registers, as it formed part of the chapter's peculiar. The first of these chantry priests occurring in the Lichfield books also appears on the Patent Rolls, as the patron at that time was a minor.

William de Thornhill, chaplain of the chantry of Our Lady in the chapel of St. Leonard at Monyash, was presented in July, 1393, to the church of St. Peter, Rhosfair, in Anglesey, on exchange with Henry Alexander.<sup>1</sup>

1396. John Alot, on the resignation of Henry Alexander; patron, William Meynell.

1397. William More, on the resignation of John Alot; patron, William Meynell. In 1415, William More granted to the Dean and Chapter an acre of land, with the buildings standing on it, in the town of Monyash. The Chapter appointed John Dean, vicar of Hope, to take possession of it in their name.

. . . William Sheladon.

1503. Thomas Smyth. Mandate was issued to the parochial chaplain to induct Smyth into possession of the chantry.

1509. William Gudwyn, on the dismissal of Thomas Smyth. Mandate to William Massy, vicar of Bakewell, to induct him.

1544. Michael Bredwell, on the death of William Gudwyn. At the time of his induction, Michael and Thomas Sheldon, of Oneash, were bound over, in a sum of £15, for Michael's due obedience to the Chapter.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Pat. Rot., 17 Ric. II., pt. i., m. 25.

<sup>2</sup> *Churches of Derbyshire*, iv., 497.

Neither Monyash nor Taddington obtained burial rights until the year 1345. There is preserved among the caputular muniments at Lichfield an indenture from twenty-four residents of Monyash, whereby, in recognition of the grant of burial rights to their chapel, they covenant to pay a farthing to the vicar of Bakewell for each corpse on the day of burial, and to offer at the high altar in Bakewell church, every All Saints' Day, twelvepence for the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield. About half of the twenty-four wax seals appended to this indenture still remain.<sup>1</sup>

The *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of Henry VIII. notes that the chapelry of Monyash was still paying this yearly pension of 12d. to the Lichfield Chapter.

The services at Monyash must have been very fitful for the century after the suppression of the chantry.

At the time of the Parliamentary Survey of Livings, carried out in 1650, it was reported of Monyash that it was fit to be made an independent parish. Ralph Roades was then the minister. The Survey of the Lichfield Chapter possessions, undertaken at the same time, said:—"To the Chapell of Monyash there is noe certaine meanes but of late an Augmentacon of Thirty pounds out of the late Deane & Chapter's rent due from S<sup>r</sup> Edward Leech."

During the reign of Charles II., Monyash became one of the headquarters of the Derbyshire Quakers. John Gratton, the most famous of the Midland Quakers, went to live at Monyash in 1668, where he resided forty years, and was active in disturbing congregations both Episcopal and Presbyterian. The return of recusants made by the Derbyshire constables in 1689 show that there were then twelve Quakers at Monyash, including John Gretton and his wife.<sup>2</sup>

The church, which is dedicated to St. Leonard, consists of chancel, north and south transepts, nave with clerestoried north and south aisles, south porch, and western tower and spire.

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<sup>1</sup> Dr. Cox's *Catalogue of the Muniments of Lichfield*, p. 64.

<sup>2</sup> Dr. Cox's *Three Centuries of Derbyshire Annals*, i., 342-347.

The story of the fabric, very briefly epitomised, seems to be this. There was a small chapel or oratory here in early Norman days, with nave and chancel, under a single roof. This building was extended eastward to form a fair-sized chancel about the year 1200. A western tower was added between 1225 and 1250. The nave was rebuilt and arcades opening into north and south aisles were added in the second quarter of the fourteenth century. In 1348 a south transept was built. Towards the close of the same century a north transept was added; the aisle walls refitted with square-headed windows and given gabled roofs; a north porch built; and a third stage and spire added to the tower. About a hundred years later, in the reign of Henry VII., the walls over the aisle arcades were raised and clerestory windows inserted. During the "churchwarden era" various debasements were effected, the fittings changed from time to time, and flat plaster ceilings introduced. In 1887 a wholesome and much needed restoration was brought about, chiefly at the expense of the late Archdeacon Balston, who was vicar of Bakewell.

As to the dimensions of the present church, the total interior length, from the west wall of the tower to the east wall of the chancel, is 89 ft. 6 in., whilst the width of the nave and aisles is 47 ft. 9 in. The interior of the tower is 10 ft. 6 in. square. The length of the south and north aisles up to the transepts is 29 ft. 7 in.; the south aisle is 15 ft. 6 in. wide, and the north 12 ft. 2 in. The south transept measures 15 ft. 7 in. west and east, and 18 ft. 9 in. north and south; the north transept is 16 ft. 2 in. west and east, and 18 ft. 11 in. north and south. The chancel is 28 ft. 5 in. west and east, and 15 ft. 5 in. north and south.

Whatever there may have been of the nature of a simple chapel before the days of Robert de Salocia and Matthew de Eston cannot now be traced, but there is palpable evidence of work of the period of these two benefactors about the year 1200. The most striking feature of that date is the enriched sedilia and piscina niche in the south wall of the chancel, which

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**SEDILIA AND PISCINA, MONYASH.**

are fine and exceptional examples, for so secluded and rural a district, of Transition from Norman to Early English. The three sedilia rise in graded levels towards the east; beyond them is a fourth continuous hood-mould over the piscina niche. The four arches over the sedilia and piscina are semi-circular, and so, too, are the effective hood-mouldings, which are ornamented with early examples of the tooth ornament. The sedilia are separated by detached shafts with good capitals and bases. By an unfortunate error of judgment the old and immediately local stones of these shafts were removed at the time of the restoration of 1887, and shafts of polished fossil marble were put in their place. This change is both inharmonious and incorrect. Fortunately the old removed shafts, which are undoubtedly the original work, were not broken up but carefully kept by a local builder. The present vicar has wisely recovered them and placed them again in the church, where they may be seen resting in the sedilia niches. It is to be hoped that his intention of taking out the modern glossy work and replacing the old shafts will be speedily carried out.

In the north wall of the chancel, near the altar, is a large squared aumbry recess, which has been fitted with a door; it is probably of like date with the sedilia. Within it rest two pewter plates, bearing the name S. Goodwin, London, and the X surmounted by a crown denoting superior quality.

The chancel itself is of *circa* 1200 date. Previous to the restoration a single-light blocked-up window of the large lancet type, but having a rounded head, could be noticed in the north wall. This was opened out in 1887, together with another of like style in the same wall. A like window, of which some traces were found, has been placed in the south wall of the chancel near the east end. The chancel was to a great extent rebuilt in 1887, but the old material was for the most part re-used and re-placed. The two buttresses on the north side are plain examples of the beginning of the thirteenth century. On the south side there is an old priest's doorway with a shouldered arch, and a two-light window of the last quarter of the thirteenth century. Adjoining

the nave in this same wall is a two-light square-headed window of late fourteenth century date, like most of the nave windows. This window was filled, in 1904, with good glass to the memory of Rev. A. G. Berry (a late vicar of Monyash) and Mary his wife. Below this window are traces of an earlier low-side window. The four-light east window of the chancel was square-headed and debased previous to the restoration. The three-light imitative thirteenth century window, which has taken its place, is not a successful effort, and the east wall of the chancel and the floor have been treated with glossy encaustic tiles of unhappy arrangement. The archway into the chancel is supported on good corbels of early natural foliage, with heads below.

There is nothing characteristic of the thirteenth century left in the body of the church; but it is clear that the building of a western tower followed soon after the erection of the Transitional chancel. The style of the two lower stages of the tower denotes a date about 1225. On the south side of the tower is a low central buttress. This buttress is pierced by a small lancet window measuring 4 ft. 6 in. by 10 in. wide. To find a buttress thus pierced is highly exceptional; there is a lancet in a like position on the west side of the fine tower of the church of Bingham, Notts. Above this buttress is another lancet light. There are also low central buttresses in the west and north walls. This tower was probably originally crowned by a low broached spire. The body of the church, which at this time connected the Early English tower with the Transition chancel, was most likely of the former style.

From this date it would seem that the fabric of the church had rest for about a century. But in the early part of the reign of Edward III., Monyash grew in importance and doubtless in population. The minerals increased in value, and, as we have seen, the town obtained a weekly market and an annual fair, and the church obtained burial rights. This, then, was the natural time for enlarging the church. An aisle was added to each side of the nave. There were quite sufficient indications

before the church was restored to enable us to say with certainty that these aisles had originally lean-to roofs. The arcades that divide them from the nave are similar; each consists of three arches supported by octagonal piers and corresponding responds, plainly moulded after the fashion that was common in the earlier time of Edward III.

But the aisle on the south side did not remain long undisturbed. In 1348 came the founding of the chantry of Our Lady by Nicholas de Congesdon and his brother John. This chantry was placed at the east end of the south aisle, which was considerably extended so as to form a transept of fair dimensions. The throwing out of an archway on the south side of the pier of the arcade nearest to the east, to give admission to the transept from the east end of the south aisle can now be readily traced, and was obviously done soon after the arcade was erected, but formed no part of the original plan. This Congesdon chantry chapel, extensively repaired during the last restoration, has a new three-light window of the style prevailing at the time of its foundation. The three-light square-headed recessed window belongs to the time towards the end of the same century, when the church was largely remodelled; it has small shafts in the jambs. In this chapel is a piscina niche with rounded head; a large stone bracket 26 in. wide, on which there doubtless stood the image of Our Lady; and a smaller bracket carved into two faces.

Here may be noted a feature of the exterior east wall of this Lady chapel which is rather difficult to explain. There is an exterior line of moulded stones, flush with the walling, above the square-headed window; it is not easy to understand for what purpose it served prior to the insertion of this window. In fact, this corner or angle of the church, both of chancel and transept, is the one point in the fabric that cannot easily be elucidated. It is more puzzling since the restoration than it was before.

After this part of Derbyshire had to some extent recovered from the devastating horrors of the Black Death of 1348-9, a wave of church restoration and rebuilding passed over the

district, about the close of the reign of Edward III. and running into that of Richard II. The work of this period may be roughly assigned to *circa* 1370-80; a date when the curvilinear or Decorated style was yielding place in most parts of England to the dawn of the rectilinear or Perpendicular style. In this part of Derbyshire (and elsewhere in the county, as in the chancel of Breadsall) there came about a somewhat exceptional development in the shape of square-headed windows whose tracery had no touch of rectilineal work about them—such were the continuation of Tideswell chancel, the almost entire rebuilding of Taddington church, and the remodelling of much of the church of Monyash. At that date a southern chancel window (and probably also an east window) was given to Monyash, and also new windows to the north and south aisles, all of square-headed shape. The four-light window in the south wall of the latter aisle, with flamboyant tracery, is a highly unusual example. The south porch was probably then built or rebuilt over a beautifully moulded doorway of the first half of that century. From rather full notes taken in 1872, when the porch was in ruins, it may be confidently asserted that this was not originally what is termed an "open porch," but had a doorway in its south wall. It has recently been restored with an oak screen at the entrance.

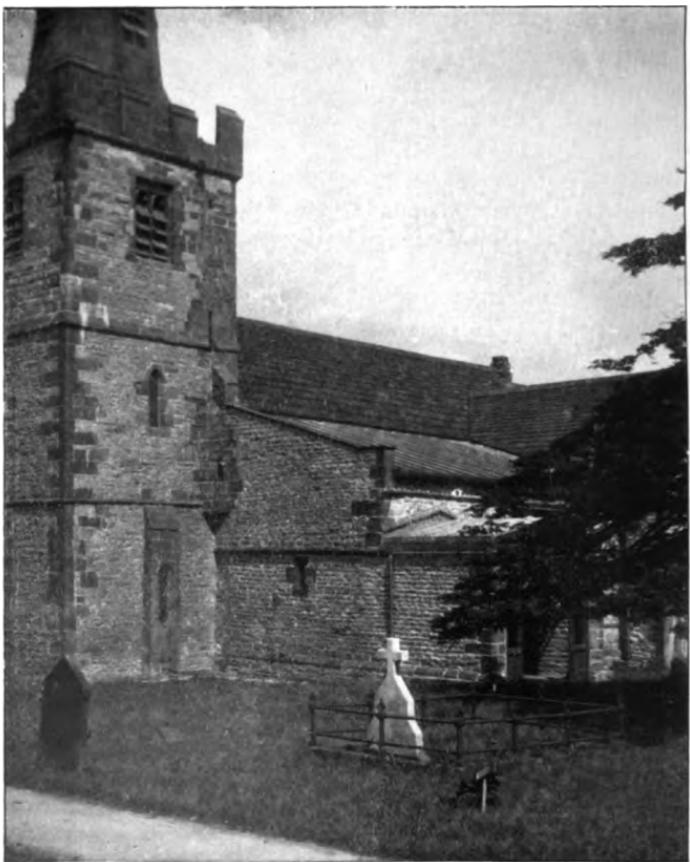
Among the little known uses to which church porches were not infrequently put was the holding inquests therein by the coroner over the corpses of those accidentally or wilfully killed. There are the records of more than one Monyash inquest still extant, wherein John Adderley, who was coroner for this part of Derbyshire from 1677 to 1699, summoned the Jury to meet in the church porch.<sup>1</sup>

To this late period of the fourteenth century may also be assigned the raising of the tower or the removal of its uppermost stage, and the crowning of it, within the battlements, with an octagon spire, with two tiers of projecting windows at the cardinal points. This spire was taken down and rebuilt (on

<sup>1</sup> Cox's *Three Centuries of Derbyshire Annals*, i., 79.

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MONYASH CHURCH, S.W.

the old lines and with most of the old materials) at the beginning of the restoration of 1886-8. A remarkable plan was adopted for giving access to the ringing chamber and the bells, which is probably unique among English parish churches or parochial chapels. There was no newel stairway in any angle of the old thirteenth century tower, and its proportions scarcely admitted of one being inserted. It was therefore decided to give a new west front to the south aisle, and to construct a stairway between the new and the old walls. There is a small doorway within the aisle in the west wall but close to the south angle. Entering this, and turning immediately to the right, a series of twenty-two steps lead through a narrow passage, 26½ in. wide, up to the first floor of the tower. From thence, in the later work, newel steps lead on to the opening of the spire. This ingenious late fourteenth century arrangement adds interest to the outer angle of the tower and aisle, as shown on the plate.

This church had also a north transept. It is difficult to say with certainty when it was first erected; but it was possibly designed and begun about 1348 to balance the Congesdon Lady chapel, and not finished till the period at the end of that century now under discussion. This transept getting out of repair, probably between 1550 and 1650, when the Bakewell chapelries were so much neglected, the mean expedient was resorted to of sweeping away, and building up the north and east walls on the lines of the old aisle. It may be noted that in the account of this church printed in 1876, it is said:—"When the time for the restoration of this interesting church happily arrives, it will probably be found that there have been both north and south transepts; careful search should then be made for their foundations."<sup>1</sup>

Such search was made during 1886-8, with the result that the foundations of the north transept were disclosed, and the transept was creditably rebuilt on the old lines. The north aisle and transept continuation used to be known as the Flagg aisle, clearly indicating that it was occupied by worshippers from that hamlet.

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<sup>1</sup> *Churches of Derbyshire*, ii., 108.

<sup>2</sup>

Against the eastern pier on the north side of the nave, at the entrance to the north transept, is a small image bracket. There are remains of early painting on the stones of this archway. The north transept is lighted by a new two-light pointed north window, and by a square-headed recessed east window of three lights, the third light of which, on the north side, has been renewed, as it had been cut off when the transept was destroyed. To the right hand of this window is a plain pointed piscina niche, denoting that the church had a third altar. High up in this wall, about twelve feet from the floor, a wide stone used to project from the wall, which had served as a step into the doorway leading to the top of the rood-loft. The outline of this doorway could be traced up to the restoration.

At a period well advanced in the fifteenth century, the high-pitched roof of the nave was taken down and a flat one substituted. The walls over the arcades were raised, and three two-light clerestory windows inserted. It would be at this time that the rood-loft would be constructed.

The interesting font is also of fifteenth century date, and has several characteristics in common with those of Taddington and other neighbouring churches which were renewed about this period. This octagonal font stands 36 in. high, and has a diameter across the bowl of 28 in. It has plain square panels save on the north side, which is carved with the arms of Bovil or Bovill, *a fesse between three saltires engrailed*. The bowl is supported on a cluster of four columns, the capitals of which are sculptured with the heads and hindquarters of a lion, and of some smaller beast. Richard Blackwell, of the adjacent chapelry of Taddington, married Griselda, daughter and heiress of Bovill, of Northampton, in the reign of Henry VII. It should also be noted that a Bovil was joint founder of Roche Abbey, Yorks., in the twelfth century, and this abbey had a grange in this chapelry at Oneash. The font is covered with a flat lid, on which is inscribed, "W. B., R. N., 1733."

In Wyrley's copy of the herald's visitation of 1569 mention is made of three escutcheons as being then in the church at

Monyash. One was the coat just mentioned on the font, and the other seems to have been in the windows. These two were —*arg., on a saltire engrailed, sab., nine amulets, or*; and *arg., on a bend, gu., three escallops, or*. The first of these coats is Leake, and the other was borne by several families, but its connection with Monyash has not yet been solved.<sup>1</sup>

When Bassano visited the church, in 1710, he only noted the arms on the font, and the last of the two mentioned by Wyrley in the windows.

Mr. Rawlins, who was here in 1827, says that "there are a few pews built round the pulpit and reading desk, and also towards the chancel, but generally speaking the open bench prevails."

Beneath the tower is an old chest of exceptionally large dimensions; it is 7 ft. 2 in. long, 21 in. high, and 19 in. wide. It is continuously encircled with iron bands throughout, which are about 7½ in. apart. The chest is divided into two unequal parts, each with its own lid. The age of this massive receptacle points to it having been probably constructed to hold the vestments and altar plate for the fourteenth century chantry founded by Nicholas Congesdon and his brother. The chest is now in a rather dilapidated state, and has been coarsely mended; it would tend to its preservation if it was brought out into a better light and placed in one of the transepts.

Three bells swing in the tower; they are inscribed as follows:—

I. "J. Melland, W. Bateman, C. W. John Hedderley made me. 1732."

II. "Sca Maria o.p.n." (Sancta Maria ora pro nobis). The elaborate bell-founder's mark, with initials T. B., show that this is a bell of Brazer, of Norwich.

III. "Glory be to God on high. 1656," with the well-known founder's mark of George Oldfield of Nottingham.

There are no old monuments in the church. At the west

<sup>1</sup> Harl. MS., 6592, f. 89.

end of the south aisle are some mural tablets to the Palfreyman family, 1774-1826.

Against the east wall of the north transept rests the somewhat dilapidated large Royal Arms of George II., dated 1742, fairly well painted on panel. It is much to be desired that these arms should be re-hung in the church. There is an excellent place for them over the low arch into the tower.

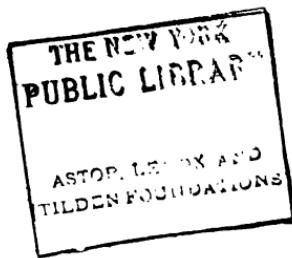
During the Churchwarden era this church became much degraded. The roofs of chancel, aisles, and nave were all flat and plastered. One of the best features of the costly restoration of 1886-8 was the renewal of open roofs throughout the building. This restoration, which was chiefly accomplished through the munificence of Archdeacon Balston, cost between £3,000 and £4,000. The church was re-opened by the Bishop of Southwell on May 9th, 1888.

On the south side of the churchyard, near to the porch, is an exceptionally well-grown and vigorous yew tree. The trunk, in its early life, divided into two, about two feet from the ground, but there is only a slight division between the parts. At a height of 4 ft. 6 in. from the ground the girth is 14 ft. 7 in.; the stretch of the boughs, from east to west, is 51 ft. The Monyash yew is only surpassed in interest among those of Derbyshire by the very ancient yew of Darley Dale churchyard, and by the fine example in Doveridge churchyard in the south of the county.

The beauty of the churchyard of this exposed village is much enhanced by the environment of tall, well-grown lime trees which surround it on the north, east, and west sides. The absence of this great fence on the south side is accounted for by the fact that at the time of their planting the chief residence or hall of Monyash immediately adjoined that side of the churchyard. A confident and old tradition in the parish assigns the planting of these limes to Rev. Robert Lomas, who met with such an untimely end in 1776.

The registers at Monyash begin in the year 1701, but the transcripts at Lichfield go back to the year 1672.<sup>1</sup> There are

<sup>1</sup> Dr. Cox's *Catalogue of the Lichfield Muniments* (1886), p. 84.





FOUR-LIGHT SOUTH WINDOW, MONYASH.

not many entries of interest, but the following burials under date February 5th, 1772, bear witness to the severity of winter storms on these uplands:—"John Allcock, blacksmith, and Richard Boham, a baker. *N.B.*—These two were starved to death in coming from Winster market, on Middleton Common." The Registers also record the sad fate, in 1776, of "Ye Revd. Mr. Lomas. He was killed by a fall from a rock in Lathkill dale in the night." Robert Lomas had been minister of Monyash for many years; the Registers record the baptism of his son Exuperius in 1753. He was returning from Bakewell late on the evening of October 11th, lost his way, and fell over a dangerous precipice between Lathkill and Harlow dales, at that time called Fox Tor, but ever since distinguished as Parson's Tor. His body was found on Saturday afternoon, October 12th, and the inquest and burial took place on the following Monday.<sup>1</sup> The registers give the burial of his widow in 1788.

The oldest piece of the altar plate is a small chalice with hall-mark of 1726-7. The remarkable and exceptional feature of it is that it bears on the side a curious late-Renaissance-looking engraving of a chapel surmounted by a dome and a cross, and lettered below "Monyash Chappell"; but it has not the most distant resemblance to the actual church or chapel.

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<sup>1</sup> A copy of the return of the coroner's inquest, together with other particulars of the fatal accident, are set forth in the *Reliquary* (1863-4), iv., 170-176. A tuft of grass found clenched in the dead man's hand was preserved in a bottle at Monyash up to about 1850. Various queer stories are still told in the neighbourhood as to Parson Lomas, but he has left behind him a beautiful memorial in the lime trees round the church-yard.

## Alabaster "Table"-Relief at Hopton Hall.

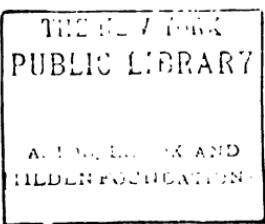
By MRS. MEADE WALDO.

 THE tablet of which we here give an illustration is the property of Captain Chandos-Pole-Gell, at Hopton Hall. These "table" reliefs are of much interest, being examples of an art, or industry, which, originating at Chellaston, in the alabaster country, was once widely known. In fact, we may safely say that all the carved alabaster work dating from the fifteenth century, which is found in churches and cathedrals all over this country, as well as in France, came from Chellaston. Several of these tablets are in the British Museum. The Hopton example is not one of the earliest class—and has the peculiarity, among others, of a battlemented canopy. The figure of the Saviour has the hand in blessing at arms-length, and the left hand holds a Resurrection banner. The position of the right hand raised in blessing, however, varies, and in some of the examples is held close to the body; and in the British Museum Resurrection tablet the banner is omitted. The Hopton tablet also shews the remains of a gilt background, diapered all over with round white spots. This is also seen in two examples in the British Museum. The subject of one of these is the Annunciation; that of the other, the Destruction of Sodom.

Mr. St. John Hope, in *Archæologia*, vol. lii., p. 698, states that these tablets were carved at Chellaston, *circa* 1494, and were much used for monuments in various parts of England; and were also exported to France. All the tablets referred to by him have the head of St. John Baptist as the primary subject. The figure of Christ, rising from the tomb, is introduced as a secondary group, smaller, and below the Baptist's head.



ALABASTER "TABLE"-RELIEF.



## Henovere and the Church of Heanor.

NOTES ON THE CHARTULARY OF BURTON ABBEY AND THE  
CHRONICLE OF DALE ABBEY.

By the Rev. R. JOWETT BURTON, M.A.

HE early history of the Church of Heanor has always presented a difficulty to the antiquary by reason of its connection, or supposed connection, with the Abbey of Burton. The following article is an attempt to solve the difficulty and to clear up one or two points which appear to have been overlooked in the evidence relating to the subject.

In the twelfth century there were in Derbyshire two places called Henovere, one in the Manor of Mickleover (as shewn by the Chartulary of Burton Abbey), and the other the modern parish of Heanor. Evidence is here adduced to shew that the lands belonging to the Abbey in "Heanor" were in the manor of Mickleover; that if a "Church of Heanor" were subject to the Abbey, the church was in Mickleover also; and, negatively, that the Church of Heanor on the borders of Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire was in no way connected with the Abbey.

For the purpose of lucidity, the spelling of Heanor in connection with the Abbey is retained in its ancient form—*i.e.*, Henovere—and the present parish of that name, on the eastern border of the county, is spelt in the modern manner.

The subject divides itself into two parts: First, the *place* Henovere; second, the *Church* of Henovere.

**HENOVERE.**—The place of that name mentioned in the Chartulary of Burton Abbey is clearly located, as shewn by

the following extracts. (The references to the Chartulary are to General Wrottesley's article in vol. vii. of this *Journal*.):—

“Manors or lands in possession of the monks at the time of Domesday—Derbyshire, ‘. . . Mickleover, Littleover, Henover (Heanor), Findern, Potlack, and Willington’” (p. 99).

Folio 21 (p. 113).

“[De Henovere.]

“Ego Robertus Abbas Burtoniæ concedo etc. donationem quam predecessor meus Gaufridus bonæ memoriæ etc. concesserunt Roberto filio Wachelini in feudum et hereditatem *illam terram in Oura* quam de eis ipse tenuit etc. et pro eâdem terrâ debet reddere Ecclesiæ v.s. quoque anno &c.”

[*Translation*.—“I Robert, Abbot of Burton grant etc. the gift which my predecessor Geoffrey of good memory etc. granted to Robert FitzWachelin in fee and inheritance (namely) *that land in Oura* which he held from them &c. . . .”] (c. 1150-1159.)

The preceding folio refers to “Pothlac,” and the remainder of this (21) to “Oufra.”

Folio 23.

“[De Henovera.]

“Ego B. [Bernardus] Abbas &c. concedo et confirmo donationem quam predecessor meus Robertus Abbas &c., concesserunt Roberto filio Roberti filii Walchelini in feudum et hereditatem *illam terram in Oura scilicet Henoveram* quam de eis ipse tenuit &c.” (c. 1160-1179.)

[*Translation*.—“I Bernard, Abbot &c. grant & confirm the gift which my predecessor, Robert, Abbot &c. granted to Robert, son of Robert FitzWalchelin in fee and inheritance (namely) *that land in Oura, to wit, Henovera*, which he held from them &c.”]

On this folio (23) are “de Potlach,” “de Terre in Derbi”; and under “de Henovera” an additional entry of a concession to one “Robert brother of Briennius” of land in Asshehurst.

The Chartulary is thus very explicit. Oura is Magna Oura, now Mickleover; and the land *in Mickleover* which was granted

by the Abbot to the FitzWalchelins was called Henovera or Henovere. That Henovere was in Mickleover agrees well with the fact that all the Derbyshire possessions of the Abbey were in Derby and to the S. and S.W. of that town, while Heanor is some nine miles to the N.E. And, further, that Henovere is always mentioned in close connection with Mickleover (Oufra), Littleover, Potlac, and Findern.

Taking the widest dates of the Henovere entries, two members of the FitzWalchelin family held land there under the Abbey between 1150 and 1179. Further, Nicholas FitzWalchelin de Henovere, a tenant under the Abbey,<sup>1</sup> held land in Mickleover called Crosforlong, towards Littleover, between 1222 and 1233. And in 1225-6 Nicholas de *Enovere*, or Eynoure (obviously the same), had right of pasture in Mickleover in the neighbourhood of Rughedich, Sortegrave, and Witesiche. "The Abbot concedes to Roger (le Breton) and his heirs and to his men of Rughedich common of pasture in the whole manor of Magna Ufre, and in the manor of Parva Ufre after the deaths of Philip Marcus and his wife Anne, for which concession Roger (so far as lies in him) concedes to the Abbot, etc., permission to assart 60 acres in Sortegrave, and Nicholas de Enovere and his heirs shall have free entry and exit to the same pasture near Witesiche" (p. 126).<sup>2</sup>

Land in Heanor was indeed held by a Nicholas de Henover (possibly the Nicholas mentioned in the "Testa de Nevil" as holding in Shipley, 1242), but this was at a later date—that is to say, he *acquired* a moiety of the manors of Heanor, Langley, and Milnhay in 1258. But the FitzWalchelin references appear to refer only to Henovere and the neighbourhood of Mickleover.

Part of the land at Mickleover, Littleover, Findern, and Potlac, formerly possessions of the Abbey, came into the possession of Mr. Pole, of Radburn, in 1801, as given in Lyson's *Derbyshire*, p. 226, where the following expressive sentence occurs:—"Mr. Pole has a manor or farm in this (Mickleover) parish also, called Rough-Heanor." And in a

<sup>1</sup> Vol. vii., p. 121.

<sup>2</sup> See also vol. viii., pp. 23 and 24.

deed of 1599 "Radbourne, Egginton, Micleover, alias Greatore, Littleover, Heynour, Mackworth, Etwall, Dalbrye Lees," etc., are given among the possessions of Germaine Pole, Esq., of Radbourn.<sup>1</sup> This Heynour, or Rough Heanor, would appear to be the old FitzWalchelin tenure.

The historic setting of Henovere is still partly maintained, for the name of one of the fields belonging to the farm, called Rough Heanor, in the parish of Mickleover, is Rowditch<sup>2</sup>—obviously the modern representative of the "Rughedich" of the Chartulary.

**THE CHURCH OF HENOVERE.**—This is a more difficult subject, depending on negative criticism rather than on positive assertion as in the previous question. Several authorities are quoted to shew the difficulty attending the assumption that Heanor Church was subject to Burton Abbey, and the nature of the difficulty.

The earliest authority is Thomas de Musca, Canon of the Abbey of Dale, or, more correctly, of Stanley Park. In his *Chronicle* he gives an account of the baker of Derby who became the first hermit of Depedale, and in that account says: "Fuit quidam pistor in Derby in vico qui dicitur Sancte Marie habebat autem tunc temporis ecclesia beate Marie de Derby magnam parochiam et ecclesia de enere fuit ei subjecta et capella."<sup>3</sup>

[*Translation.*—"There was a certain baker in Derby in the street which is called St. Mary's. Moreover, at that time the Church of St. Mary at Derby had a large parish, and the *Church of Heanor* was subject to it, and a chapel."<sup>3</sup>]

"Dugdale's *Monasticon Anglicanum*, translated . . . into English," 1718 (p. 189), contains an account of Dale Abbey: "There was a baker at Derby, in St. Mary's Street, at what time the Church and Chapel of Eanore were subject to the Church of St. Mary at Derby."

Pilkington's *View of Derbyshire*, vol. ii., p. 151, states:

<sup>1</sup> Simpson's *History of Derby*, p. 88.

<sup>2</sup> I am indebted for this to Mr. Edward McInnes, of Littleover, a member of the Society.

<sup>3</sup> Mr. St. John Hope's text and translation in vol. v. of this *Journal*, pp. 5 and 17.

"As early as the reign of Henry II. there was in Derby a church dedicated to the Blessed Mary, and the parish belonging to it was of a very large extent." . . . "The Church of Heanor (Heanor) was subject to it (*Mon. Angl.*, vol. ii., p. 617)." On p. 225, referring to Heanor: "There was a church here at the time when the Domesday Book was compiled. From the history of the foundation of Dale Abbey it seems that there was a chapel as well as a church at Heanor in the reign of Henry II., and that they belonged to the parish of St. Mary in the town of Derby."

Simpson's *History of Derby*, p. 307, states that "A church dedicated to St. Mary, together with Heanor, which seems to have been a chapel of ease to it, was given by William the Conqueror to the Abbey at Burton."

Dr. Cox realised the difficulty more than his predecessors. In the *Derbyshire Churches*, vol. iv., p. 233, he says: "The manor of Heanor . . . at that time possessed a church, and this church of Heanor was in the eleventh century given to Burton Abbey, being to a certain extent subsidiary to the ancient church of St. Mary in Derby. On the lapse of the Royal Grant of these churches to the abbey, in a manner that has not hitherto been ascertained, the Church of Heanor would seem to have reverted to the Crown, and to have been afterwards granted to the Greys of Codnor by King John."

On p. 70 of the same volume St. Mary's Church is referred to thus: Of the church we know little beyond the fact of its gift to Burton. At all events, neither Burton Abbey nor any other body apparently possessed it in the thirteenth century. *William I. had included, in his grant of the Church of St. Mary to Burton, certain lands at Heanor, whence arose the subsidiary position of the Church at Heanor to that at Derby.*

It will be observed that until Dr. Cox took the subject in hand writers founded their statements entirely on Dugdale's interpretation of the *Dale Chronicle*. And the questions arise, Was Dugdale's interpretation of "ecclesia de enere" correct? If so, to what does it refer? It is perhaps worthy of notice

that those words, which are translated by Mr. St. John Hope, "The Church of Heanor," have been left almost untouched in Glover's translation—"A church de Onere"—as though he were uncertain of their meaning. Certainly the spelling is singular if intended for Heanor Church. One cannot, of course, cavil at the spelling of names at that age; but there are two points of interest in this case. The usual modes of spelling were Henovere or Henower, with variations, but in "Enere" it will be noticed that the initial "H" is omitted, which is unusual, though we do read of Nicholas de Enovere, or Eynoure: and in the second syllable the predominant sound is "e," not "o," which is probably unique if the word be meant to represent Henovere.

If it should be that "de enere" describes the church and does not refer to a place, then the *Dale Chronicle* has been misunderstood and has led to the difficulty which has beset antiquaries as to the early history of the Church of Heanor.

But assuming that the *Chronicle* does refer to Henovere, where is the place referred to? As Rough Heanor and Heanor, each called Henovere, are about equally distant from Dale, we cannot presume that de Musca considered Heanor as the one important Henovere, unhesitatingly understood by his readers because of the advantage of propinquity. We have, therefore, to consider the claims, after what has been said in the earlier part of this article, of the two places known by the name of Henovere.

It has been said before that the Abbey possessions did not extend to the north of Derby, and the Domesday account of Heanor makes no reference to the Abbey of Burton, but points to the simpler meaning of its church being an ordinary parish church.

"Land of William Pevrel. . . . In Cotenovre and Hainoure, and Langeleie and Smitecote. . . . There is a church . . . Warner holds."

The lands at Mickleover, Littleover, Potlac, and Findem were granted by William the Conqueror to Burton Abbey, but

the parish of Heanor was part of the possessions of William Peverel. Moreover, the Chartulary specifies that Henovere was in the manor of Mickleover, and, as Dr. Cox says, certain lands at "Heanor" were included in the grant of St. Mary's Church to the Abbey, from which arose the subsidiary position of the Church at "Heanor" to that at Derby, the inference is that the "Church de Enere" was in the manor of Mickleover. This may not be inconsistent with the statement that St. Mary's parish was a "large" one, so large as to contain the Church "de Enere," and a chapel in addition to the parish church.

The connection between the ancient manor of Mickleover and the Church of St. Mary, Derby, is further indicated by the Chartulary.<sup>1</sup> After the enumeration of the tenants of Littleover (*c.* 1100) it states that the Abbey had a church in Derby which Godric the priest held (p. 106), and on p. 105 "Godric the priest" appears among the tenants of Mickleover as holding "two bovates." And, again, in 1114 among the "Censarii" of Mickleover are Seon the priest and Godric the priest, the latter having four bovates of land and a church. Whilst under Littleover is the statement that in Derby the Abbey had a church which Godric the priest held (p. 109). This seems to suggest that there was one Godric who had to do with the manor of Mickleover and the church at Derby.

To sum up the points of this article: The lands in Henovere granted by William I. to the Abbey of Burton were, according to the Abbey Chartulary, situated in the manor of Mickleover. If there was a church there it was subject to the Church of St. Mary, Derby, for the Church of Henovere, which was subject to St. Mary's, was so subject by reason of land there granted to Burton; and the land in Henovere, subject to the Abbey, was in Mickleover. It follows, therefore, that the land in Heanor belonging to the Abbey, being in Mickleover, the church was there also.

Indeed, the only connection between the Henovere of the Chartulary and Heanor seems to consist in the identical spelling

<sup>1</sup> Vol. vii. of this *Journal*.

of the ancient names; and there appears to be nothing to imply that any relations existed between Heanor and the Abbey of Burton or St. Mary's, Derby. Thus the difficulty arising from an inexplicable early transfer of the advowson of Heanor Church disappears.

The questions might be asked: "If there were a Church at Rough Heanor, where is the site and where are the records?" And the obvious answer is another query: "Where was the more important Church of St. Mary, Derby, and where are its records?"





GUIERS AT CASTLETON (1).



GUIERS AT CASTLETON (2).

## Guisers and Mumming in Derbyshire.

By S. O. ADDY.

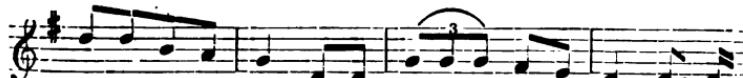
### I.—THE OLD TUP.

 EORGE POTTER, of Castleton, told me in 1901 that when he was a boy the Christmas guisers in that village were about twenty in number. They wore masks, big hats, and short trousers.

At the present time a boy gets into a sack, the top of which is tied in such a way as to represent two ears or horns, or else the sack is surmounted by a real sheep's head. A second boy represents a butcher, and carries a knife in his hand; a third is dressed like a woman; a fourth, who has his face blackened, represents an old man, and carries a bowl or basin in his hand. They go from house to house singing the following lines:—



As I was going to Der - by up - on a mar - ket day, I



met the fin - est Tup - sie that ev - er was fed on hay. Say



lay - lum, lay - lum, Pit - y - ful lay-lum lay.

The man that stuck the tupsie  
 Was up to the knees in blood;  
 The man that held the basin  
 Was washed away in the flood.  
 Say laylum, etc.

And all the women in Derby  
 Came begging for his ears,  
 To make them leather aprons  
 To last for forty years.  
 Say laylum, etc.

And all the men in Derby  
 Came begging for his eyes,  
 To kick about in Derby,  
 And take them by surprise.  
 Say laylum, etc.

As the singing goes on the butcher pretends to stick the tup, and the old man with the bowl or basin pretends to catch his blood. When the performance is ended they ask for a copper or two, and then they sing "Christians, Awake."<sup>1</sup>

In 1867 Mr. Jewitt printed a version of "The Derby Ram." It begins:—

As I was going to Derby, sir,  
 All on a market day,  
 I met the finest ram, sir,  
 That ever was fed on hay.

The long version printed by Mr. Jewitt tells us that the butcher who killed the ram was drowned in the blood, and that the boy who "held the pail" was carried away in the flood. The maids in Derby begged for his horns; the boys begged for his eyes. As regards the skin we are told that:—

The tanner that tanned his hide, sir,  
 Would never be poor any more,  
 For when he had tanned and retched it,  
 It covered all Sinsin Moor.

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<sup>1</sup> Related to me by Jack Potter, of Castleton, one of the mummers, in 1901.





OLD TUP AT HANDSWORTH.

His jaws "were sold to a Methodist parson for a pulpit to preach in." In a note Jewitt tells us that another version of the ballad ends with the lines :—

And if you go to Derby, sir,  
You may eat a bit of the pie.<sup>1</sup>

We may compare the Castleton version with one or two others. At Handsworth Woodhouse (in Yorkshire), near Sheffield, a real sheep's head is put on the top of the sack, and the boy inside the sack walks on his hands and legs so as to look like a sheep. The butcher pretends to kill the tup, and his servant holds a basin to catch the blood, as at Castleton. Here six boys go round performing the old tup. They are :—

- (1) The old tup.
- (2) A butcher.
- (3) A boy carrying a basin.
- (4) A boy called "Little Devil Dout," carrying a broom.
- (5) A clown.
- (6) A collector.

They sing the same air as at Castleton, and the following lines :—

As I was going to Derby  
Upon a market day,  
I met the finest topsie  
That ever was fed on hay.  
Yea, lads, yea, lads,  
Jollyfull lay, lay, lay.

After the boys have sung what they remember of the ballad, the one with the broom sweeps the ground, and says :—

Here's little Devil Dout, to sweep you all out;  
Money I want, and money I'll have;  
If you don't give us money to feed the old tup,  
He will no longer be able to stand up.

After this the collector goes round with a hat collecting money.

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<sup>1</sup> *Ballads and Songs of Derbyshire*, 1867.

At Handsworth (in Yorkshire), near Sheffield, the boys have an imitation of a sheep's head. It is made of wood with a pair of real sheep's horns, with two glass marbles for the eyes. The tongue is a piece of red flannel. The boy who is acting the old tup gets under a sack, and holds the sheep's head up with a broom handle, as shewn in the photograph. Here five boys go round. They begin about seven o'clock on Christmas Eve, and finish their rounds on the night of New Year's Day. The four boys represent:—

- (1) An old woman with bonnet, frock, apron, and blackened face.
- (2) A butcher with his smock and apron, and his knife and steel. On his apron are a few spots of blood. The old woman and the butcher go arm in arm to the door of a house and say:—

“Here comes me and our owd lass,  
Short o' money and short o' brass;  
Pay for a pint and let us sup,  
And then we'll act our merry old tup.”

- (3) The old tup.
- (4) A fool with his face blackened.

When the butcher kills the tup it falls to the ground, as if it were dead, but they have no basin to catch the blood. They sing the following lines:—

As I was going to Derby  
Upon the market day,  
I met the finest tupsie  
That ever was fed with hay.  
Failey, failey,  
Laddy, fallairy lay.

The butcher that killed the tupsie  
Was up to the eyes in blood;  
The boy that held the pail, sir,  
Was carried away with the flood.  
Failey, etc.

The blood that ran down Derby street  
And over Derby Moor,  
It made the biggest water-wheel  
That ever was seen before.

Failey, etc.

The horns that grew on this tup's head  
They were so mighty high,  
That every footstep he let down  
They rattled against the sky.

Failey, etc.

The wool that grew on this tup's back  
It was so mighty high,  
That the eagles built their nests in it,  
For I heard the young ones cry.

Failey, etc.

I am told that something was formerly sung about the tup's horns being as long as the church steeple. The boys at Handsworth have not a sheep's head, but a sack, with a pair of sheep's horns sticking out at the top.

At Upperthorpe, near Sheffield, boys go round on Christmas Eve with "the old tup." They tie the ends of a sack to represent horns, as they do at Castleton. The custom is dying out, and at Norton a sufficient number of boys could not be got together at Christmas, 1901, when I made enquiry. Both "the old tup" and "the old horse" were performed at Norton and Dronfield when I was a boy, about 1855. I have remembered the tunes since boyhood, having frequently heard them sung.

The butcher of modern life who kills a sheep now puts it on a stretcher, and stabs it in the throat with his knife, a boy holding a bucket or pail under the wound to catch the blood.

The ceremony which has just been described represents the sacrifice of a ram, for it is inconceivable that just as the old year was passing into the new the men or boys of numerous villages should pretend to kill a ram as a mere freak. Possibly a ram's body was once distributed amongst the people,

for the several versions of the accompanying ballad represent them as begging for various parts of the body. In describing the "Tup o' Derby," in 1895, Mr. Arthur Mayall says that "the ram's horns were often gilded."<sup>1</sup> This is an important fact, because amongst the Greeks and Romans the horns of a victim, if an ox, might be gilded.<sup>2</sup>

We must not forget that "in England, in the seventh, and as late as the thirteenth century, the year was reckoned from Christmas Day."

That the ceremony of "the old tup" was intended to confer a benefit on the people may be inferred from the practice of sweeping the house, which, as we have seen, forms part of the guising at Handsworth Woodhouse. It is well known to anthropologists that this sweeping was intended to expel evil from the house. At Eyam, in Derbyshire, women sweep their door steps on the first of March, and they say that unless you do this you will have fleas all the year. In the East Riding of Yorkshire women sweep the dust up "for luck." At Laneshaw Bridge, near Colne, in Lancashire, they sweep the old year out and the new year in. Men, women, and children go round on New Year's Eve, from house to house, and they do this from ten o'clock p.m. to midnight. They consider that they have a right to enter any house if they find the doot unfastened. They are disguised, and they wear a motley dress, and either their faces are blackened or they wear masks. They never speak or sing, but go straight to the room where the family are, and begin to dust the room and sweep the hearth. They sweep the dust into the fire-place. For this purpose they bring brushes and dusters with them. They do all this in silence, and when they have finished, they rattle a money-box before each person, and collect what money they can get. If they find a door closed against them they make "a mumming sound" to induce the people inside to open it.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Notes and Queries*, 9th S., ii., 511.

<sup>2</sup> Smith's *Dict. of Greek and Roman Antig.*, 1891, vol. ii., 584, 586.

<sup>3</sup> Sir Harris Nicholas's *Chronology of History*, p. 41.

<sup>4</sup> Reported to me by Amy Wroe, aged 24, who till lately resided at Laneshaw Bridge, and has often seen the ceremony performed.

I am told that in some parts of Lincolnshire young people disguise themselves and sweep the houses out on Christmas Eve.

The "little Devil Dout" at Handsworth was the man who, in popular belief, swept devils out of the house. The word "dout," as will be seen in dictionaries, is a contraction of "do out," meaning to put out, just as "don" is to "do on," or put on. We might then call him "little Devil Put-out." The periodical expulsion of evils and devils by sweeping the house out has been fully discussed elsewhere, but without reference to England.<sup>1</sup>

## II.—THE OLD HORSE.

At various places in North Derbyshire, such as Norton, Eckington, and Dronfield, a number of men used to go round with "the old horse" on Christmas Eve. The body of the man who represented the horse was covered with cloth or tarpaulin, and the horse's head was made of wood, the mouth being opened by strings in the inside. When the men reached the door of a house, the man representing the horse got under the tarpaulin, and they began to sing:—

It is a poor old horse, And he's knocking at your  
door, And if you'll please to let him in, He'll  
please you all I'm sure. Poor old horse, Poor old horse.

<sup>1</sup> In Frazer's *Golden Bough*, 2nd ed. On Garland Day at Castleton a man with a besom formerly went before the May King "to clean the way" (see my article on "Garland Day at Castleton" in *Folk-lore*, vol. xii., p. 410).

He once was a young horse,  
 And in his youthful prime  
 My master used to ride on him,  
 And thought him very fine.  
 And now that he's grown old,  
 And nature doth decay,  
 My master frowns upon him,  
 And these words I've heard him say—  
 Poor old, etc.

His feeding it was once  
 Of the best of corn and hay,  
 That grew down in yon fields,  
 Or in the meadows gay.  
 Poor old, etc.

But now that he's grown old,  
 And scarcely can he crawl,  
 He's forced to eat the coarsest grass  
 That grows against the wall.  
 Poor old, etc.

He's old and he's cold,  
 And is both dull and slow ;  
 He's eaten all my hay,  
 And he's spoiled all my straw.  
 Poor old, etc.

Nor either is he fit to ride,  
 Or draw with any team ;  
 So take him and whip him,  
 He'll now my master's . . .  
 Poor old, etc.

To the huntsman he shall go,  
 Both his old hide and *foe* (*sic*),  
 Likewise his tender carcase  
 The hounds will not refuse.  
 Poor old, etc.

His body that so swiftly  
 Has travelled many miles,  
 Over hedges, over ditches,  
 Over five-barred gates and stiles.  
 Poor old, etc.

Then follows a prose conversation amongst the mummers, which is not worth preserving, because it has been so modernised as to have lost all its interest. The end of it is that the horse gets a new lease of life, and attempts to worry a blacksmith, who is called upon to shoe him. The play is ended by the following stanza :—

The man that shod this horse, sir,  
 That was no use at all,  
 He likened to worry the blacksmith,  
 His hammer and nails and all.  
 Poor old, etc.

I have been told by an old man in Eckington, now dead, and by another man in Sheffield, that formerly the mummers used to find out where an old horse was buried, and dig its head up. I published the version of the ballad here given in 1888.<sup>1</sup>

It will be noticed that in North Derbyshire the horse is described as “the *old* horse.” “Throughout Yorkshire,” says Mr. Henderson,<sup>2</sup> “the Christmas mummers carry with them an image of a *white* horse.” In Lancashire “the old horse” was described as “Old Ball,” and the ceremony was performed not at Christmas, but at Easter.<sup>3</sup> It is said that “old Ball” is a favourite name for a cart-horse in Lancashire, and Dr. Murray, in *The New English Dictionary*, conjectures that *ball* means a white-faced horse. He refers to Fitzherbert’s *Husbandry*, 1523, which mentions “a white rase or ball in the

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<sup>1</sup> *Sheffield Glossary* (English Dialect Society), p. 163. I did not, however, give the air. I now regret that I did not take down the prose conversation.

<sup>2</sup> *Folk-lore of the Northern Counties*, 2nd ed., p. 70.

<sup>3</sup> Harland and Wilkinson, *Lancashire Folk-lore*, 234.

foreheed." I have never seen "an image of a white horse" in Yorkshire myself. At Little Hucklow one of the guisers came to the door and said, "Please will you see Ball?"<sup>1</sup>

It seems as if the old horse, or white horse, were intended to personify the aged and dying year. The year, like a worn-out horse, has become old and decrepit, and just as it ends the old horse dies. But he rises again with the new year. The time at which the ceremony is performed, and its repetition from one house to another, indicate that it was a piece of magic intended to bring welfare to the people in the coming year.

"The savage," says Mr. Frazer, "infers that he can produce any desired effect by merely imitating it."<sup>2</sup> Ancient races, who were ignorant of natural laws, and who could not be sure that the setting sun would ever rise again, could not be certain that a new year would follow the old year.

The folk-lore of this neighbourhood has a good deal to say about white horses, and they were supposed to bring luck. Thus, "if you see a white horse, spit on your little finger, and you will be lucky all day."<sup>3</sup> In the same way a representation of a white horse, when used for the purposes of magic or witchcraft, might be regarded as bringing luck to the new year. It is reasonable to conjecture that the figures of horses made by laying bare the chalk on the Berkshire hills, as in the Vale of the White Horse, were magical devices for attracting the sun. If the sun is dazzling white or bright (Lat. *candidus*), and if his chariot is drawn by white horses, then if you pretend that a white horse dies, and rises again just as the old year is passing into the new, you effect, by a magical act, the continuance of sunlight in the new year. Such, we may conjecture, was the barbarous reasoning which induced men to perform this ceremonial.

The ancient Germans maintained white horses (*candidi equi*)

<sup>1</sup> As regards the performance at Easter, we must remember that in the twelfth century the Anglican Church began the year on the 25th of March.

<sup>2</sup> *Golden Bough*, 2nd ed., vol. i., p. 9.

<sup>3</sup> Addy's *Household Tales, Etc.*, p. 102.

in sacred groves, and they were employed in no earthly labour.<sup>1</sup> They were therefore regarded as peculiarly sacred.

That ceremonies like "the old tup" or "the old horse" were of a magical nature may be inferred from the fact that they were sternly prohibited by Christian law-givers and moralists. Theodore, Archbishop of Canterbury, in his *Penitential*, forbade the practice of going about at Christmas dressed up like a young stag or an old woman, clad in the skins of animals, or wearing beasts' heads, and he declared that those who changed themselves into the forms of animals were to do penance for three years, because the thing was devilish.<sup>2</sup>

Such heathenish practices were not confined to England, and in the fourth century we find St. Augustine denouncing them in a sermon.

"If," he says, "you still observe that people perform that very foul disgrace of the young hind or stag, chastise them so severely that they may repent of having done the impious act." In the life of St. Eligius we have this prohibition: "Let nobody on the kalends of January make abominable and ridiculous things—old women, or young stags, or games." Again, these practices were forbidden by the Council of Auxerre, which declared that "it is unlawful on the kalends of January to perform with an old woman, or a young stag, or to observe devilish handsets."

It will be noticed that a ram's head, and not a stag's head, is used in North Derbyshire, possibly because stags' horns

<sup>1</sup> Tacitus, *Germania*, 9, 10. See more on this subject in Grimm, *Deutsche Mythologie* (Eng. trans.), p. 658, *segg.*

<sup>2</sup> "Si quis in kalendas Januarii in cervulo aut vetula vadit, id est in ferarum habitus se communicant, et vestiuntur bellibus pecudum, et assumunt capita bestiarum; qui vero taliter in ferinas species se transformant, iii. annos poenitentia; quis hoc dæmonicum est."—Thorpe's *Ancient Laws and Institutes of England*, ii. 34.

<sup>3</sup> "Si adhuc agnoscatis aliquos illam sordidissimam turpitudinem de hinnula vel cervula exercere, ita durissime castigate, ut eos poeniteat rem sacrilegam commisisse."—*Serm. de Tempore*, 215.

<sup>4</sup> "Nullus in kalend. Januarii nefanda et ridiculosa, vetulas, aut cervulos, aut jotticos faciant."—*Vita S. Eligii*, lib. 2., cap. 4.

<sup>5</sup> "Non licet kalendis Januarii vetula aut cervulo facere, vel strenas diabolicas observare, etc."—*Concil. Antissiod. can. 2.* All these passages are quoted from the last edition of *Du Cange*.

are not always easy to procure. According to Plot's *Staffordshire* reindeer heads were worn at Abbot's Bromley, in Staffordshire, at the Christmas hobby-horse dance.

The blackened faces, or masks, are significant, because adepts in magic wore masks.<sup>1</sup> The old woman seems originally to have been a sibyl, or witch, and the Old English *hægtesse*, a witch, is related to our modern *hag*. The *strena*, gifts, or handsels,<sup>2</sup> forbidden by the Council of Auxerre, correspond in some way to the presents of money given to the guisers.

Guising was known amongst the old Norsemen as skin-play (*skinn-leikr*).<sup>3</sup> This word would be represented in O.E. as *scinn-lāc*. According to Dr. Sweet, *scinn-lāc* means, amongst other things, magic trick or art. He states, however, that *scinn* or *scin* means phantom, demon, devil.<sup>4</sup>

The photographs were done by an amateur, and I regret that they are not better. It would be a good thing if members of the Society would publish versions, or further details, from other parts of Derbyshire.<sup>5</sup> At this late hour they may not be easy to get, but one cannot believe that Castleton is the only place where guisers still go round. Much can be done by the patient questioning of old people.

<sup>1</sup> Grimm, *op. cit.* (English trans.), p. 1045.

<sup>2</sup> *Strena*, Anselle.—Wright-Wülcker, *Vocab.*, 613, 41.

<sup>3</sup> See Vigfusson and Powell, *Corpus Poeticum Boreale*, ii. 386.

<sup>4</sup> *The Student's Dict. of Anglo-Saxon*, Oxford, 1897.

<sup>5</sup> Guisers certainly exist in various forms in many parts of the county. At Aston-on-Trent, about fifteen years ago, they used to go about the parish at Christmas time dressed up, and I have known them march straight into the kitchen, to the terror of the domestics, and go through a kind of mummery.—EDITOR.

## A Note on Brough and Bathumgate.

By S. O. ADDY.

**I**N the sixteenth century the whole of the Roman road between Brough and Buxton was paved. Writing in 1572 Dr. Jones says:—"Betweene Burgh and it there is an high way forced ouer the moores, all paued, of such antiquity as none can expresse, called Bathgate."<sup>1</sup>

It is interesting to see that the author speaks of Burgh, not Brough. To the inhabitants of the neighbourhood the place is known as "th' Brough" (pronounced "Bruff"), *i.e.*, the fortified town. The pavement of the road cannot now be seen on the moors, but, owing to disuse, the turf may have grown over it. In the eastern, or opposite direction of the road, there is a very straight piece about half a mile from Brough. Beyond Stannage Pole, in the direction of Sheffield, the road is called the Long Causey, *i.e.*, the long paved way.

The road which Jones calls Bathgate is popularly known as Bathumgate, the first "a" being sounded like that in "came." It is better to write Bathum, rather than Batham, in order to preserve the dative plural "um," which forms the concluding element of the word. The dative plural is not unfrequent in the place-names of this neighbourhood. Thus Eyum, as it is spelt in the thirteenth century, is the dative plural of "ey," an island, and Leam, written Leyun in 1308,<sup>2</sup> stands for

<sup>1</sup> *The Benefit of the auncient Bathes of Buckstones*, 1572, p. 1.

<sup>2</sup> See the article by Mr. Bowles in vol. xxiii., p. 85, of this *Journal*. In *Domesday* Eym is *Aiune*, where *ai* represents the French scribe's way of representing the sound of the English *ey*.—Hallam (Halum, nooks) is Hallun in *Domesday*.

Leyum, meadows, the dative plural of "lēah." As Buxton is not mentioned in *Domesday*, and as the Romans knew it as Aquæ, its former name may have been simply Bath or Bathum (baths), and an Anglo-Saxon charter mentions Bath in Somersetshire as "æt Bathum," meaning literally "at baths." *Domesday* ignores Brough and Buxton, because they were not manors, or taxable units.

Mr. Haverfield has established the very important fact that the Roman name of Brough was Anavio. He also says that the Ravennas mentions a British river "Anava," and he supposes that the "name survives in the present name of the stream which flows past Brough and into the Derwent, the Noe."<sup>1</sup> The name appears as Nooe in Glover's *Derbyshire*, 1833. On Saxton's map of Derbyshire, 1577, it appears as Now. If we trace it to its source, about seven miles to the N.E. of Brough, we shall find a place called Noe Stool on the new one-inch Ordnance map, or Now Stoole Hill on Saxton's map.

If we follow the Roman road from Brough towards Buxton on the new one-inch Ordnance map, we shall notice at a distance of three and a half miles from Brough an oval so-called "encampment." It is very near the road on its south side. And if we follow the road on the map a little more than two miles in the same direction, we shall come to Laughman Tor, which is also near the Roman way, and means "lawman rock." This must have been a rock or hill on which a lawman formerly declared the law, as he did on the Lögberg, or rock of law in Iceland. This is still done on the Tynwald Hill in the Isle of Man. The President of the Supreme Court formerly held in Orkney was called the "lagman," or lawman.

Nearly a mile to the S.W. of Brough is a very straight embankment called Grey Dyke. Unfortunately, the new one-inch

<sup>1</sup> In vol. xxvi. of this *Journal*, p. 202. The Roman station in Derbyshire called Melandra Castle may also have derived its name from a river. The stream near Mallendar, in the neighbourhood of Coblenz, was known as Malandra in the tenth century (Foerstemann, *Altdeutsches Namenbuch*, ii., 1046). The surname Mallinder, accented on the first syllable, is not unfrequent in Sheffield.

Ordnance map does not give the whole of it, for it extends a good deal farther to the N.W., crossing the Roman road, and extending to Far Coates, or Meadow House. In fact it goes from one side of the valley to the other, and is shown best on the six-inch map. On the Ordnance map of 1836 it is shown as extending continuously in a straight line nearly to the top of Bradwell Edge, in the direction of Abney. It has not been proved that it is Roman. Pilkington, writing in 1789, says "there is no tradition concerning it, but pieces of swords, spears, spurs, and bridle bits have been found very near it."<sup>1</sup> When I examined it, in 1901, I found that the width of the convex surface was 45 ft., the height, measured from an imaginary line drawn at right angles to the base, being about 10 ft. The boundaries of townships were sometimes marked by dykes or trenches. For instance, the townships of Kellingley and Knottingley, near Pontefract, were anciently separated from each other by an embankment.<sup>2</sup> Grey Dyke, however, does not mark the division between the townships of Bradwell and Brough. It seems therefore to be older than that division.

The village of Bradwell, which is mentioned in *Domesday*, is a mile to the south of the Roman Station at Brough, and for a very long period its chief occupation was lead-mining—an industry which has only ceased during the last forty years. Now it is remarkable that a tradition exists in this village, and also in Castleton, that the old inhabitants of Bradwell are the descendants of "convicts," or "transports," as they are popularly described.

I found this tradition in 1901, when collecting evidence about the Castleton Garland, for an article which was printed in *Folk-lore*.<sup>3</sup> It seemed to me so remarkable that I made enquiries on the subject from old people in Bradwell and Castleton, and published the result in the introductory part

<sup>1</sup> *A View of the Present State of Derbyshire*, ii. 403.

<sup>2</sup> "Per fossatam unam que Anglice vocatur Poste-Leiesic, que certificat divisam inter Kellinglaiam et Nottinglaiam."—*Pontefract Chartulary* (Yorkshire Record Series), i., p. 30.

<sup>3</sup> Vol. xii., p. 394, *seqq.*

of my article. I will here repeat a portion of the evidence which I then collected.

Samuel Marrison, aged 86, retired farmer and cattle-dealer, told me that he had lived in Castleton all his life, as his father had before him. He said that the old inhabitants of Bradwell were the descendants of "transports, like the people sent from Russia." He said he had heard that these "transports built themselves little stone huts without mortar, and settled down in Bradwell." He had heard about the "transports" all his life; "it was quite true, and had been handed down." He had heard "scores and scores of people talk about it." They were transported to work the lead mines. Some of them came out of Italy and France, and they used to call them "part-bred Italians."

Henry Ashton, of Castleton, said that the lead-miners of Castleton, as well as Bradwell, were the descendants of convicts. He thought he had seen that in a book, but could not remember where.

Robert Bradwell, of Bradwell, formerly a lead-mine owner, aged 88, said that he was the oldest inhabitant of Bradwell, and was descended from the old stock of Bradwell people. He had heard that the lead-miners of Bradwell were sent there as convicts—that was his word—from a foreign country a long time ago. He had heard that from his father. It was an old tradition. He had never seen it in print, but he believed that many people were descended from those men. "We're descended from a nice lot, aren't we?" he said. He said that the Castleton people used to say that the Bradwell people were descended from convicts, whilst the Bradwell people retorted that the Castleton people were descended from slaves. Mr. Bradwell said that these convicts lived in stone huts near the mines. Mr. Bradwell's daughter-in-law said that the old Bradwell people were "transports," sent over by some foreign power, and "that is why they differ from other people." I saw Mr. Bradwell many times on this and other subjects, and found him a most satisfactory and conscientious witness.

The witnesses allowed me to write down their words in my note-book as they were speaking.

If this tradition is genuine it is valuable; if it has arisen from an expression of opinion by some antiquary, or writer, it is no value at all. I have searched in county histories and guide-books for these "transports" or convicts. Glover, in his *History, etc., of the County of Derby*, says (i. 228):—"The word 'Tor' is a common name for a mountain in the north of this county, and it is a word of Phoenician derivation; and the meaning of many of the terms still in use among the miners can only be traced to an Asiatic source, which seems to go far in proving that the mineral treasures of the country were, at a very early period, wrought either by a colony of foreigners from the East, or under their direction. The miners anciently possessed extraordinary power and privileges, probably derived from these settlers from the East." There is no mention of convicts here.

But another author is more explicit. Writing from Eyam, where he lived, in 1862, W. Wood says:—

"That the inhabitants of this mountainous locality, generations back, should have been rough, uncouth; yea, even savage and ferocious, may be accounted, if not apologised for, by the generally stated fact that the north of Derbyshire was, during and after the Septarchal ages, a penal settlement; that criminals were sent to work in mines (*under captains*) as a fit punishment for certain crimes."<sup>1</sup>

I take it that the words "generally stated fact" mean a tradition which Wood had heard, and that the words "Septarchal ages" and "under captains" (which he prints in italics) are embellishments of his own. As will be seen at once by a perusal of his book, Wood made no distinction between tradition and inventions of his own. He does, however, report some genuine folk-lore, such as that about Dick of Tunstead, in a "doctored" shape.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Tales and Traditions of the High Peak*, p. 57.

<sup>2</sup> The same tradition exists also at Wirksworth—a very ancient centre for the lead industry. The "Hope and Anchor" public-house in the Market Place, now owned and occupied by Mrs. Budworth, is the reputed former residence of the "Captain of the Convicts."—EDITOR.

Under the Roman Empire the workmen in mines, says Professor Ridgeway, "were slaves, free labourers, soldiers, or criminals. In the latter case there was a military station always near the mines."<sup>1</sup> It is extremely unlikely that Wood knew anything about this Roman practice, even if the information were available in his time. Moreover, he speaks of a penal settlement "during and after the Septarchal ages," by which he appears to mean the Heptarchy. The question then is raised: Were the lead-mines in Bradwell, or its neighbourhood, worked by Roman criminals, who, as the phrase was, had been *damnati in metalla*, condemned to the mines, and was Anavio intended for a military station near those mines? And the further question arises: Had the embankment called Grey Dyke anything to do with this matter?

The answer to the first two questions depends on the value of the tradition. It is certain that tradition, even in this neighbourhood, has preserved historical facts, and that for a very long time. For instance, in Glover's *Derbyshire* we are told that "adjoining Little Barlow is a very large bog called Leech-field, or Leash-field.<sup>2</sup> from which two considerable brooks take their rise, supposed to occupy five or six hundred acres, being between three and four miles in circumference. There is a tradition that a town formerly stood here, from which have arisen the following proverbial lines:—

When Leech-field was a market town,  
Chesterfield was gorse and broom;  
Now Chesterfield's a market town,  
Leech-field a marsh is grown.<sup>3</sup>

The tradition is still remembered, and I have heard the concluding lines repeated thus:—

Now Leech-field it is sunken down,  
And Chesterfield's a market town.

<sup>1</sup> In Smith's *Dict. of Greek and Roman Antig.*, ii., 168b., referring to Marquardt, *Staatsverwaltung*, ii., 252 seqq.

<sup>2</sup> *Leech* means lake or fen, and the village was built there for security.

<sup>3</sup> Vol. ii., p. 86. In South Devon they say:

When Plymouth was a furzy down,  
Plympton was a market town.

This tradition has been verified by the discovery of "fragments of rude earthenware" and "pieces of black oak, squared and cut by some instrument" on the spot.<sup>1</sup> Some years ago one of my friends saw at a farmhouse near the place, which is about two miles N.W. of Baslow, some remains of this kind found in Leech-field. I believe that Leech-field is the property of the Duke of Rutland, and there is no doubt that a prehistoric village here awaits exploration.

Again, about nine years ago, Mr. Bagshaw, a farmer living at Garner House, near Shatton, told me that "if a man could build a hut on the moors in that neighbourhood in a single night, and make a fire so that the smoke would go up in the morning, he would obtain a right of following a vein of lead on those moors."<sup>2</sup> This tradition in one point at least is right, and Jacob Grimm, writing of old German law, says "the kindling and maintaining of a fire upon a piece of land was proof of its lawful occupation and possession."<sup>3</sup>

There is, therefore, no reason why the tradition about the "convicts" at Bradwell, and also at Wirksworth, should not be substantially right, and it is very unlikely that anybody would invent it. If it is right, it can only refer to the Romans.

In my article in *Folk-lore* I have described the short stature and other personal characteristics of the old inhabitants of Bradwell, but we need not discuss that subject here.

<sup>1</sup> W. Wood, *op. cit.*, p. 204, and my *Household Tales*, p. 58.

<sup>2</sup> *Folk-lore*, xii., p. 400.

<sup>3</sup> *Deutsche Rechtsalterthümer*, 1854, p. 194.



## Brass Tobacco Stopper.

By C. E. B. BOWLES, M.A.



THE above is a drawing, by Mr. George Bailey, of Derby, a member of our Council, of an old tobacco-stopper belonging to Miss Wright, of Eyam Hall.

It was found about four years ago in a gravel-pit at the foot of "The Delfe," which is the name of the broken ground belonging to the Wright estate, and is entered by iron gates exactly opposite the Hall.

In this dell, among a group of rocks, which is raised above the surrounding ground, is a curious natural archway. This was used as a pulpit by Mr. Mompesson, Rector of Eyam, during the time of the plague, in the years 1665 and 1666. Here, having thought it wiser to close the church, he held the services, and it was possibly on one of these occasions that the tobacco-stopper was lost. It is of brass; two inches in length, the ring being  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch in its widest part; while smoking the owner probably wore it on his finger. When so worn, the stem lies easily in the palm of the hand, and is not uncomfortable.

The part engraved with the cross-keys, above a heart pierced with two arrows, would be used as a seal, but the signification of the emblem is not so apparent. Mr. Dalton, of the British Museum, pronounces it to be "a tobacco-stopper of the seventeenth century," but will make no further suggestion. Might it not have been given as a love token to the landlord of an inn bearing the sign of "The Cross Keys"?

## Derbyshire Fonts.

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By G. LE BLANC SMITH.

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### DECORATED PERIOD.

HE period of Ecclesiastical architecture which is usually known by the very broad name of "Decorated" has no very numerous examples of fonts in Derbyshire.

It is a curious fact that this Decorated style, which perhaps owns more beautiful examples of churches than any other style of English architecture, should be the only style in which design, as applied to the Baptismal Font, is so lacking in feature or grace, and in which the workmanship is so rough and so badly executed as to shame, almost, the early Norman sculptor. Yet such is the case; poor quality of design, coupled with workmanship of an even worse quality, are the almost invariable characteristics of this period.

The Decorated style followed the Early English style, examples of whose fonts were given in the *Journal* of last year. The latter was the first to use the pointed window, and in the Decorated style we see this pointed window undergoing a process of evolution, resolving into one with a pointed head, but filled with other pointed windows, *i.e.*, tracery.

The principal fonts of this Decorated period which yet remain in Derbyshire are at Bradbourne, Bakewell, Ballidon, Chaddesden, Hartington, Monyash, Sandiacre.

Of these, the earliest is undoubtedly that at Bradbourne; the others are hard to place in order of date, and may be well taken in alphabetical sequence.

This font stands at the West end of the church, on a large block of stone. The most remarkable point about it is its

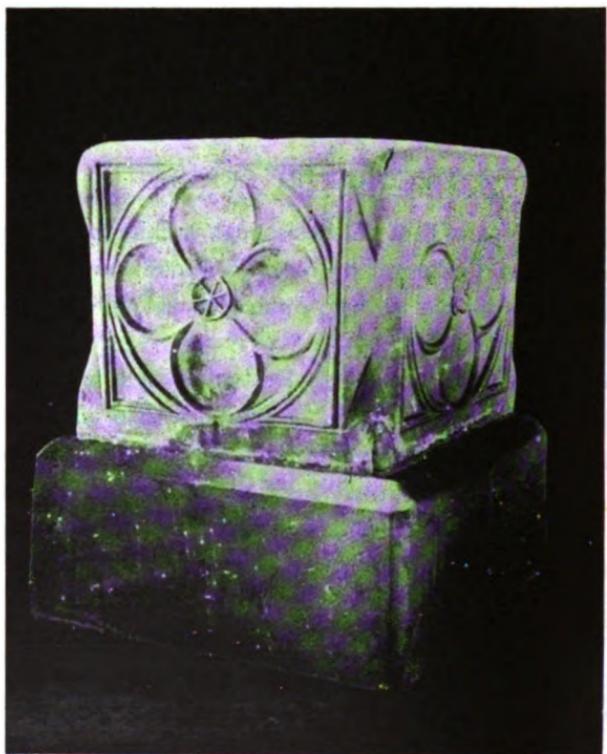


Fig. 1.—Bradbourne.

size. Height, 1 ft. 10 in.; width, 2 ft. 3 in.; diam. of bowl, 1 ft. 9 in.; depth of bowl, 11 in.

Paley illustrates it and describes it as Early English; I very much doubt if this is so, and feel confident that the Decorated period may legitimately claim it. The shape is one which no

Early English sculptor would use, *i.e.*, a square, for delicacy and lightness are predominant features in that style, and this great clumsy block of stone can lay claim to neither of these necessary attributes. Then, again, the weakly cut design (a feature of Decorated work, as we have seen), and the very nature of the design itself, is redolent of the early days of the Decorated style, which succeeded the days of plate-tracery.



Fig. 2.—Bakewell (faces 8, 1, 2, 3).

Here is the geometrical tracery with which the early days of Decorated architecture opened, *i.e.*, a quatrefoil.

What may partly have influenced Paley is the curious likeness to a font in Leicestershire, at Twyford; here is a somewhat similar design on a square font (now supported on legs), and this font has the dog-tooth ornament on its angles. This dog-tooth lends a suspicion that the font is the work of Early English carvers; this is most probable, but we find the font of the

neighbouring village of Thorpe Arnold (*vide The Reliquary*, vol. ix.) with the same ornament on it, also a characteristic bit of Norman symbolical carving.

Thus the Twyford (Leicestershire) font is very early in the Early English style, but this example at Bradbourne has the design more fully developed—from an arrangement of fleur-headed crosses *pâties* in a circle—into what may be called tracery.

#### BAKEWELL.

As Fig. 2 shows the angles of this font are chamfered and the sides are all ornamented with designs, as on the two shown. This font must not be confused with the other font at Bradbourne; this other font is Norman, and lies beneath the tower, rescued from the gardens of the hall.

This font is one of those rude specimens which have already been mentioned, and is, as a rule, pointed out, with much reverence, to the casual visitor to Bakewell Church *as Saxon!*

How many people depart annually from Bakewell with this curious and misleading piece of information instilled into their minds it would be hard to imagine, as even some of the guide books have not yet had this startling fact “edited” from their pages.

The three photographs of this really very interesting font show all the eight sides.

Each face of the octagon is roughly, indeed badly, carved with saintly figures under unorthodox canopies, formed by the interlacement of natural foliage (at least it is supposed to represent nature), with cuspings beneath the boughs.

Taking Dr. Cox’s interpretation of the figures shown, we first light upon the very evident figure of St. Peter, with his customary symbols of church and key. The fact that the wards of the key are as bulky as the whole church was but a small, and quite unimportant, detail to this slovenly sculptor.

Facing him is St. Paul, with naked sword and open book. On the *right* of Fig. 2 (face 3, shown in Fig. 3) is a figure wearing a crown, and holding, in his right hand, a branch with a big bird sitting on it, and in his left what appears to be a musical instrument like a harp.

This personage is considered by Dr. Cox to be either King David or Edward the Confessor. The emblem of the former



Fig. 3.—Bakewell (faces 2, 3, 4, 5).

is either a figure playing on the harp or else a figure bearing the head of Goliath in his hand.

King Edward the Confessor is represented either as a crowned figure carrying St. John's Gospel, or else with a sceptre in his hands, though more often he bestows a ring upon St. John the Evangelist, who is dressed as a pilgrim.

Face 4, fig. 3, shows a figure seated in the attitude in which saints are usually portrayed in Anglo-Saxon art; in fact, this

resemblance is so striking that it may well have created the idea that the font was Saxon. This figure is nimbed, and raises both hands in blessing, and is considered by Dr. Cox to represent St. Augustine. This saint is often represented by his emblem of a heart, as one of the four doctors of the Church ; sometimes as a bishop, before whom stands a child, nimbed, and with a spoon in its hand.

Face 5, Figs. 3 and 4, represents a figure with a scroll, which might be any saint, and, in the case of face 6, St. John the Baptist.

Face 7, Fig. 4, might represent any saint in the Calendar, and Dr. Cox considers face 8 (fig. 4) to be carved with a representation of St. Chad. It shows an undoubted bishop.

Mr. Rawlin's interpretation of these designs—read in the same order as the foregoing—seem rather wild ; they are : 1 Abraham, 2 St. Peter, 3 Noah, 4 St. John, 5 St. Paul, 6 David, 7 Christ before Pilate, or Paul before Agrippa, 8 Pope, with triple crown.

#### BALLIDON.

This font is a curiosity, in fact one might almost term it a freak. It is, however, another of the many examples of the careless and little premeditated work of the designer's drawings, in the Decorated period of English church architecture.

The shape is one which originated, in a really graceful form, with the designers of Decorated times, and found much favour in the eyes of ecclesiastical architects for a very considerable period afterwards, lasting even into the debased and miserable style—if “style” it can be called—which succeeded the Reformation.

This design is chalice-shaped, and should therefore be an especially favourite one for the subject, as we thus get the two Sacraments of the Anglican Church symbolized by utensils of one shape.

In executing the finer carved work on this font, the sculptor evidently found it more convenient to work with the stone

reversed, perhaps to secure extra stability for his work. At any rate, whatever his object may have been, he has carved much of this font with designs upside down.

In Fig. 5, which shows the south side, we see in the upper row an inverted uncharged shield on the left; then, working round to the north side, are a blank panel, a panel filled with a mass of foliage and—not shown in Fig. 5—a human head and

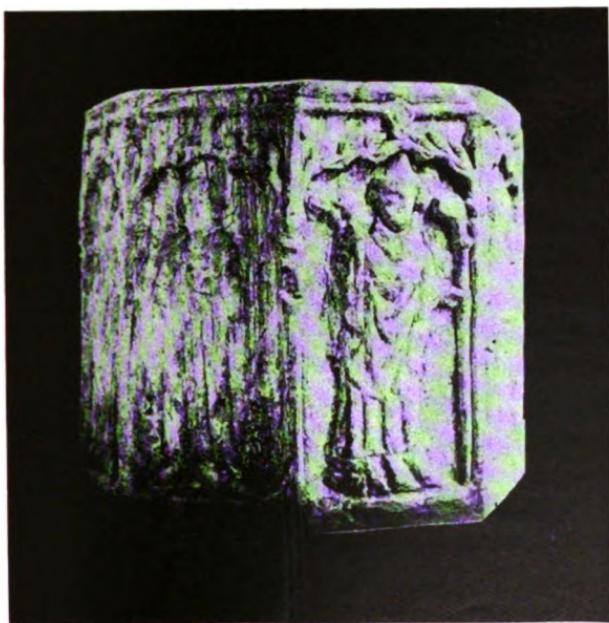


Fig. 4.—Bakewell (faces 5, 6, 7, 8).

shoulders, the person depicted points with his right arm to an open book on the other side of the panel; then follow another uncharged shield and a three-light piece of Decorated period tracery. All this row is upside down like that beneath, which contains foliage, of a kind, all the way round, save under the uncharged shield, which is on the reverse side to that shown in the photo; here is a square panel, which contains sixteen

like pellets, arranged in lines of four. The third row, counting downwards from the top, is also filled with inverted foliage, of a nondescript and undescribable character.

Beneath this third row is a break in the stone of which the font is constructed; thus the complete font consists of two parts, the bowl and half the stem, which are carved upside down, and



Fig. 5.—Ballidon.

in the other part, the other half of the stem and the foot of the pedestal, which are carved right way up.

As shown in Fig. 5, on the left, the first panel is blank, the second contains some *square leaved* foliage, the third likewise, while the fourth has an object resembling a very attenuated

pear as much as anything, while No. 5 panel is blank, being followed by another of the curious designs as in the fourth panel.

The ornament on the foot consists of shields and what seems to be intended to represent bunches of grapes.



Fig. 6.—Chaddesden.

This font is 3 ft. 1 in. high and 2 ft. 6 in. wide. The church or rather chapel, is very tiny, and was once adorned with some curious frescoes, or perhaps wall paintings is a better term.

These a sapient churchwarden—of the period when our Church was in her darkest mood in the eighteenth century—

removed, owing to the fact that he considered their presence caused the church "to look like a bad place," to use his own words.

#### CHADDESDEN.

Here again we get another font which is something of a freak, not only in general appearance, but in its method of construction and design.

In shape it is heptagonal, being, I believe, one of the only four specimens known to be constructed on this peculiar plan. As far as shape was concerned, the favourite plan was that of an octagon, while the square, from which sprang the octagon, by chamfering off the corners, and the round planned bowls, were also firm, but earlier, favourites among constructors of mediæval fonts.

The general design is as nondescript as it is peculiar, and in addition to the foregoing peculiarities it is constructed of no less than three separate stones.

From mere appearance it seems as though the bowl of the present font was originally the upper portion of a larger font, which, so far from being perched on a very crazy-looking pedestal, was continued downwards from its present base, having the appearance of a heptagonal tub or vat, and consisting of one block of stone to the base.

The present broken and rough-looking upper portion of the bowl was no doubt once a highly decorated projecting cornice.

The bowl, as it now is, is ornamented with trefoil-headed tracery, such as was often used in the earlier examples of Decorated style windows; the lower part of the stem or pedestal is, I fancy—relying on memory—an octagon; while the little stone between the latter and the bowl is square in plan.

The pedestal is rather of the shape of the later style of ecclesiastical architecture, the Perpendicular, so that this font is perhaps constructed of three distinctly different fonts, or at any rate of two.

There is really nothing more to remark with regard to this font, save that it is a matter for serious wonderment how it ever came to be preserved at all during the ages in which anything with the taint of antiquity about it, anything not severely plain and puritanical, was consigned by those in charge of our Parish Churches to either the churchyard, or secular or horticultural purposes, should it, by any curious chance, avoid being smashed up.



Fig. 7.—Hartington.

Then, on the other hand, the apparent mutilation of the original bowl may have been accomplished by these very church-wreckers, and these fragments that remain pieced together and patched up by a more scrupulous and more sane-minded generation.

#### HARTINGTON.

The font in the border village of Hartington is another of these traceried examples of the Decorated style, but is more

carefully executed. When last I saw this font, some six years ago, it still was bedaubed with colours, which were once considered to be the height of beauty in church furniture; pillars, fonts, woodwork, monuments, etc., alike being either painted with all the varied hues of the rainbow, or choked up with successive coats of limewash. The use of whitewash still continues, unfortunately, in the south-west of this country, many fine old Devonshire churches being liberally plastered with it, to their utter ruin, in so far as appearances are concerned.

#### MONYASH.

This font is probably well advanced in the period known as Decorated, but seems to possess more characteristics of this style than the succeeding one, termed Perpendicular. The chief points about it are the coat of arms, within a shield, on the south side of the octagonal bowl, and the curious animal whose head projects from beneath the projecting bowl on the east side.

The stem consists of five clustered shafts—a large central one and four small side shafts. This arrangement would be rare, if not unique, in a font of the Perpendicular style, and inclines one to the belief that it was constructed in the earlier period.

The coat of arms is that of Bovill,<sup>1</sup> the armorial bearings being a *fess* between *three saltires engrailed*.

The curious semi-human, semi-bestial face which has been mentioned, has a counterpart in the angle corbel in the tower of Darley Dale Church. On the North-east and South-east pillars of the clustered shafts, which form the stem of the font, are the creature's forepaws and legs, while the hind legs project from the North and South sides of the stem.

The enormously heavy and ponderous-looking base should be noticed.

<sup>1</sup> Though not the proper armorial bearings of this family, they were thus borne by Bishop Bovill. Their presence here is perhaps owing to the marriage of Rich. Blackwell with the Bovill heiress.

## SANDIACRE.

This font, of which but brief mention is necessary, is a very fair, but unusual, example of the Decorated period. It is octagonal and of a chalice shape, though somewhat too compressed. The panels round the bowl are carved with various



Fig. 8.—Monyash.

square-edged leaf forms. The mouldings round the lower portion of the bowl, the stem, and upper part of the foot, are bold, good and rich in style.

The fonts already dealt with in the last few volumes of the *Journal* have now shown the various phases of ornament and

design for no less than three separate architectural periods—Norman, Early English, and Decorated; or, as some people prefer it, Norman, First Pointed, and Middle Pointed.

Next year I hope to deal with several more or less interesting fonts of the Perpendicular, or Third Pointed, style. These are not numerous, however, and the gradual decline of richness in ornament, and poverty of thought in design, will be still more noticeable than in the last two periods which have been dealt with.

## Grant by Sir John Benet, Bt., to Pembroke Coll., Oxford, of certain Rents in Derbyshire.

By THE EDITOR.

**T**HE Indenture transcribed below, the original of which is at Pembroke College, is from a copy in the possession of Mr. John Borough, of Derby, who for some years acted as Receiver of the rents.

Such documents are worth preserving, if only as a means of reference, and as a valuable assistance to the student of county history.

This particular Deed is a grant of certain fee farm rents,<sup>1</sup> etc., derivable from lands in Derbyshire and elsewhere to the Master and Fellows of Pembroke College, Oxford, for the purpose of founding two fellowships and two scholarships. A Bennet Fellowship is still in existence at Pembroke College. The donor was Sir John Bennet, of Dawley, co. Middlesex. He was himself of Pembroke College, where he had matriculated at the age of seventeen, on the 24th of April, 1635. He was the eldest son of Sir John Bennet, of Dawley, was created Lord Ossulston in 1682, and died in 1688. His son was created Earl of Tankerville—the title of his deceased father-in-law—and from him is descended the present earl.

Most of the rents mentioned in this Deed have at various times been redeemed in recent years by the freeholders. These rents had been purchased from the Crown by Sir John Bennet only three years<sup>2</sup> previous to this grant to the College.

<sup>1</sup> A fee Farm Rent is a perpetual Rent issuing out of an estate in fee of at least a fourth of the land at the time of its reservation.—*Coke on Littleton*.

<sup>2</sup> See page 73.

## TRANSCRIPT OF THE INDENTURE.

This Indenture made the tenth day of November in the eight & twentieth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord Charles the Second by the grace of God of England Scotland France & Ireland King Defender of the faith &c. & in the year of our Lord God One thousand six hundred seventy & six Between the Honorable Sir John Benet of Doyly in the County of Middlesex Knight of the Bath on the one part and the Master Fellows and Scholars of Pembroke College in the University of Oxford on the other part Witnesseth that the said Sir John Benet in consideration of the sum of five shillings of lawful money of England to him in hand paid by the said Master Fellows & Scholars before the sealing & delivery of these presents the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged And under the trust & for such ends & purposes as are herein-after mentioned & expressed Hath granted bargained & sold & by these presents Doth grant bargain & sell unto the said Master Fellows & Scholars all that amount or fee farm rent of five & twenty shillings of lawful money of England reserved and issuing out of or for the house & site of the late *Priory of Beauchief* in the County of <sup>Beauchief</sup> Derby And also all that annual rent or fee farm <sup>25<sup>th</sup></sup> of fifty seven shillings & fourpence of like lawful money reserved & issuing out of or for the Grange of *Tickenhall* in the said County of Derby And <sup>Tickenhall</sup> <sup>£2 17 4<sup>d</sup></sup> also all that annual Rent or tenth of eight shillings & eightpence of like lawful money reserved and issuing out of or for certain lands & tenements in *Thursley* alias *Thurmansby* in the said County of <sup>Thurmansby</sup> <sup>8sh 8d</sup> Derby And also all that annual rent or tenth of eight shillings & ninepence halfpenny of like lawful

money reserved & issuing out of or for the Grange called *Griffe Grange* in the said County of Derby *Griffe Grange*  
And also all that Annual Rent or tenth of eight shillings & eight pence of like lawful money reserved and issuing out of, or for lands in *Hartshorne* in the *Hartshorne*  
said County of Derby And also all that annual Rent of eleven shillings & fourpence of like lawful money reserved & issuing out of or for the Grange called *Stanley Grange* in the said County of Derby *Stanley Grange* 11<sup>s</sup> 4<sup>d</sup>  
And also all that annual rent of Three Pounds & nine pence of like lawful money reserved & issuing out of or for certain lands in *Eckington* in the said *Eckington*  
Co: of Derby heretofore belonging to the late Guild or Chantry there now or late paid by the several tenants there And also all that annual Rent of three pounds thirteen shillings & fourpence of like lawful money reserved and issuing out of or for the Capital Messuage in *Litchurch* in the said County *Litchurch* £3 13 4  
of Derby now or late paid by the Rt Hon the Duke of Newcastle. And also all that Rent or rents of Assize amounting to one Pound fourteen shillings and eightpence of lawful money payable by the free tenants of our Lord the King in *Brampton* in the *Brampton*  
said County of Derby now or late paid by Henry Tomlinson & others And also all that Annual Rent or tenth of Three Shillings and four pence of like lawful money issuing & payable out of or for one tenement in *Lynton* in the said County of Derby *Lynton* 3<sup>s</sup> 4<sup>d</sup>  
heretofor belonging to the late priory of Griesley in the said County & late in the tenure of Alice Carter And also all that annual Rent or tenth of Sixteen Pence of like lawful money reserved & issuing out of or for lands in *Mackworth* in the said *Mackworth* 1<sup>s</sup> 4<sup>d</sup>  
County of Derby late paid by Richard Robinson And also all that annual Rent of Ten Pence of like lawful money reserved and issuing out of or for

Lands in *Barowcote* in the said County of Derby Barocote 10<sup>d</sup>  
late paid by — Wilmot And also all that annual  
Rent or tenth of Two shillings & eight pence of like  
lawful money reserved and issuing out of or for  
Lands in *Farnefield* in the said County of Derby which Farnefield  
said premises out of which the said three last 2<sup>nd</sup> 8<sup>d</sup>  
mentioned rents are payable were heretofore parcel  
of the possessions belonging to the late Priory of  
Kings Meade And also all that annual Rent of  
twenty pence of like lawful money issuing and pay-  
able out of or for one shop in *Chesterfield* in the Chesterfield  
said County of Derby late in the Tenure of John 1<sup>st</sup> 8<sup>d</sup>  
Fox & was heretofore parcel of the possessions  
belonging to the late Priory of Beauchieffe And  
also all that rent or rents of Assize amounting to  
eighteen pence of like lawful money issuing and  
payable out of the Town of *Thurlaston* in the said Thurlaston  
County of Derby now or late paid by Sir John 1<sup>st</sup> 6<sup>d</sup>  
Stanhope Knight. And also all that annual Rent  
of five shillings of like lawful money reserved &  
issuing out of or for one messuage in *Sandy Acre* in Sandy Acre  
the said County of Derby now or late paid by 5<sup>th</sup>  
Sir Francis Leake Knt And also all that annual  
rent of three shillings and eleven pence of like  
lawful money reserved & issuing out of or for lands  
in *Mapperley* in the said County of Derby late Mapperley  
paid by — Powdrell And also all that annual rent 3<sup>s</sup> 11<sup>d</sup>  
or tenth of tenpence of like lawful money reserved  
& issuing out of or for one messuage in *Burnaston* Burnaston 10<sup>d</sup>  
alias Barnaston in the said County of Derby late  
paid by . . . Bullington Gentleman & which  
said premises last mentioned were heretofore parcel  
of the possessions belonging to the late Priory of

<sup>1</sup> He was of Elvaston, M.P. for Co. Derby, High Sheriff  
5 Charles I. (1629), and was half-brother of Philip 1<sup>st</sup> Earl of  
Chesterfield, and direct ancestor of the present Earl of  
Harrington.

Darleigh And also all that rent or rents of Assize amounting to two shillings & two pence of like lawful money issuing & payable out of *Boulton* in Boulton 2<sup>s</sup> 2<sup>d</sup> the said County of Derby late paid by Sir Thomas Burdett Knight And also all that rent or rents of Assize amounting to two shillings & fourpence of like lawful money issuing & payable out of or for *Ockbrook* in the said County late paid by Edward Ockbrook 2<sup>s</sup> 4<sup>d</sup> Osborne & others And also all that rent or rents of Assize amounting to sixteen pence of like lawful money issuing & payable by the Free Tenants in *Twyford* in the said County which said premises Twyford out of which three last mentioned rents are payable 1<sup>s</sup> 4<sup>d</sup> were heretofore parcel of the possessions belonging to the late Priory of Dale And also all that annual Rent of five shillings of like lawful money reserved & issuing out of or for one Cottage in *Thurlaston* in Thurlaston 5<sup>sh</sup> the said County late paid by the said Sir John Stanhope which said premises did heretofore belong to the said Priory of Dale And also all that rent or rents of Assize of twelve pence of like lawful money issuing & payable out of *Chellaston* in the Chelaston 1<sup>sh</sup> said County late paid by William Roberts And also all that rent or rents of Assize amounting to eighteen pence of like lawful money issuing & payable out of *Hartshorne* in the said County late paid by John Hartshorne Crosse which said premises out of which the said 1/6 two last mentioned rents are payable were heretofore parcel of the possessions belonging to the late priory of Repingdon And also all that rent or rents amounting to four shillings issuing & payable out of or for lands in *Middleton Moore* in the said County late Middleton 4<sup>sh</sup> paid by . . . Fulwood which said premises out of which the said rent is payable did heretofore belong unto or was parcel of the possessions of the new works of Leicester And also all that annual pension

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of two shillings of like lawful money reserved and issuing out of or for the Vicarage of *Brailesforth* <sup>Brailesford</sup><sub>2<sup>sh</sup></sub> in the said County of Derby late paid by the Vicar there And also all that free rent or rents amounting to five shillings of like lawful money being the free rents of Thomas Fitzherbert in *Norbury* in the said <sup>Norbury</sup><sub>5<sup>th</sup></sub> County of Derby which said last mentioned premises were heretofore parcel of the possessions belonging to the late Priory of Tutbury in the County of Stafford And also all that free rent of two shillings & sevenpence of like lawful money issuing and payable out of or for two tenements in *Chesterfield* <sup>Chesterfield</sup><sub>5<sup>th</sup> 4<sup>d</sup></sub> in the said County of Derby late in the tenure of James Woodward & John Smith And also all that annual rent or tenth of five shillings & four pence of like lawful money reserved & issuing out of or for the Grange of *Moldrich* alias Bouldertch alias <sup>Moldrich</sup><sub>Grange</sub><sup>5<sup>th</sup> 4<sup>d</sup> Bolder Grange in the said County of Derby late paid by Edward Pegg Esquier And also all that annual rent or tenth of four shillings of like lawful money reserved & payable for the tithe hay in *Ulkerthorpe* alias Olkerthorpe alias Ogarthorpe in <sup>Okerthorpe</sup><sub>4<sup>th</sup></sub> the said County of Derby late in the tenure of John Blackwell All which said last mentioned premises were heretofore parcel of the possessions of or belonging to divers Forraigne Monastereys And also all that rent or rents of Assize amounting to four shillings & tenpence of like lawful money of the Free Tenants of *Rowston* & *Overshell* in the said <sup>Rowston and</sup><sub>Overshell</sub> County of Derby which said last mentioned premises were heretofore parcel of the possessions belonging to the late Hospital of Saint John of Jerusalem in England. And also all that rent or rents of two shillings & fourpence of like lawful money issuing & payable out of or for lands in the said County of Derby viz: out of *Newfoundlands* in *Campden* <sup>Newfound-</sup><sub>lands in</sub><sup>4<sup>s</sup> 10<sup>d</sup> *Campden* <sub>2/4</sub></sup></sup>

four pence & out of lands in *Ashborne* two shillings Ashbourne 2<sup>sh</sup>  
 paid by the tenants there. And also all that annual  
 rent of eighteen pence of like lawful money reserved  
 and issuing out of or for lands in *Stoney Middleton* Stoney Middleton  
 in the said County of Derby, now or late paid by 1<sup>s</sup> 6<sup>d</sup>  
 Roger Ashton Esquier And also all that annual  
 rent of three shillings & fourpence of like lawful  
 money reserved & issuing out of or for the tenth  
 part of the pannage of the Park of *Stakely*<sup>1</sup> alias Staley Park 3<sup>s</sup> 4<sup>d</sup>  
*Staley Park* in the said County of Derby now or  
 late paid by John Frethvile & others And also all  
 that annual rent of three shillings & fourpence of  
 like lawful money reserved & issuing out of or for  
 a tenement<sup>2</sup> in the Town of *Derby* now or late paid Derby 3<sup>sh</sup> 4<sup>d</sup>  
 by William Allestrey Esquier which said three last  
 mentioned premises were heretofore parcel of the  
 concealed lands in the said County And also all  
 that annual or fee farm rent of twenty pounds twelve  
 shillings & fivepence halfpenny of like lawful money  
 reserved and issuing out of or for the Manor of  
*Chellareston* alias Chellardeston & out of the scite of Chelaston  
 the said Manor & out of the Rectory of Chellardston £20 12 5<sup>½</sup>  
 & out of divers other parcels of land Meadow &  
 Pasture in Chellardston aforesaid with all their rights  
 members & appurtenances in the said County of  
 Derby now or late paid by Lyonell Earl of Hunting-  
 ton And also all that fee farm rent of six shillings  
 & eightpence of like lawful money reserved and  
 issuing out of or for one messuage in *Nether Thur-* Nether  
*Thuraston* in the parish of Longford in the said County Thuraston  
 of Derby And also all that fee farm rent of forty-  
 three shillings of like lawful money reserved &  
 issuing out of or for two parts of the Ward of  
*Beureper* called Belper Ward alias Beury Ward parcel Belper  
 of the late Forrest or Chase of Duffield Frith in the £2 3<sup>sh</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Now Staveley.   <sup>2</sup> College Place near All Saints'.

said County of Derby And also all that fee farm rent of Sixteen shillings & eight pence of like lawful money reserved & issuing out of or for all that pasture & all that close called the *Newfield* lying & being without the Parke of Posterne with Postern Park the appurtenances in the said County of Derby And also all that fee farm rent of forty shillings of like lawful money reserved and issuing out of or for the third part of the Ward of *Beureper* alias Belper alias Belper £2 Beury Ward with the appurtenances parcel of the said Forest or Chase of Duffield Frith in the said County of Derby And also all that annual rent of four pounds of like lawful money reserved and issuing out of or for all those the Manors of *Newham Aure & Pulton* with the appurtenances in the County of Gloucester And also all that annual rent or tenth of Three Pounds one shilling of like lawful money reserved and issuing out of or for the scite and precinct of the late *Hospital of Saint John the Baptist in the city of Bristol* and also for divers Manors Rectories Lands tenements & hereditaments to the aforesaid late Hospital in the said County of Gloucester And also all that the annual rent or fee farm of Three Pounds seventeen shillings & four pence of like lawful money reserved and issuing out of or for the Manor of *Lymington* alias Lemington in the said County of Gloucester And also all that annual rent or fee farm of Two Pounds eighteen shillings and sixpence of like lawful money reserved & issuing out of or for certain lands perteyneing to the Chantrey of the blessed Virgin Mary in *Berkely* in the said County of Gloucester. And also all that annual Rent of Twenty six shillings & three pence halfpenny of like lawful money issuing & payable out of or for the Manor of *Perton* with all its rights members and appurtenances in the said County of £1 6 3*qd*

16*th* 8*d*  
Newham Aure and Poulton £4  
St. John's Hospital Bristol, £3 1*th*  
Lymington Co. Glouc. £3 17 4  
Berkely Co. Glouc. £2 18*th* 6*d*  
Perton Co. Glouc. £1 6 3*qd*

Gloucester And also all that annual rent of Two Pounds eighteen shillings & three pence of like lawful money of England issuing and payable out of & for the Manor of *Dryfield* in the said County of *Dryfield* Gloucester aforesaid now or late paid by George <sup>Co Glouc.</sup> £2 18<sup>sh</sup> 3<sup>d</sup>

Hanger Esqr All which said Fee Farm Rents & other Rents & annual payments hereby bargained & sold were amongst other things granted & conveyed to the said Sir John Benet & his heirs for good & valuable considerations mentioned & expressed in the several Tripartite Deeds of Bargain & Sale Indented and Inrolled in His Majesty's High Court of Chancery bearing a date on or about the sixteenth day of June & the thirtieth day of July in the five & twentieth year of his Majesty's reign that now is & in the year of our Lord God one thousand six hundred seventy & three made between the Right Honorable Francis Lord Hawley Sir Charles Harbord Knight his Majesty's Surveyor General Sir William Haward of Tandridge in the County of Surrey Knight Sir John Talbot of Laceck in the County of Wilts Knight & William Harbord of Grafton Parke in the County of Northampton Esquier surviving trustees for the sale of fee farm rents and other rents of the first part The Right Honorable Charles Lord St John of Bazing Ralph Bucknall of London Esqr & Sir William Doyley the younger of the city of Westminster Knight of the second part and the said Sir John Benet of the third part with all and every the right royalties privileges Immunities benefits & advantages whatsoever of them the said Francis Lord Hawley Sir Charles Harbord Sir William Haward Sir John Talbot & William Harbord or which they or any of them their or any of their heirs or assigns could or might claim or of right ought to have of in & to the said rents

and premises by force or virtue of the letters patent & acts of parliament therein mentioned or either of them or by force or virtue of his Majestys royal prerogative or otherwise howsoever As in & by the said several recited Indentures Tripartite whereunto relation being had more at large may appear And the reversion & reversions remainder and remainders of all the said fee farm rents & other rents & annual payments And also all the estate right title and interest Together with all and every the rights royalties privileges immunities benefits & advantages whatsoever of the said Sir John Benet, or which the said Sir John Benet his heirs or assigns can or may claim or of right ought to have of in and to the said rents and premises by force or virtue of the said several recited Indentures of Bargain & Sale or either or any of them or otherwise howsoever. To have & to hold the several fee farm rents and other rents and annual payments & every of them And the reversion & reversions remainder and remainders of them and every of them so granted as aforesaid with all and singular their right privileges and appurtenances—And all and every the benefits and advantages and other the premises whatsoever thereunto belonging or of right appertaining unto the said Master Fellows and Scholars and their successors To the only use and behoof of the said Master Fellows and Scholars and their Successors for ever In trust nevertheless & to the intent and purpose that the aforesaid fee farm rents & other rents & annual payments with all benefits and advantages whatsoever thereby yearly or otherwise coming & arising to the yearly sum of Threescore Pounds shall for ever hereafter be from time to time yearly laid out and employed for and towards the maintenance of two Fellows & two Scholars in Pembroke College in the University aforesaid who shall

be called & known by the name of Sir John Benets  
Fellows & Scholars. And shall be from time to  
time elected ruled and governed according to such  
orders rules and constitutions and for and towards  
their yearly maintenance shall have & receive such  
sum & sums of money respectively as are hereinafter  
mentioned & expressed (that is to say) That each  
of the said Fellows shall out of the rents and pay-  
ments aforesaid have & receive the yearly sum of  
Twenty Pounds & each Scholar Ten Pounds That  
the election of the said Two Fellows & Scholars  
shall be made in the College aforesaid by the Master  
& Fellows of the said College for the time being or  
the Major part of them (of which the Master of the  
said College shall be one) Out of any Scholars in  
the University aforesaid except such as are or have  
been eligible by the former statutes of the College  
Regard being had first to those of the College who are  
not of the foundation nor have been eligible unto it.  
That in the Election of the said Two Fellows The  
Scholars of this Foundation shall be preferred before  
others if they be equally qualified That the Election of  
the Fellows and Scholars of the foundation aforesaid  
shall be as soon as conveniently may be after the  
place becomes void That none shall be chosen  
Fellow into this Foundation under the degree of  
Bachelor of Arts nor a scholar under two years  
standing That none so chosen shall continue Fellow  
beyond seven years after he is complete Master of  
Arts except he hath taken that degree before he  
is chosen fellow—In which case he may keep his  
Fellowship seven years from his election. Not-  
withstanding which if after the expiration of seven  
years a Fellow so chosen shall be found very useful  
in the Society It shall be lawful to choose him again

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to continue for other seven years or longer if he obtain the consent of the Master for the time being of the College aforesaid. That within four years after they are Masters of Arts they shall take the Orders of Deacon & Priest And that these Fellows & Scholars shall be obliged to observe the Statutes of the College as other Fellows & Scholars are In witness whereof to the one part of these Indentures remaining with the said Master Fellows & Scholars the said Sir John Benet hath set his hand & seal, and to the other part thereof remaining with the said Sir John Benet the said Master Fellows & Scholars have set their Common Seal the Day & year first above written

## Crich Ware.

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By W. TURNER, IN "THE QUEEN," APRIL AND MAY, 1906.

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By G. LE BLANC SMITH.

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**I**N the pages of *The Queen*, Mr. Turner has concisely set forth much that is worth knowing about the old and almost entirely forgotten potteries of Crich. Crich, on its craggy limestone hill top, does not appear a place either yielding clay for the potter or art for



Fig. 1.—Posset Pot of Crich Ware. 1717.

the pottery, but it has done both, and what is more, done them well.

Mr. Turner has lately explored the site of this old pottery, and when we hear that his companion-in-arms was Mr. Micah Salt, of excavation fame, we may rest assured that the work was thorough.

In the paper under notice Mr. Turner goes through the gradual development of the present name Crich; in 1085 it is "Crice," 1195 "Crech," 1291 "Crouche," 1580 "Cryche,"



Fig. 2.—Posset pot of Crich Ware. 1739.

1586 "Creach," 1693 "Critch," 1815 Crich ("i" pronounced long as to this day).

Mr. Turner concludes therefore that "Crouch ware" was Crich pottery, for "in the seventeenth century, when it became 'Cruche,' the pronunciation of it, in the *patois* of the county, would become 'Crouch.'"

After reference to the geological formation of the neighbouring country Mr. Turner continues:—

"Water, washing along various deposits, has formed a clay, called Wessington clay, and sometimes Crich clay.

which has a large amount of silica in it, very like (as Farey says) the clay which the Staffordshire potters called 'Clunch.' . . . It was a clay most suitable for the needs of the potters who made crucibles for the Bank of England."

The first move in the direction of establishing potteries at Crich was, Mr. Turner considers, the transference of "a piece of ground to one Thomas Morley, a potter," by Lady Mary Dixie (*née* Willoughby, and a descendant of one John Clay—a curious coincidence—of Crich). From ancient documents Mr. Turner places the first working date of these potteries at about 1666-1763.



Fig. 3.—Posset Pot of Crich Ware. 1777.

With regard to the discovery and excavation of the ancient site Mr. Turner says:—

"This is all that has been discovered about this old pot works, until the re-discovery of the site and its interesting contents by myself and friend in the year of grace 1904. In the refuse heap a trench was cut. It was about 6 feet by 4 feet, and 3 feet deep."

During the excavations the old potter's cellar, or store-house, was unearthed, and locally exaggerated into a subterranean

passage, some three miles in length, connecting Crich with Dethick!

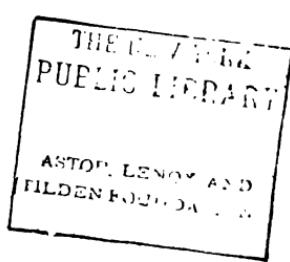
Fifteen excellent photographs help to explain the nature of the pottery, a description of which, however, space does not admit in this notice. Of those here illustrated, fig. 1 is dated 1717, and is a posset pot from the collection of Mr. H. T. Wake, Fritchley. Fig. 2 is another posset pot, height 9 in., diameter 9 $\frac{1}{2}$  in., date 1739, with a fine lustrous glaze. Fig. 3, another posset pot, owned by a Crich family, is glazed, dated 1777, and has remains of the initials T. H. on the spout. Fig. 4 represents a punch bowl, marked "John Hogg and Sarah his wife, November 16th, 1732." It is well glazed.



Fig. 4.—Punch Bowl of Crich Ware. 1732.

The specimens illustrated are, with the exception of that in fig. 1, owned by Mr. Micah Salt. There are many old potteries in our county; does nobody know their history and associations? I am sure the Editor would be glad of contributions on this subject, and the feeling should be shared by many others.

It is satisfactory from our point of view, if not from that of Crich, to think that the decadence of the Crich potter's art was owing to "the overwhelming competition of the Staffordshire potteries," and not to State-aided "dumping" from beyond the seas, which has proved the death of another famous Derbyshire industry, *i.e.*, lead-mining.





SIR WILLIAM CAVENDISH.

From the original picture in the possession of His Grace the Duke of Devonshire.

## Sir William Cavendish —1557.

By REV. F. BRODHURST, M.A.



SIR WILLIAM CAVENDISH was descended from Chief Justice Cavendish, of Cavendish Manor, co. Suffolk, near Bury St. Edmunds. In the year 1366 King Edward III. raised John de Cavendish to the office of Chief Justice of the King's Bench, although he had not filled the office of Attorney or Solicitor-General, or even reached the dignity of the Coif. Lord Chief Justice Cavendish held his office sixteen years, being re-appointed on the accession of Richard II. About the year 1381 he received the appointment of Chancellor of the University of Cambridge; and as William Cavendish, 7th Duke of Devonshire, was Chancellor, and Spencer Compton Cavendish, the eighth and present Duke, is now Chancellor of Cambridge, there have been three members of this family who have borne the honour; the same can be said probably of no other family. The Chief Justice at last fell a victim to the brutality of the populace in Wat Tyler's insurrection, after the terrible confusion which occurred in the land owing to the visitation of the Black Death in the years 1349-1350. After that rebel chief had been killed in Smithfield by Sir William Walworth, to whom Sir John Cavendish, son of the Chief Justice, and an Esquire of the King, had given the *coup de grâce*, there was a rising in Norfolk and Suffolk, under the conduct of a leader much more ferocious, who called himself Jack Straw. One of his sayings was—

When Adam delved, and Eve span,  
Who was then the gentleman?

A band of them, near 50,000 strong, marched to the Chief Justice's mansion at Cavendish, which they plundered and burned. The Chief Justice made his escape, but was taken in a cottage in the neighbourhood. Unmoved by his grey hairs, they carried him in procession to Bury St. Edmunds, as if to open the assizes, and after he had been subjected to a mock trial in the Market Place he was sentenced to death, Jack Straw's Chief Justice magnanimously declaring that in respect of the office of dignity which his Brother Cavendish had so long filled, instead of being hanged he should be beheaded. Thus three of the Chancellors of Cambridge—Chief Justice Cavendish, Sir Thomas More, and the Earl of Essex, for some time the favourite of Queen Elizabeth, have been beheaded.

Sir William Cavendish was the son of Thomas and Alice Cavendish. There were three sons—George, William, and Thomas. Thomas, the youngest son, was one of the knights of St. John of Jerusalem, and died unmarried. George, the eldest, was seated at Glemsford and Cavendish, in Suffolk. He wrote the interesting biography of Cardinal Wolsey, and was with him at his death at Leicester Abbey. He quotes the last speech of the Cardinal : " Well, well, Master Kingston, if I had served God as diligently as I have done the king, he would not have given me over in my grey hairs." It has been supposed that Shakespeare must have read this biography, for he quotes this sentence almost word for word in his play of *Henry VIII.* But though written in the reign of Philip and Mary, it could not be published for many years afterwards—not until 1641, on account of the blame which he had laid on the memory of Henry VIII. for his dissolution of the monasteries, and his cruel divorce of Queen Katherine. If Shakespeare read it he must have read it in manuscript. When first published it was put out as the authorship of his better known brother, Sir William Cavendish. It was only in the year 1814 that it was rightly assigned to the elder brother, George Cavendish. The grandson of this George,

namely, William Cavendish, sold the Manor of Cavendish in Suffolk, from which the family take their name, in the year 1569.

At Welbeck there is a pocket book of Sir William Cavendish in which he has entered several particulars of his marriages and of his children.

I married first Margaret, daughter of Edward Bostock, of Whatcross, in Cheshire, esquire.

By this marriage there were one son and two daughters who died early, and two daughters who grew to maturity.

(1) Catherine, married to Thomas Broke, son to Thomas, Lord Cobham.

(2) Anne, married to Sir Henry Baynton, knt.

It was during this marriage that Sir William Cavendish was appointed a Commissioner for Dissolving the Monasteries, of which we shall speak further on. There is extant a document in the Record Office which runs as follows:—

To Wm. Cavendishe and Margaret his Wife, Pardon for having acquired to themselves and the heirs of their bodies, with remainder in default of issue to the right heirs of the said William for ever of Thomas Lord Audley of Walden the Lord Chancellor the Manor called Bircheholt, Herts., and the Messuage Lands, etc., called Bircheholt in Hertyngfordbury, Herts., without royal licence.

Margaret, his first wife, died 32 Henry VIII., and was buried in the church of St. Botolph's, Aldersgate, under the monument of Alice Cavendish, his mother.

Here lyeth buried under this stone Margaret Cavendishe late Wife of William Cavendishe, which William was one of the sonnes of the above-named Alice Cavendishe, which Margaret dyed the 16 June in the year of our Lord God MCCCCXL., whos soul Jesu pardon.

"Heven blis be here mede  
Yat for the sing, prey or rede."

During the years 1538-9, Sir W. Cavendish was very busy in taking the submission of the abbots, priors, prioresses, monks, and nuns of many monasteries and nunneries, and assigning pensions to them, and selling up all the internal fittings, the painted glass, the vestments, the corn and cattle, and all belongings excepting the lands, which usually were granted as a free

gift or let at a moderate rent to some responsible layman in the county. Thomas Cromwell's advice to King Henry was, "Divide the monastic lands as much as possible amongst the gentry of each shire, and then it will be more difficult to recover them again." And so Queen Mary found it when she came to the throne and desired to restore the monasteries. She found that those even who had remained steadfast to the Roman faith and obedience clung steadily to the lands they had received.

In the Record Office there is a book of accounts of Sir Wm. Cavendish and of his sale of the goods of eleven abbeys. He rode on horseback from abbey to abbey, taking with him a small army of masons and carpenters to unroof the abbey church and the dormitories and other buildings, that the monks might find no resting-place there, according to the orders delivered to him and the other Commissioners. He appears to have carried out his orders in a very merciful spirit, and very differently from the savage manner in which Sir John Russell, who became the first Earl of Bedford, acted towards the Mitred Abbot of Glastonbury, and a Lord of Parliament, whom he caused to be hung up in sight of his own abbey, and afterwards his body to be taken down and quartered and sent to four neighbouring towns and hung up on the walls to strike terror in the hearts of lesser men.

The book is headed:—

A booke of Accompts of Sre Wyllm Cavendyshe, Kt touching hys accompts for ye goods of Monasteries.

He was at

Merivale, 15th October, 30 Henry VIII.

Brewood, 16th October.

Lylleshall, Salop, 17th October.

St. Thomas, nigh Stafford, 18th October.

Delacres, co. Stafford, 21st October.

Darley, near Derby, 24th October.

Dale, co. Derby, 24th October.

Repton, co. Derby, 26th October.

Grace Dieu, co. Leicester, 28th October.

Pypwell, co. Northampton, 6th November.

Barnewell, co. Cambridge, 7th November.

The heading of the account of Dale Abbey is as follows:—

There after foloweth all suche þeells of implements or howsehold stuffe, corne, cattell, ornamentos of the Churche and suche other like founde within the late Mon: ther at the tyme of the dyssolucion of the same house soule by the Kinges Commissiones to ffraunces Pole esquier the xxiiij. day of October in the xxx. yere of our sovegne Lorde Kyng Henry the VIII.

Some of the stonework of Dale Abbey is now made up in a terrace at Risley Hall. Some of the interior woodwork is at Radbourne Church, taken there by Mr. Francis Pole. It is supposed that the painted glass which was in the refectory, or as some think, in the cloisters, was bought by Sir Henry Sacheverell and given by him to Morley Church, where it now rests.

Sir Wm. Cavendish received from Mr. Francis Pole the sum of £30 (about £300 in present value) for the movables at Dale Abbey, as by the following certificate appears:—

And Sir Wm. Cavendishe owes xxx. li by ffraunces Pole de Rodborne in the Countie of Derby, Armiger a debt to his Majestie ye King by an obligacione given 24 October in the xxx<sup>mo</sup> Regis predicti, to be paid on the Feast of the Nativitie 1540, as by an indenture and book more clearly appears.

There is extant a letter written from Lilleshall Abbey, 16th October, 1538, by Thomas Legh, LL.D., one of the Commissioners, to Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, who was the moving spirit and the adviser of Henry VIII. in the destruction of the monasteries.

At the Blackladies (or Benedictine Nuns, of Brewood in Co. Stafford), I received a letter from Mr. Heneage<sup>1</sup> containing the King's command for the preferment of Mr. Thomas Gifford to the farm of the house of Blackladies. There was Mr. Littleton also, who said the King was pleased he should have it, as he perceived by your Lordship when last in London. Wherefore I and Mr. Candishe have put them both in possession and sold the stuff to them both, till they know the King's further pleasure. Now being at Lilleshill I intend to put Mr. Candishe in possession of the farm of the house, who prays you that in his absence he be not in this behalf supplanted.

<sup>1</sup> Ancestor of Lord Heneage.

The Heading of the Accounts for Lilleshall Abbey is:

The late Monast<sup>r</sup> of lylleshall in the Countie of Salopp.

Hereafter folowyth all suche pecells of Implements or houshold Stuft,  
Corne, catell, Ornamentes of the Churche, and suche other lyke founde  
wythyn the late Mon<sup>r</sup>: ther at the tyme of the Dissolucon of the same  
house, sole<sup>d</sup> by the Kyngs Commission<sup>s</sup> unto Mr. Will<sup>m</sup> Cavendishe  
Esquier as particularly and playnly folowyth:

In the *Vestry*: It: xi. Copies of olde blewe baudekyn.<sup>1</sup>

It: iij Copis of Whyte Baudkyn.

It: iij other Copis of Whyte counterfeit baudekyn.

It: other iij copis of Whyte counterfeit baudekyn.

It: viij olde Copis of dyverse sorts.

It: vj olde Copis of Dornyx.

It: a Sewte of Blewe baudkyn.

It: an other Sewte of Blewe baudkyn.

It: a Sute of Redd Sylke full of Armes.

It: viij olde Alterclothy<sup>s</sup>.

It: ij Alter Clothys to hange before Alters.

Ix. s.

(About £30 in present Value.)

At Hardwick Hall at the present time, in the chapel, there is an ancient cope which covers the pulpit front. There is also an ancient hanging on the altar rails. It appears to be made up of the hoods and "orfreys"<sup>2</sup> of twenty-four copes. Not unlikely these were brought to Hardwick by Sir William Cavendish from Lilleshall Abbey.

On 28th November, 30 Henry VIII., a grant was made to "Wm. Cavendysshe of the House and Site of the late Monastery of Lylleshall, Salop, and divers lands (named) thereto belonging," formerly in the personal occupation of the late Abbot, for 21 years at a rent of £20 5s. od." (or about £202 in present value).

In 31 Henry VIII. To Jas. Leveson, of Wolverhampton, Stuff merchant, a grant in fee for £1,173 16s. 8d. (or about £12,000 in present value) was made of the reversions, and rents due, on certain Crown leases, including Lilleshall, and this is now in the possession of his descendant, Cromartie Sutherland-Leveson-Gower, Duke of Sutherland.

<sup>1</sup> A rich and precious species of silk stuff, interwoven with gold threads, introduced into England in the thirteenth century.

<sup>2</sup> Embroidered edging.

Besides the enormous grants of lands which Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, obtained, having the ear of the king, the number of bribes and presents he received from religious houses, to be good master to them and to spare them, were unnumbered.

As an instance of how abbey lands, and money, were squandered, and stolen, and not accounted for, this may be sufficient. After Cromwell's death the following memorandum was written and still remains among the Cottonian MSS. :—

May yt please yr moast excellente Majestie to be advertised that I your moast humble Servant John Gostwyck (one of the Commissioners) have in my hands whiche I treasured from tyme to tyme unknowne unto th' Erl of Essex, whiche if I had declared  
 unto hym he wolde  
 have caused me to  
 disburse by Commandement  
*without Warrant,*  
*as heretofore I have don.*

X. M.li.1

On the principle of "set a thief to catch a thief," Cromwell looked very sharply after those whom he chose to dissolve and sell up. Sir William Cavendish and Doctor Leigh were charged with having falsified accounts and kept back certain moneys in their hands. A Commission was appointed, to which the following refers :—

Declaration, made by Sir John Daunce by express command of the King, for the trial of certaine particular sums of money paid by William Cavendishe, Comm<sup>er</sup> appointed with Thomas Leigh, doctor in the law, for the dissolution of divers and sundry houses of religion hereafter ensuing for the rewards and wages of divers and sundry persons being servants within the same, "at the first payment," whereunto the said William Cavendishe added sundry sums of money, written with his own hand, without knowledge of any of his said clerks.

Total of the additions, £34 13s. 8d.; about £350 in present value.

*Memorandum.*—As touching the Plate that was supposed to be sold by the late Abbot of Mervale to George Warrene, Goldsmith of London, to the value of £18 st. (about £180 now) wherein information was given to Dr. Leigh and Will<sup>m</sup> Cavendishe after they dissolved the said

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<sup>1</sup> £10,000 would amount to £100,000 in the present day.

Monastery, riding by the way, the same Dr. Leigh and Wm. Cavendish sent unto the said late Abbott for the said £18 they confess that the said late Abbott sent it to them by one of their servants by way of free gifte to be good Masters unto him and his Brethren. And as the said Cavendishe doth affirm by his answer, and also by the said Dr. Leigh confessing the same.

Signed, John Daunce, Kn.

We are not aware whether any record remains of the ultimate determination of these charges, but we know that Sir William Cavendish must have been able to clear himself entirely; for not only was he continued in office, but he was appointed to the responsible office of Auditor of the Court of Augmentation, and was constituted Treasurer of the Chamber to Henry VIII., and continued in that office in the reigns of Edward VI. and Queen Mary. He was also admitted to the Privy Council.

We sometimes see the families of Russells and Cavendishes named together as holders of large amounts of monastic property, and thus enriched and founded upon its possession. We know that Tavistock, Woburn, and Thorney Abbeys were granted to John, Lord Russell, and are yet the Duke of Bedford's. We are not aware that any such large and valuable estates were granted to Sir William Cavendish. His name is not mentioned by Spelman, or Burnett, or Froude. As far as we are aware (and we may be pardoned for naming it) the estates of the family have come through the four marriages of Elizabeth Hardwick, Countess of Shrewsbury, and the marriages with heiresses, such as the fourth Duke of Devonshire with the heiress of the Earl of Burlington and Cork, which brought Lismore in Ireland, and Bolton Abbey and Lanesborough and Chiswick in England; and other marriages which brought Eastbourne and Holker.

Sir William Cavendish received, however, a certain amount of monastic lands as a free gift, and also bought a certain amount, but the exact quantity of either of these it is probably now impossible to say. The following records of his purchases and grants are preserved:—

Wm. Cavendishe, one of the Auditors of the Court of Augmentations, and Margaret his Wife Grant in Fee for £769 8s. 4d. (about £8000 in present Value).

(1) The Lordships and Manors of Northawe, Cuffeley and Childe-wyke, Co. Herts., belonging to the late Monastery of S. Albans, Herts., the Rectory and Church or Chapel of Northawe, Herts., lately belonginge to the said late Monastery ; and the Advowson of the Vicarage and Parish Church or Chapel of Northawe ; and all Messuages Lands &c. in Meriden in the Parish of Tewynge, Co. Herts lately belonging to the said late Monastery ; and all appurtenances of the premises in Northawe, Cuffeley, Meryden and Chyldewyke, and elsewhere Herts., in as full manner as Ric. Boreman the late Abbott, held the same.

(2) The House and Site of the late Priory, Cell or Rectory of Cardigan S. Wales, which formerly belonged to the late Monastery of Chertesey, Surrey, and afterwards to the late Abbey of Holy Trinity Butlesham alias Bisham, Berks., the Rectories and Churches of Cardigan, Berwyke, and Tremeyn, S. Wales parcel of the possessions of the said late Cell ; and the Advowsons of the Vicarages and Churches of those places, and all other possessions of the said late Cell.

The following extract refers also to the same grants :—

(1) Sale of Lands by virtue of the King's Commission to Thomas Lord Cromwell, and Sir Ric. Ryche, Chancellor of Augmentations : for cccc. li. (£400) by the said Treasurer received of William Cavendische generosus in ptem solucionis Vcclxix. li. viij. s. iiiij. d. pro Manerio de Northaw and Cuffeley with the Chapel and Church of Northaw, and also the Manor of Childewyke in Co. Herts lately belonging to the Monastery of S. Albans in the said Co.

And the Cell of the Priory of Cardigan with all the hereditaments of the said Cell, for the benefit of the said William, as by a writing made 28 Feb. 31st year of the Lord the King (A.D. 1540).

(2) And for ccclxix. li. viij. s. iiiij. d. the residue of the said sum V.cc.lxix. li. viij. s. iiiij. d. (£769 8s. 4d.) for the same William Cavendisshe paid to the said Lord the King for the Manors aforesaid, as by the said writing more clearly appears.

*Note.*—Item for cccxlviij. li. viij. s. iiiij. d. (£348 8s. 4d.) to John Cavendish, armiger, as a Debt to the Lord the King for the Priory of Aroxholme in Co. Lincoln.

Item for Vcccx li. £810) to John Byron, Militem for Lands lately the Monastery of Newstede in Com. Nottingham.

In the year 1541, Sir William Cavendish was sent to Ireland to see after monastic property, and to inquire into the accounts of certain Irish officials. He was in Ireland a whole year ; and after his return to England Sir Anthony St. Leger, the Lord Deputy, wrote to King Henry, praising much his good work in Ireland, and praying for his return there :—

Sir Anthony St. Leger, Deputy of Ireland to King Henry VIII.  
6 May, 1542. It may please yr Matic to knowe that ther is grete lacke

here of such bokes of survey as were late made by my fellowes yr hyghnes Comissions as well for saale of friars howses here wch yr pleasure is sholde be solde, as also of one to fynishe th' accompt of yr Vicethesaurer<sup>1</sup> here And trusting upon the seyng ageyne of Mr. Cavendishe the same is as yet slacked. Which Mr. Cavendyshe toke grate paynes at his being here in yr saide saervice as well wth contynewall paynes aboue the saide accompts and surveis, as in taking very paynful journeys, aboue the same as to Lymericke and those pites where I thinke none of your hyghnes mgtie comssons com this meny yeers, and in suche wether of snowe and froste that I nev' roode in the like to my remembraunce. And I note him to be such a man as letill ferythe the displeasure of any man in your hyghnes sarvice wherfore I accompte him the meter man for this lande if yr hyghness pleasure so be; wherfore most humblie beseeching yr majestie to pardon this my rude wryting, for seeing the grate paynes toke here in yr sarvice, I thought I coulde no lesse do then to signifie the same unto yr Majestie; and also to desire yr hyghness that the same bokes, or the Copies of them may be retourned for the better order of yr Majesties affars here, and the finishinge of yr saide Vicethesauriers accompts. And thus I beseeche almighty Jhesu long to preserve yr mooste excellente Majestie in mooste prosperous helthe to his pleasure ffrom yr hyghnes Man<sup>r</sup> of Kilmaynan the vith of Maye in the xxxiiij. yere of your Majesties mooste Victoriouse reign.

Your Magestes most humble and obeyent subject and servant,  
Antony Sentlegr<sup>r</sup>.

In Sir William Cavendish's pocket book at Welbeck there is this entry:—

Md, that I was marryed unto Elizabeth my Wife, Daughter of Thomas Parker of Postingford in Suffolk, Esq., at the Black Fryars in London, the Morrowe after All Souls Daie, Anno 34, R. H. 8 (1543).

His Wife died 1545; her three children died young.

Md, That I was marryed to Elizabeth Hardwycke my third Wiffe in Lecestersheere at Bradgatt (Bradgate) my Lord Marquesses (Dorset) House the 20th of August in the first yeere of kinge Edward the 6, at 2. of the clock after midnight; The Domynicall letter B.

The list of the god-parents is a most interesting one, and ought to be studied. If we except two names—the Duke of Somerset, the Protector, and the Duke of Norfolk—it contains the principal political personages of the period. And this should be noticed—during the reign of Edward VI. they were all chosen from the Reformatory party. Sir William and Lady Cavendish cast in their lot with the Reformers. Their married life

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1 Vice-treasurer.

lasted for ten years—from 1547-1557, that is through the reign of Edward VI. and the first years of Mary. When Queen Mary came to the throne then, as good courtiers, they conformed to the religion of the Queen, according to the agreement of the Diet of Augsburg : “ Cujus Regio, Ejus Religio,” which means, “ Whoever reigns shall set the religion of his country.” But Lady Cavendish throughout her long life was a Reformer at heart. And in her last will the only books mentioned are of a religious character, as will be seen :—

My Ladys Bookes  
 Calvin uppon Job  
 Covered with russett velvett.  
 —  
 The resolucon of Salomons proverbes.  
 A booke of meditations.

Frances my 9 childe, and the first by the said Woman,<sup>1</sup> was borne on Munday, betweene the Howers of 3 and 4 at Afternoon, viz., the 18 of June Anno 2. R.E. 6 (1548), the Domynicall Letter then G.

Memorandum at the Cristeninge of the Childe, my Ladie Frances Grace, and my Ladie of Suffolkes Grace weare God Mothers, and my Lord of Suffolke God Father, and at Bishoppinge.

“ My Ladie Frances Grace ” was eldest daughter of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, by his wife, Princess Mary, Queen Dowager of Louis XII. of France, and youngest sister of Henry VIII. of England.

“ My Ladie of Suffolkes Grace ” was last wife of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, her maiden name Katherine Willoughby, daughter and sole heir of William Willoughby, the last Lord Willoughby de Eresby of that family, and therefore Baroness de Eresby in her own right, of Grimsthorpe, near Stamford, co. Lincoln.

“ My Lord of Suffolke ” was Henry Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, now eleven years of age, son of Charles Brandon, late Duke. He and his younger brother, the only sons of their father, were taken off quite young by the sweating sickness whilst at the

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1 It seems strange and a coarse manner of expression to speak of a wife, and she a lady of title, as “ the said Woman ”; but we must remember that language changes. Our Lord addressed His Mother as “ Woman, what have I to do with thee? ” and, again, “ Woman, behold thy Son.” In each case in the original the word signifies “ Lady.”

University of Cambridge. His eldest sister, the Lady Frances Brandon, had married Henry Grey, Marquis of Dorset, the father of the Lady Jane Grey. He was created Duke of Suffolk.

"At Bishoppinge," or at Confirmation. This took place on the same day as the Christening if a bishop was present. Queen Elizabeth was confirmed when three days old.

Temperance my 10 Childe, and the second by the same Woman was borne on Tuesdaie in the Mornynge just at 2 of the Clock, viz., the 10th of June, Anno Tercio, R. Edw. 6 (1549). The domynicall Letter then F.

At the Cristnynge of the Childe, my Ladie of Warwick, and my Ladie Jane, my Lord Marques Dorsets Daughter weare God Mothers, and the Earl of Shrewsburie, God Father, and at Bishoppinge.

"My Ladie of Warwick" was Jane, daughter and heiress of Sir Edward Guilford. The Earl of Warwick, her husband, was created Duke of Northumberland 4th October, 1551.

"My Ladie Jane" was Lady Jane Grey, the nine days' Queen, daughter of the Marquis of Dorset, afterwards Duke of Suffolk. She was afterwards married to Lord Guilford Dudley, son of the Duke of Northumberland.

Sir Ralph Bagenhall, loquitur.

Seventeen—and knew eight languages—in music  
Peerless—her needle perfect, and her learning  
Beyond the Churchmen; yet so meek, so modest  
So wife-like humble to the trivial Boy  
Mismatched with her for policy! I have heard  
She would not take a last farewell of him  
She fear'd it might unman him for his end.  
She could not be unmann'd—no, nor outwoman'd—  
Seventeen—a rose of grace!  
Girl never breathed to rival such a rose,  
Rose never blew that equalld such a bud.

From Tennyson's "Queen Mary."

"The Earl of Shrewsburie" was Francis, the fifth Earl.

Henry my 11th Childe, and the third by the said Woman, was borne on Tuesdaie at 12 of the Clock at night, viz., the 17th Daie of December Anno 4. R.E. 6 (1550), the domynicall Letter then E.

Memorandum. At the Cristnynge of the Childe, my Ladie Elizabeth Grace was God Mother, and my Lord Marques Dorsett and my Lord of Warwick, God Fathers, and at Bishoppinge.

"My Ladie Elizabeth Grace" was the Princess Elizabeth, afterwards Queen.

"Henry Grey," the Marquis of Dorset, afterwards Duke of Suffolk, and John Dudley, Earl of Warwick, afterwards Duke of Northumberland, were spoken of by the German Reformers as the two most shining lights of the Church of England. They married their daughter and son—the Lady Jane Grey and Lord Guilford Dudley; and they persuaded Edward VI. on his death-bed to make a will in favour of Lady Jane Grey. It was witnessed by many of the principal men of the kingdom—amongst them being Sir William Cavendish. On the death of Edward, the Duke of Northumberland raised an army against Mary, who claimed the throne. His army deserted the duke; he was taken prisoner and was sent to the Tower. At his trial he said, "For the last seventeen years I have been playing the hypocrite; I have been a Catholic at heart; I did it to obtain power." He received Mass, and went out to his execution. The Duke of Suffolk was pardoned by Mary; but when he afterwards joined in the rebellion of Sir Thomas Wyatt he too suffered execution; and through him Lady Jane Grey and Lord Guilford Dudley both lost their lives.

William my 1<sup>a</sup> Childe and the 4<sup>th</sup> by the said Woman, was borne on Sunday in the Morninge betweene the Howers of 2 and 3, viz., the 27<sup>th</sup> Daie of December. Anno Quinto R.E. 6 (1551). The Domynicall Letter then D.

Memorandum. At the Cristnyng of the Childe, my Lady Marques of Northampton was God Mother, the Marquis of Winchester, and the Earl of Pembroke, God Fathers, and at the Bishoppinge.

"My Lady Marques of Northampton" was Elizabeth Brook, daughter of Lord Cobham. Her husband, Sir William Parr, Lord Parr of Kendal and Marquis of Northampton, was brother to Lady Katharine Parr, last Queen of Henry VIII.

Sir William Paulet, the Marquis of Winchester, was Lord Treasurer. His portrait hangs in the drawing-room at Hardwick.

Sir William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, married the sister of the Marquis of Northampton and Lady Katharine Parr. He received the rich estates belonging to the dissolved abbey of Wilton. In the reign of Mary he consented to the restoration

of the abbess and her nuns. When Elizabeth came to the throne he again turned them out. The abbess reminded him of his promises, and of his protestations of sorrow for her previous disturbance. But all he replied was, "Go spin, you jade; go spin."

Charles my 13<sup>th</sup> Childe and the fifte by the same Woman, was borne on Tuesdaie in the night betweene 9 and 10, viz., the 28th of November. Anno primo Mariæ. The domynicall Letter then D.

At the Cristnyng of the Childe, the Queens Majestie was God Mother and the Duke of Suffolke, and the Bishopp of Winchester, God Fathers, and at the Bishoppinge.

"The Queens Majestie" was Queen Mary; this was very shortly after she came to the throne, and therefore it is called the first year of Mary. At the next christening the Queen was married to Philip of Spain, and therefore it is said to be in the years of Philip and Mary, the first and second.

The Duke of Suffolk was at first thrown into the Tower, but was pardoned through the intercession of his Duchess, who was a personal friend of the Queen.

Elizabeth my 14<sup>th</sup> Childe and the 6 by the same Woman, was borne on Sundaye in the Morninge betwixt 8 and 9. Viz. the last daie of Marche Annis Phil. et Mariæ primo et secundo, the domynicall Letter then F.

Memorandum at the Cristninge of the Childe my Ladie Marques of Northampton and my Ladie Katharine Graye, weare God Mothers and Henry Cavendish my sonne, God Father, and at Bishoppinge.

"Ladie Katharine Graye" was second daughter of the Marquis of Dorset and Duke of Suffolk, younger sister of Lady Jane Grey. She was married as a child to Lord Herbert, who became second Earl of Pembroke, on the same day as her sister, the Lady Jane, was married to Guilford Dudley. Queen Mary was naturally jealous of all the Grey family for usurping her throne, and her influence led the Earl of Pembroke to consent to a dissolution of the marriage. She afterwards married, without the consent of Queen Elizabeth, Edward Seymour, Earl of Hertford. For a Grey and a Seymour to marry was to shake her throne, as the Queen argued. Lady Katharine was sent to the Tower and died there.

Henry Cavendish was the eldest son of Sir William and Lady Cavendish, now three and a half years old.

Mary my 15<sup>th</sup> Childe and the 7 by the same Woman, was borne on Sundae in the Morninge betwene 7 and 8, viz., the 22<sup>nd</sup> Daie of Aprill. Annis Phil. et Mariæ, Secundo et Tertio, the domynicall Letter then D.

Memorandum, at the Cristeninge of the Childe my Wives Mother and Miss Elizabeth Frechwell weare God Mothers, and Sir George Vernon, God Father, and at Bishoppinge.

Mary Cavendish was married to Gilbert Talbot, seventh Earl of Shrewsbury. She helped largely to build the Second Court of St. John's College, Cambridge, where her statue appears over the door into the butteries; but she was unable to complete it on account of the heavy fine—£20,000; over £100,000 in present value—for conniving at the flight of her niece, the Lady Arabella Stuart, and supplying her with £1,400 for that purpose.

"My Wives Mother" was Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Leake, of Hasland, Esquire, a member of the family then living at Sutton Scarsdale. The head of the family became Baron Deincourt, of Sutton, in A.D. 1624, and Earl of Scarsdale in A.D. 1645. The fourth Earl of Scarsdale died unmarried in A.D. 1736, when the peerage became extinct. It was he who erected the present Sutton Hall.

"Miss Elizabeth Frechwell" was of the Frechville family, of Staveley. Their monuments are in the Frechville Chapel in Staveley Parish Church. The representative of the family now is Sir John Ramsden, Bart., of Byram Hall, co. York.

"Sir George Vernon" was father of Dorothy Vernon, of Haddon Hall, who married Sir John Manners, second son of Thomas, first Earl of Rutland.

Lucres my 16<sup>th</sup> Childe, and the 8 by the same Woman was borne on Shrove Tuesdaie in the Morninge between 2 and 3, viz., the second Daie of Marche. Annis P. and M. 3° & 4° (1557). The domynicall Letter then C.

At the Cristeninge of the Childe, my Sister Knyveton and Frances my Daughter weare God Mothers, and Mr. John Revell of Sherland, God Father, and at Bishoppinge.

Lucres Cavendish died when young.

"My Sister Knyveton." This was Lady Cavendish's eldest

sister, Jane Hardwick, who married Godfrey Bosville, of Gunthwaite, co. York, and who after his decease married into the family of Kniveton, of Murcaston.

"Frances my daughter" was now nine years of age. She became the wife of Sir Henry Pierpoint, and it was her daughter "Bessie" who became so great a favourite and companion of Mary Queen of Scots, and who is referred to in her letters.

Mr. John Revell lived at Ogston; monuments of his family are in Shirland Church.

In these interesting notes, recorded in a pocket book which belonged to Sir William Cavendish, now at Welbeck, it will be noticed that the days of the week and the hours of the day, and the dominical or Sunday letters of the year in which the children were born are carefully recorded. This is probably owing to the wide belief there was at that time in the science of astrology. According to that science much depended on what planet was visible at the time of birth; and therefore not only the day of the month but the hour of the day was recorded. Also some days of the week were counted favourable, others unlucky and unfavourable. It would seem that Sir William believed in astrology, and very probably had a horoscope drawn for each child—that is the position of the planets at the time of birth, so as to foretell the chief events of their life.

Other members of the family also believed in astrology. In the reign of Elizabeth there was a Rev. Dr. John Dee, who lived at Mortlake, and whose wisdom in the occult science the Queen so much believed in that she preferred him to the Wardenship of the Collegiate Church at Manchester. The following notices appear in his Diary, published by the Camden Society:—

A.D. 1590. May 18<sup>th</sup> the two Gentlemen, the Uncle Mr. Richard Candish, and his Nephew, the most famous Mr. Thomas Candish,<sup>1</sup> who had sailed round about the World, did visit me at Mortlake.

May 29<sup>th</sup> bona nova de industria Domini Richardi Candishie cum Regina et Archiepiscopo et Domino Georgio Carey de propositione Etonensis Collegii obtinendi legem. He sent me a hogshead of Claret Wine as a gift.

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<sup>1</sup> Vol. xxv., p. 109, of this *Journal*.

June 24. £20 of Mr. Candish.

Nov. 27. The Queens Majesty being at Richmond graciously sent for me. I came to her at three quarters of the Clock after noon, and she said she would send me something to keep Christmas with.

Nov. 28. Mr. Candish on Saturday gave my Wife forty shillings, and on Tuesday after sent £10 in Royals and Angels, and before he sent me £20, £32 in all.

Dec. 2. Her Majesty told Mr. Candish that she would send me an hundred Angels to keep my Christmas withall.

Dec. 4. The Queens Majesty called for me, at my door, circa 3½ a meridie as she passed by, and I met her at East Sheen Gate, where she graciously, putting down her Mask, did say with merry cheer, "I thank thee, Dee; there was never promise made, but it was broken or kept." I understood her Majesty to mean of the hundred Angels she promised to have sent me this day, as she told Mr. Richard Candish yesterday.

Dec. 6. A Meridie circa 3 recipi a Regina Domina. £50.

Dec. 14. The Queens Majesty called for me at my door, as she rode by to take the air, and I met her at East Sheen Gate.

Dec. 16. Mr. Candish received from the Queens Majesty warrant by word of mouth to assure me to do what I would in Philosophy and Alchemy, and none should check, controll or molest me; and she said that she would ere long send me £50 more to make up the hundred pounds.

Mr. Candish went from Mortlake at four of Clock at night toward London, and so into Suffolk.

Sir William Cavendish appears to have been fond of hawking. There is the following entry in one of the household books still existing in the muniment room at Hardwick:—

XVIII. die Novembris.

Anno. R.E. vj. vto (1551).

Itm paid to Mr. Richard Starkey of little Saint Bartolimews by Smythfelde for a Gosse Hawk, by Mrs Comaundment.

lxxij. s. viij. d.

(£3 7s. 8d.) in present value about £33.

by me, Rychard Starkey.

In August, 1557, Sir William Cavendish was in London, employed doubtless about his official duties at Court. He was Treasurer of the Chamber to Queen Mary, as he had been to Henry VIII. and Edward VI. Lady Cavendish was at Chatsworth; probably in part on account of her young family, and in part to escape from the Court of Queen Mary. It will be noticed that the god-parents of their two youngest children are

chosen from their neighbours in the county of Derby—Sir George Vernon, of Haddon; Miss Frechville, of Staveley; Mrs. Leake, her mother, of Hasland Manor; and Mr. Revell, of Ogston. The god-parents of their previous children were from the courtiers. Lady Cavendish appears to have received notice of the serious illness of her husband. She started from Chatsworth on Friday, August 20th, and made forced marches to London. The journey took her three nights and four days, resting at Loughborough, Northampton, and St. Albans. On the first day a ferry had to be crossed. This was probably across the Trent, near Shardlow, where now is erected "Cavendish Bridge," built by the fourth Duke. The footmen (running footmen, we suppose) required two new pair of shoes at the end of the day; and some of the litter horses had also to be shod. A guide was required on this day. His charge was xij<sup>d</sup>, or 10s. in present value. Lady Cavendish took with her her eldest son, Henry, aged 6½ years, and Elizabeth, aged 2½ years, leaving two younger children at Chatsworth as well as older—six in all.

On the second day at Northampton, the great town in that day, as in this, for shoemaking:—

For one payre off showes for Mistress Elesabete viij. d.

It. for v yerdys of poyntinge Reben x. d.

And again

It. for showinge the horses ther xiiij. d.

**On the third day again:—**

For one payre of shewes for Anthony Flyntt (footman)      xiiij. d.

### On the fourth day:—

It. geven to fowre men whiche came wth my lady from Sancte Albons  
in ye nyght x. s.

or £5 in present value.

These probably were for protection from highwaymen.

The journey cost her

or about £33 in present value. Thirty-four years afterwards, in the year 1591, as the Countess of Shrewsbury, her ladyship took a more deliberate journey from Hardwick to London,

taking seven nights and eight days. She had her litter, with four horses, three waggons for the luggage, and over forty nag horses for her attendants. The journey to London cost her £96 13s. 9d., or in present value about £676. The return journey cost her £112 15s. 10d., or in present value about £789. The church bells and the wayts greeted her with their music at each resting-place.

The accounts for household expenses in London commence :—

Rheconk of mony disboured sens my ladies comyng to loundown beginning Tuesday the xxiv. off August. An. qt & qnt (4<sup>th</sup> & 5<sup>th</sup>) Regni Regis & Reginæ Philip & Mariæ.

The chief things to be noticed are that provisions are bought each day for each day's consumption. There is a market held on Sundays as on other days. The wine is brought in from a wine shop for each meal.

**25 August**

Paid for Wyne at dyner	.	.	.	vij. d.
Paid for Wyne at supr	.	.	.	vijj. d.
Paid for one pynt of Seke	.	.	ij. d. ob. (2½d.)	
Paid for one pottell of Malvesey	.	.	.	x. d.
Paid for Wynne att aftnoune	.	.	.	ij. d.

Tea had not yet been introduced into England. What did ladies do without their afternoon tea? They had to be content with their afternoon wine.

And this lasted down to the year 1857 in Yorkshire to our knowledge. In old-fashioned families, when a friend made an afternoon call, wine and cake were introduced as a matter of course. And in Scotland when the present Duke of Portland first visited his estates there (A.D. 1880) he called upon his principal tenants; and one afternoon his Grace said to a friend: "This afternoon I have called upon thirty tenants, and do you know what that means? It means thirty glasses of whiskey." The national popular liquor was offered to the Duke as a matter of course, and he had to taste of each glass.

Frydaye.

27. Auguste.

Paid for halfe a bushell of oysters

Paid for v. place, ij. solles, and one haberdyne (Codfish).

No Flesh Meat bought on this day.

Saturdaye

28. August.

Paid for beff & moton wayinge lxxij. lb. at 1d. ob. (1½d.) the pound  
ix. s.

Paid for one quartre of velle . . . . . xviii. d.

Paid for iij. dossen of sparowes (for a Sparrow Dumpling) ix. d.

Paid for Wyne att dyner & super . . . . . vij. d.

Paid for bere . . . . . ij. d.

The next thing to be noticed is the food bought to tempt the appetite of the sick man.

Necks of Mutton. Pigeons.

Oysters. Whiting. Capons.

Calves' feet for Jelly.

Wormwood Wine repeatedly to sharpen his appetite.

And then—

Thoresday

vij. October.

For seyngre Messe—to a prest . . . . . xx. d.

and to the Clarke . . . . . vij. d.

This was doubtless for a private celebration of Mass for the sick man.

On Wednesday, October xiii., the accounts cease. Lady Cavendish is so busied with her husband she has no time or heart for accounts.

They do not commence again till xxvj. of November.

Here follows an extract from Sir William Cavendish's pocket book at Welbeck:—

Memorandum.

That Sir William Cavendyshe, knight, my most deare and well-beloved Husband departed this present life of Mundae beinge the 25<sup>th</sup> daie of October, betwixt the howers of 8 and 9 of the same day at night in the yeare of our Lord God 1557. On whose soul I most humbly beseeche the Lord to have mercy, and to ridd mee and his poore children out of our great miserie.

Elizabeth Cavendyshe.

Thus Lady Cavendish was left a young widow, aged 37, with

eight children, the eldest nine years of age, the youngest six months, after a short married life of ten years.

From "Machyn's Diary," Camden Society:—

A.D. 1557. The xxx. day of October was bered Sir Wylliam Candyshe, knight, with ij. whytt branchys, and xij. stayff torches, iiij. grett tapurs, and skochyons (or Escutcheons) at Saint Botulff with-out Alther-gatt.

When Sir William Cavendish came into Derbyshire he sold his monastic property and bought Chatsworth. Francis Leche, who had married Alice Leake, the youngest sister of Lady Cavendish, had lived there. Sir William Cavendish was building a mansion at Chatsworth at the time of his death. It was completed by Lady Cavendish at a cost, it is said, of £80,000. But that is not the present building. Chatsworth House, almost in its present stateliness, was built by the fourth Earl and first Duke of Devonshire about the year 1687. He had left the King's Council on account of the arbitrary measures of the King. He was dismissed from the Lord Lieutenancy of the county as others were. He spent the vacant time in the country by rebuilding Chatsworth; and he was the king-maker—contributing largely by his influence to set the Prince of Orange on the throne of England, by the title of William III., in the place of his father-in-law, King James II.

Of the children of Sir William and Lady Cavendish—

(1) The eldest son, Henry Cavendish, married the Lady Grace Talbot, and left no issue.

(2) William Cavendish was created Baron Cavendish of Hardwick and Earl of Devonshire; and the Dukes of Devonshire are descended from him.

(3) From Charles Cavendish, of Welbeck, were descended the loyal Duke of Newcastle, and the Dukes of Portland, in the female line.

(1) The eldest daughter, Frances Cavendish, was married to Sir Henry Pierpoint, and from this marriage were descended the two Dukes of Kingston and their representatives in the female line, the Earls Manvers.

(2) Mary Cavendish was married to Gilbert Talbot, seventh Earl of Shrewsbury. They had no son, but three daughters, who became Countess of Arundel, Countess of Kent, and Countess of Pembroke.

(3) Elizabeth Cavendish was married to Charles Stuart, Earl of Lennox, brother of Lord Darnley, who married Mary Queen of Scots. The only child of the Earl and Countess of Lennox was the Lady Arabella Stuart, who was heir-presumptive to the Crowns of England and Scotland in case James I. had died leaving no heirs.

## Some Notes on Arbor Low and other Lows in the High Peak.

By T. ARTHUR MATTHEWS.

**M**ANY excellent descriptions of Arbor Low have been published, but a few points, which appear to me of interest, have not, so far as I have been able to ascertain, been noted.

Arbor Low is about a mile from Parsley Hay Station, on the northerly slope of a hill which rises somewhat to the south, the centre of the "circle" being 1,231 feet above the Ordnance Datum.

Why was it not placed on the summit?

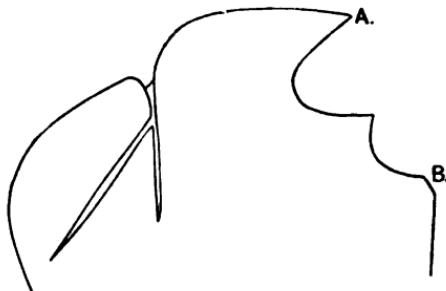
Arbor Low is in latitude  $53^{\circ} 10\frac{1}{2}$  N. and longitude  $1^{\circ} 45\frac{1}{2}$  W.; Stonehenge is in latitude  $51^{\circ} 11$  N. and longitude  $1^{\circ} 49$  W. (The latitude and longitude of Arbor Low are taken from the Ordnance map; those of Stonehenge are as given in Stanford's London Atlas.)

Thus Arbor Low is nearly due north of Stonehenge, and still more exactly two degrees of latitude to the north.

The division of the circle into 360 degrees is very ancient; it was used by Ptolemy in the Almagest, and probably long before his time, so that the double coincidence is noteworthy.

In the middle of the southern gateway of Arbor Low there is an isolated stone right away from the "circle," broken off, but with the base still in position. This stone is sharply pointed, and is due south of the centre of the "circle." I take it to have been the marker of high noon. This stone is shown on Mr. Gray's plan, but is not numbered. I call it the south pointer.

The largest of the stones in the centre of the "circle," numbered 1 by Mr. Gray, has the appearance of having been dressed to shape. The upper surface as it lies is approximately a plane. On one side two nearly semi-cylindrical portions have, in my opinion, been artificially removed, as their rounded sides are square to the plane face of the stone. If the stone were a surface stone (known locally as Rockery stone), and the holes had been produced by weathering, the arrises or angles would have been rounded off; the smooth appearance of a weathered stone is also absent. It is inconceivable that any process of cleavage or fracture could remove these semi-cylindrical portions, leaving the rounded sides square to the face.



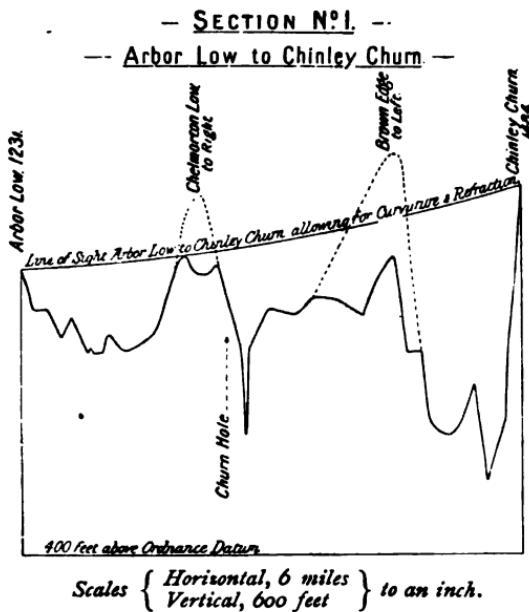
— Sketch of South End of Stone N<sup>o</sup>. 1. —

*A to B dressed square to face  
Scale, 4 feet to an inch.*

This stone has a rough similarity of outline to the hawk-headed Egyptian sun-god, Ra. (See Sketch.) The stone when standing may have been used as a pointer for some object, one of the sharp points being used; or it may have been a base of observation, the spaces which have been worked out being used. I rather incline to the second idea, and think it was used in conjunction with the south pointer to mark the high noon.

If we stand in the centre of the "circle," due north of the south pointer, and lay off a line  $30^{\circ}$  west of the true

north and another  $30^{\circ}$  east of north (which may be readily done by describing an equilateral triangle with its base due east and west and its apex due south) we shall find that the line  $30^{\circ}$  west of north passes exactly through the middle of the northerly gateway or entrance to the "circle." Continuing it farther it passes exactly through the centre of a nearly semi-circular depression in the hills against the sky line, formed by Chelmorton Low to the right, and Brown Edge to the left. This cup-shaped hollow is so marked that it is one



of the most conspicuous objects to be seen from Arbor Low. Producing the line still farther, it passes exactly through the summit of Chinley Churn, at a distance of about fifteen miles (see Section No. 1). This line is almost exactly horizontal. Given a clear day, it is possible (but only just possible) to see the point of the hill (Chinley Churn) through the before-mentioned hollow, the lowest point of which nearly obstructs the view. The section along this line shows this clearly, and

is worth comparison with a section on an exactly parallel line from Hare's Hill (Section No. 3).

I should like to draw special attention to this direction,  $30^{\circ}$  west of north.

On its way this line from Arbor Low passes close by, but not exactly through, two lows on Chelmorton Low, and between two lows below Brown Edge called Lady Low and Cow Low. It also runs through the curious amphitheatre in Deep Dale called Churn Hole. I note this as the parallel section from Hare's Hill to Axe Edge and the Shining Tor runs through the Shining Ford. The words "Churn" and "Shining" are not common in place names.

If we produce this line the reverse way,  $30^{\circ}$  east of south, it passes through the low just outside the embankment or vallum, and a little further on through the traces of another low, which has been destroyed. This line is the transverse axis or greatest diameter of the approximate ellipse formed by the stones of the "circle." The greatest diameter of the stone "circle" on Castlerigg, near Keswick, is also on this line.

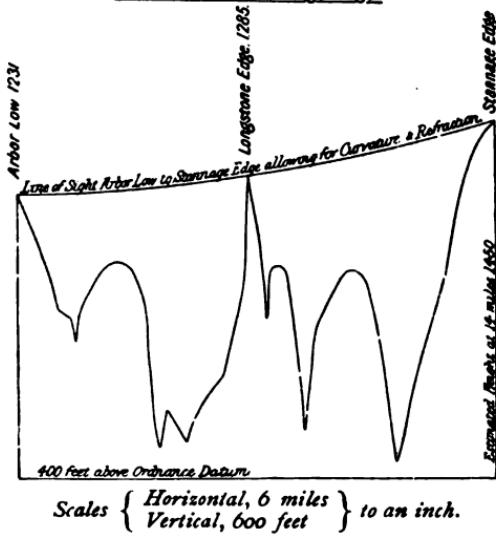
Let us now take the other side of the equilateral triangle, which gives us a line pointing  $30^{\circ}$  east of north. At first sight it appears to pass through the summit of Longstone Edge, a very noticeable pointed hill and nothing else; but if we produce the line the reverse way ( $30^{\circ}$  west of south), and stoop down in the ditch, we shall find that the centre of Arbor Low, the top of the vallum, the peak of Longstone Edge, and the crest of Stannage Edge against the sky line, are in a uniform gradient (see section No. 2); and this line is also almost exactly horizontal. Moreover the line passes through the biggest stone of the whole lot, numbered X by Mr. Gray. This stone is perforated; and when it was standing it is more than probable that the perforation was also in the same line of sight. In other words, the points named are in the same vertical plane and in the same horizontal plane.

It is obvious that any two points must be in the same straight line. The odds against three points being in the same straight

line by accident are enormous; so that we may safely say that the existence of four, and possibly five, so placed is due to more than coincidence.

It seems to me that the people who laid out Arbor Low arranged their gateways, or *positions of unobstructed view*, in what they regarded as the most important directions, namely, one  $30^{\circ}$  west of north and one due south.  $30^{\circ}$  east of north appears to have been also of great importance, but not perhaps quite so great as the westerly line. My first idea,

— SECTION N<sup>o</sup>. 2.—  
Arbor Low to Stannage Edge.



naturally, was that these points  $30^{\circ}$  east and west of north marked the position of the midsummer sunrise and sunset. I spent midsummer night at Arbor Low on one occasion, hoping to verify this. There was so thick a fog that I could hardly see across the "circle." I have, however, found that the midsummer sunset in the latitude of Arbor Low takes place about  $40^{\circ}$  west of north, so that the theory appears untenable.

But is it possible that when the site of Arbor Low was selected the sun did rise and set  $30^{\circ}$  east and west of north

at midsummer? If this were so, an approximate date for the construction would be ascertainable. I put this with great diffidence.

From my knowledge of the climate, I have no hesitation in saying that the selection of the site was an undertaking requiring many years (perhaps hundreds) of observation. This appeals to me as being quite as great an achievement as its material construction.

Having been much impressed by the angles I have noted, I applied them to a convenient low adjoining Ashbourne on the Old Hill. This low is on the northerly slope of the hill, and is happily placed for observation, as it is not much blocked by trees or buildings.

There is nothing noticeable  $30^{\circ}$  east of north. The view south is blocked.

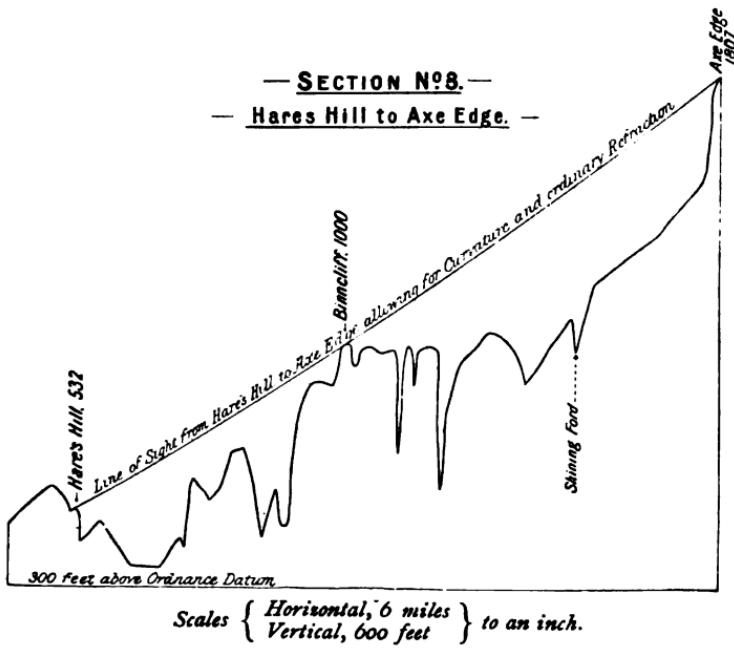
On the line  $30^{\circ}$  west of north there is a very marked depression in the hills against the sky line, formed by the eastern slope of the pyramid-shaped hill, Thorpe Cloud, and the western slope of Sharplow. This line is nearly horizontal, but not so nearly as the parallel line from Arbor Low. Somewhat to the east of this line I found a low near the top of Hinchley Wood. I was much puzzled that this should be so much out of the line, but from its own point of view the lowest part of the hollow between Thorpe Cloud and Sharplow is exactly  $30^{\circ}$  west of north. Still nearer the hollow, Broadlow, from its name and position, probably had another low with a similar bearing  $30^{\circ}$  west of north. An old quarry may account for its destruction.

Following the reverse line from the Old Hill,  $30^{\circ}$  east of south, I found three lows near Tinker's Inn, which probably have the bearing  $30^{\circ}$  west of north to the Thorpe Cloud and Sharplow depression; but I cannot state it positively, as trees and buildings are in the way.

I can, if necessary, give many more instances of lows which (*i.e.*: being on the tops of pointed hills) have sky line depressions bearing  $30^{\circ}$  west of north. Perhaps it is sufficient to say that I have found for myself, without having received any information

on the subject, close on a score of such, none of which are shown on the Ordnance maps. In fact, in the neighbourhood of Ashbourne wherever there is a marked sky line hollow  $30^{\circ}$  west of north, there one or more lows will be found.

And now I should like to say something about the little known Hare's Hill. It is a mound, probably partly natural and partly artificial, at the head of a deep and narrow side dale running into the valley of the Dove near Clifton. The summit



is about 190 yards long and 85 yards wide. Its greatest length is on the line from  $30^{\circ}$  east of south to  $30^{\circ}$  west of north. The line from it,  $30^{\circ}$  to the west of north, runs down the narrow, twisting dale, and if it were not for trees of modern growth there would be a clear view. This line points for Axe Edge and the Shining Tor in Cheshire. A section to scale (see Section No. 3) shows that Axe Edge is theoretically visible, but only just visible, over the western shoulder of Binncliff precisely as the extreme peak of Chinley Churn is just visible from Arbor

Low. I think that the Shining Tor is also theoretically visible, but as the Ordnance contours above 1,000 feet are at 250 feet intervals, I have not been able to get a section to prove or disprove this. I have never had a sufficiently clear day to make a practical observation.

On its way this line  $30^{\circ}$  west of north passes through or close by two lows near New Buildings, a very large low near Clifton station, a curious mound of something resembling gravel concrete near the Orchards Farm, Mayfield, an excavation in Okeover Park (which is very conspicuous as one walks along the line from Hare's Hill), the remains of a low at the top of Okeover Park, and three lows near Blore, known as Lady Low, Little Lady Low, and a nameless one. All these I have personally examined. Further on the line crosses Binnciff, where there may be a low, Wetton Low, with probably two, Ecton Low, Warslow, and the Shining Ford (to which I have previously referred). From the names and positions a further exploration might disclose other lows with which I am at present unacquainted.

I have perhaps said enough to show that this direction,  $30^{\circ}$  west of north, had a peculiar importance, or perhaps sanctity, for the makers of the lows. I am unable to make any further suggestion as to the reason for it, and should welcome any explanation.

#### CASUAL NOTES.

NOTE 1.—The apparent radiation of the Arbor Low "circle" stones, as they lie, which has been noticed, may be accounted for in this way. The stones are all more or less flat, with two nearly parallel faces. The flat faces, when and if the stones were upright, were in line with the circumference of the "circle." When they fell, or were thrown down, it would naturally be side-ways, so that whether they fell inwards or outwards they would lie approximately radially.

NOTE 2.—In Dr. Flinders Petrie's plan of Stonehenge the midsummer sunrise is shown at  $45^{\circ}$  east of north. Assuming the midsummer sunset to be at  $45^{\circ}$  west of north, this would

give  $90^\circ$ , or the fourth part of a circle, as an angle of some importance. At Arbor Low  $60^\circ$ , or the sixth part of a circle, is undoubtedly of importance. The square with an internal angle of  $90^\circ$ , and the equilateral triangle with an internal angle of  $60^\circ$ , would be amongst the first mathematical figures to be used.

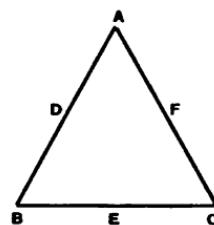
NOTE 3.—The Low on the Old Hill, Ashbourne, is of peculiar construction. It bears traces of a raised terrace running all round the mound, or low proper, giving somewhat the appearance of a soup plate turned wrong side up. I only know one other low of this construction. This second instance is on the hill above Okeover to the north of the road leading to Blore. The raised terrace is here very evident. This is locally called "Arbor Low," but the name must not be confounded with that of the stone "circle."

NOTE 4.—May I make a somewhat fanciful suggestion, which may be applied to the positions of the hills as seen from Arbor Low and Hare's Hill? The sections show the appearance under circumstances of *ordinary* atmospheric refraction. Refraction is greatest at sunrise and sunset, so it may be possible that the positions of the hills would appear to vary. If so, at sunrise, from Arbor Low, Longstone Edge would show *below* the line of sight from Arbor Low to Stannage; as the sun got higher Longstone Edge would appear to rise. On the other hand, the distant hill tops—Chinley Churn from Arbor Low and Axe Edge (? Shining Tor) from Hare's Hill—would at sunset appear to grow above the intervening obstructions. I am again very diffident about this.

NOTE 5.—I may mention a few lows and other antiquities to which I have not had an opportunity of applying the angle  $30^\circ$  west of north. There is (*a*) Gib Hill, near Arbor Low. I may have been wrong in regarding this as a "hill-top" low, and I have never had time enough when at Arbor Low to examine it. (*b*) A low shown on the Ordnance map near Wyaston. (*c*) A tumulus, marked on the Ordnance map, near Bentley Hall, between Alkmonton and Great Cubley. (*d*) The stone circle

on Eyam Moor. (*e*) The Bow Stones, about two miles, as the crow flies, west of Whaley Bridge. (*f*) Two tumuli, about half a mile north-east of Little Hucklow. Doubtless there are many more.

**NOTE 6.**—Referring to Note 2, the equilateral triangle has the curious property of accurately dividing the horizon into twelve equal parts, corresponding with the ancient divisions of the Zodiac.



Thus—

B C being East and West.

B A produced gives  $30^\circ$  East of North.

C A    "    "     $30^\circ$  West of North.

B C    "    "     $90^\circ$  East of North.

A B    "    "     $150^\circ$  West of North.

A C    "    "     $150^\circ$  East of North.

C B    "    "     $90^\circ$  West of North.

And D being the bi-section of B A; E the bi-section of B C; F the bi-section of A C.

A E produced is South.

E A    "    "    North.

B F    "    "     $60^\circ$  East of North.

C D    "    "     $60^\circ$  West of North.

F B    "    "     $120^\circ$  West of North.

D C    "    "     $120^\circ$  East of North.

This perhaps seems rather complicated on paper, but in practice, given the north and an equilateral triangle, it is quite simple.

## Recent Cave-Digging in Derbyshire.

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By W. STORRS FOX, M.A., F.Z.S.

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**D**URING the past three or four years three papers have been read before learned societies in London on the subject of cave-exploration in Derbyshire. The discoveries thus recorded are presumably of greater interest to residents in this county than to those outside its borders; and it would, therefore, be unfortunate if there were no means of bringing these facts under the notice of those most likely to appreciate them.

The caves were situated in the Carboniferous Limestone—the first at Doveholes, near Buxton; the second at Longcliffe, near Brassington; and the third in Cales Dale, a branch of Lathkil Dale. Taking them in this order, their respective heights above Ordnance datum were 1,150 feet, 1,090 feet, and 800 feet. In point of time, the Mammalian remains found at Doveholes belong to a much earlier, and those from Cales Dale to a much later, period than the Longcliffe bones.

The Cales Dale Cave is a natural passage in the rock, probably enlarged to a slight extent by the action of water passing through it. It begins at its innermost extremity with an impassable cleft, widens out to a maximum height of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  ft. and width of 6 ft., and opens into the dale by means of two small exits, each of which is less than 3 feet high and wide. It is quite evident that the bones found in this cave entered it from the dale through one or other of these two openings.

At the outset of the work of excavation the passage was in no way choked with earth and stone, so that its extremity could be reached without difficulty ; and the deposit containing bones was only a foot or so in thickness.

Far otherwise was it in the case of the Doveholes and Longcliffe Caves. These two had many points in common. They were both broken into accidentally during the ordinary processes of quarrying. They both were filled, or nearly filled with earth and stone, with which deposits the bones were mingled. They both exist no longer, having been quarried away. But the most important point of likeness was the fact that these deposits showed unmistakable signs of having been laid down by water. In short, it has been shown by Professor Boyd Dawkins<sup>1</sup> and Messrs. H. H. Arnold-Bemrose and E. T. Newton<sup>2</sup> that each of these caverns is an old swallow-hole.

Now, anyone who visits either of these localities to-day will be struck by the fact that each of these caves was practically on the top of a hill, whereas a swallow-hole implies a gathering-ground for water. Professor Dawkins explains that the physical conditions and the lie of the land have entirely changed owing to the denudation of masses of rock which existed at the time when the caves were being filled up. He writes :

"The drainage of their eastern slope" [i.e., the eastern slope of the Yoredale Shales] "passes downward until it reaches the limestone at its base. Here it sinks into the rock through the many swallow-holes which mark the upper boundary of the Carboniferous Limestone. There are no surface-streams in the limestone in the immediate neighbourhood of the quarry, which, from its position on the divide, could not, under existing geographical conditions, receive the drainage of the range of hills to the west or from any other direction. The existence,

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<sup>1</sup> "Pliocene Ossiferous Cavern at Doveholes," by W. Boyd Dawkins; *Quarterly Journal Geological Society*, vol. lix., 1903.

<sup>2</sup> "The Ossiferous Cavern at Longcliffe," by H. H. Arnold-Bemrose and E. T. Newton; *ibid.*, vol. lxi., 1905.

however, of numerous 'swallets' on the divide, as well as in other portions of the Carboniferous Limestone, at a considerable distance from the impervious Yoredale Shales covering the limestone, proves that the limestone did in ancient times receive from the surface a considerable drainage which it no longer gets. Most of these 'swallets' are now filled with clay and loam, and some, as in the case of that at Windy Knoll, near Castleton, about six miles to the north-east, contain considerable quantities of the remains of Pleistocene mammalia."

Similarly, it must be granted that where there is now a hill-top at Longcliffe, there existed, at the time when the swallow-hole was active, a valley bounded by shales, and constituting a gathering-ground for water.

The question naturally arises: What caused the bones of so many animals to be carried down into these swallow-holes? Messrs. Bemrose and Newton are very cautious on this point. After suggesting several possible solutions, they favour the conclusion (1) that there may have been an old hyæna den above the swallow-hole, and that some of the bones may have been carried by water out of it into the cavern where they were found; (2) that animals may have fallen into the hole itself, and possibly through the roof of the cavern; and, lastly, (3) that the cavern itself may have at one time served as a hyæna den. The second suggestion seems hardly probable when it is borne in mind how very few unbroken marrow-bones were found. Probably no record has been kept of the exact number of such bones. The presence of a few gnawed bones and of "over forty hyæna-coprolites," gives support to the third hypothesis; and the more or less complete stratification of the soil in which the bones were deposited makes it probable that the first one at least partly accounts for the phenomena in question.

But Professor Dawkins is much more decided about the causes of what he found at Doveholes. After calling attention to the fact that "the preponderance in the cave at Doveholes

of the remains of young, as compared with old, teeth of *Mastodon* is exactly that which is noticeable in the case of calf and adult mammoths in all hyæna dens," he proceeds :

" It may be concluded that the fragmentary remains at Doveholes were derived from a den of hyænas belonging to the Pliocene Age. It is, however, obvious that they were not introduced by those animals into the chambers where they were discovered, but that they were conveyed from a higher level into it by water. My reading of the riddle is simply that they were originally accumulated in a hyæna den open to the surface, and that afterwards they were conveyed into lower chambers, where they were protected by the limestone from the denudation which has destroyed nearly all traces of the original surface."

Having now discussed the caves generally, it is necessary to give some account of their discovery, and of the animals represented in each of them.

It is not an uncommon occurrence to find in quarries a joint, or fissure, filled with earth or clay. So that when the men, in the course of their ordinary duties, broke into the cavern at Victory Quarry, near Doveholes, no special interest seems to have been aroused, nor was it deemed surprising that large bones were embedded in the deposit which filled it. Consequently, a great number of them were thrown on the rubbish-tip and were soon buried beneath an immense accumulation of waste matter. The importance of these animal remains was first brought to light by a boy who picked up some teeth of *Mastodon*, and showed them to Mr. Micah Salt, of Buxton. Mr. Salt at once communicated with Professor Boyd Dawkins, who visited the cave, and, having obtained the permission of the owner of the quarry, secured all the remaining " finds."

The following is a list of the bones and teeth thus preserved :—  
*Machairodus crenatidens.*

This rare sabre-toothed lion was represented both by teeth and by bones—namely :

3 canines (2 of them being very fragmentary),

- 2 upper carnassials,
- 1 distal end of a right tibia,
- 1 proximal end and shaft of a right radius,
- 1 fragment of the shaft of a femur.

Two of these bones bear "unmistakable marks of the teeth of *hyæna*."

#### *Hyæna.*

- 1 fragment of a left ulna of a large species, bearing teeth-marks of another animal of its own kind.

#### *Mastodon arvernensis.*

- 18 teeth, exclusive of fragments, as well as many broken and water-worn bones.

#### *Elephas meridionalis.*

- 1 much-worn fragment of a molar.

#### *Rhinoceros etruscus.*

- 2 fragments of water-worn molars.

#### *Equus Stenomis.*

- 2 upper and 1 lower molar.

#### *Cervus.*

"The Cervidae are represented at Doveholes by numerous bones, all more or less fragmentary, and therefore very difficult to determine specifically. They belong, however, to one or other of the many species of Pliocene deer, and agree more particularly with *Cervus elueriarum* of Croizet and Jobert."

With regard to the period to which these remains belong, Professor Dawkins gives his opinion as follows:—

"The mammalia of Doveholes belong therefore to the *Mastodon arvernensis* fauna of the British and Continental Pliocene strata, and are clearly defined from that of the Pleistocene age, not only by the presence of characteristic Pliocene forms, but by the absence of those which came into Europe at the beginning of the Pleistocene, such as the cave-bear, the

mammoth, the woolly rhinoceros, and the living Palaearctic species."

And, again, Professor Dawkins' own words must be quoted, when he sums up the nett result of the discovery as follows:—

"It has added one species, *Machaerodus crenatidens*, to the Upper Pliocene fauna of Britain, leaving out of account *Cervus elueriarum*. It has not added to our knowledge of the distribution of Upper Pliocene land and sea, but it has confirmed the conclusions arrived at on other evidence. It is the only Pliocene cave yet discovered in Europe, and is the only evidence as yet available of the existence of the Upper Pliocene bone-caves, which, from the nature of the case, must have been as abundant in Europe as those of the succeeding Pleistocene Age."

As has already been stated, the cave at Hoe Grange Quarry, Longcliffe, was also broken into accidentally. At the place where the opening was first made there was a space left between the top of the deposit and the roof of the cave. Stalactites<sup>1</sup> hanging from the roof attracted the attention of a lad named Walton working in the quarry, and he crawled in to secure them. He brought out with him several bones. This led to further exploration, and soon the vast number and variety of bones and teeth attracted notice. The news of the discovery was spread throughout the locality, and before long reached Mr. H. H. Arnold-Bemrose, who at once took the matter in hand, and from that time spared neither time nor trouble in making the cave a success scientifically. Those who were associated with him in this excavation could not fail to be struck with admiration at the thoroughness and perfection of his work.

But before he came on the scene large numbers of specimens had been carried off by private collectors, to many of whom they could be of no value whatsoever. And it is regrettable that all these could not at least have been identified and catalogued. The number, however, of those secured was very great, as the following list testifies:—

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<sup>1</sup> Watericles they are locally called.

<i>Felis leo</i> (Lion) ...	...	...	...	...	7
<i>Felis catus</i> (Wild Cat) ...	...	...	...	...	11
<i>Hyæna crocuta</i> (Spotted Hyæna) ...	...	...	...	...	667
<i>Canis lupus</i> (Wolf) ...	...	...	...	...	5
<i>Vulpes alopeco</i> (Fox) ...	...	...	...	...	1
<i>Ursus horribilis</i> (?) (Grisly Bear)	...	...	...	...	91
<i>Meles taxus</i> (Badger) ...	...	...	...	...	2
<i>Vespertilio auritus</i> (?) (Long-eared Bat) ...	...	...	...	...	1
<i>Bos</i> or <i>Bison</i> ...	...	...	...	...	1,855
<i>Cervus giganteus</i> (Irish Deer) ...	...	...	...	...	4
<i>Cervus elaphus</i> (Red Deer) ...	...	...	...	...	38
<i>Cervus dama</i> (Fallow Deer) ...	...	...	...	...	1,592
<i>Capreolus caprea</i> (Roebuck) ...	...	...	...	...	16
<i>Sus scrofa</i> (Wild Boar) ...	...	...	...	...	4
<i>Rhinoceros leptorhinus</i> ...	...	...	...	...	144
<i>Elephas antiquus</i> ...	...	...	...	...	1
<i>Lepus cuniculus</i> (Rabbit) ...	...	...	...	...	43
<i>Lepus</i> sp. (Hare) ...	...	...	...	...	2
<i>Microtus glareolus</i> (Bank Vole) ...	...	...	...	...	4
<i>Microtus agrestis</i> (?) (Field Vole) ...	...	...	...	...	5
<i>Microtus amphibius</i> (?) (Water Vole) ...	...	...	...	...	1
<i>Mus sylvaticus</i> (?) (Field Mouse) ...	...	...	...	...	1
<i>Asio accipitrinus</i> (Short-eared Owl) ...	...	...	...	...	2
<i>Turdus iliacus</i> (Redwing) ...	...	...	...	...	6
<i>Erythacus rubecula</i> (?) (Robin) ...	...	...	...	...	1
<i>Rana temporaria</i> (Frog) ...	...	...	...	...	30
<i>Bufo vulgaris</i> (Toad) ..	...	...	...	...	11

Thus twenty-seven species were represented, and 4,545 bones and teeth were identified. Besides these, 3,461 remained undetermined, so that altogether a total of 8,006 were secured and examined.

The most interesting discovery was the presence of fallow deer in this cave, mingled indiscriminately with other Pleistocene animals. Hitherto this species had been supposed to have

been introduced into Britain by the Romans. Its absence from other Pleistocene cave-deposits is extraordinary, but Longcliffe provided ample material for examination, and Messrs. Bemrose and Newton have sifted the evidence in a masterly manner. To quote their own words at length:—

"The deposits might have been formed at a date subsequent to Pleistocene times. That is to say, they might have been washed in from a hyæna den, or other Pleistocene deposit, and mingled with later ones. In this way the occurrence of the fallow-deer with the Pleistocene species would be accounted for. The abundant remains of what we take to be fallow-deer in nearly all parts of the bone-deposits necessitate a very careful consideration of the possibilities of these deposits being of recent origin. But the supposition that they are of recent origin would imply that the surface of land in the neighbourhood must have been sufficiently elevated above the swallow-hole to collect water to wash the remains into the cavern; and that this land has been denuded, not, indeed, since Pleistocene times, but since the redisposition of the bones in Roman or post-Roman times, if the fallow-deer was really first introduced into this country by the Romans. Such rapid denudation does not seem possible, and we do not think the supposition tenable."

In commenting upon the discoveries at Longcliffe, Dr. Boyd Dawkins declared that "the occurrence of the lower jaw of a lion's whelp was the most important recorded from any cave in this country."

Whereas the Doveholes Cave was 90 ft. long, 15 ft. high, and 4 ft. wide at its mouth, and the Longcliffe one was half as long again, that in Cales Dale<sup>1</sup> is only 40 ft. long, and its narrow passage only in one place is enlarged into a sufficiently spacious chamber to form a suitable den for a fair-sized animal. Not many bones were obtained from it, but many of those which were found were of special interest.

<sup>1</sup> "On Some Bones of the Lynx from Cales Dale, Derbyshire," by W. Storr Fox, *Proc. Zool. Soc. of London*, 1906, vol. i., pp. 65-72.

About 1894 Dr. Melland, of Manchester, then a student at Owens College, entered the cave and carried off one or more bones, which he presented to Professor Boyd Dawkins, who identified them as belonging to *Lynx*. Up to that time bones of this species had only twice been found in Britain. In 1866 part of a skull and the right ramus of the lower jaw of the *Lynx borealis* were unearthed in Pleasley Vale,<sup>1</sup> on the borders of Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire, and are now in the Nottingham University Museum. And about fourteen years later the late Mr. James Backhouse, of York, found a humerus and metatarsal of the same species in Teesdale.<sup>2</sup>

There appears to be no sort of record of Dr. Melland's find, and the cave was left undisturbed again until 1897. In the spring of that year all the contents of the chamber, or den, were removed. The remains of *Lynx* then found were as follows:—

- 1 right ramus of the lower jaw, with its teeth;
- 1 right upper carnassial tooth;
- 1 right premaxilla, containing its 3 incisors;
- 3 canines;
- 1 humerus—the shaft and distal end;
- 1 ulna—proximal end only;
- 1 axis vertebra;
- 1 left os innominatum—almost perfect;
- 1 right os innominatum—a fragment, and evidently from a different individual;
- 1 left femur—shaft and proximal end;
- 1 left femur—the head only;
- 5 tarsal bones;
- 6 metapodials;
- 11 phalanges, including a terminal one.

These altogether make up a total of thirty-five specimens as compared with four only which had hitherto been recorded.

<sup>1</sup> "British Pleistocene Mammalia," part iii., pp. 172-176 (Palaeontographical Soc., vol. for 1868).

<sup>2</sup> *Geological Magazine*, vol. for 1880, pp. 346-348.

The other animals represented were: Wild cat, fox, dog (or wolf), badger, hare, rabbit, water vole, bank vole, sheep, goat, and ox; also fowl (possibly pheasant), grouse, raven, jackdaw, kestrel, common gull, toad, and frog.

Such little evidence as is given by this cave supports the view that the Lynx lived in Britain in Prehistoric times, in association with animals which still exist in the island at the present day.

In conclusion, it may be well to call attention to the fact that other caves in the county await the necessary funds for working them ; and that they will probably disclose facts interesting not only to the palaeontologist, but also to the antiquarian.

The Geological Society has kindly permitted the use of the following plates to illustrate this article.

## EXPLANATION OF PLATES I.-VIII.

### PLATE I.

Fig. 1. Upper canine of *Machairodus crenatidens*, nat. size :  
*a* = serration magnified.  
Figs. 2 & 3. Left upper carnassials of *M. crenatidens*, nat. size.  
Fig. 4. Left upper carnassials of *M. crenatidens*, from the Val d'Arno : nat. size.  
,, 5. Upper milk-tusk of *Mastodon arvernensis*, nat. size.

### PLATE II.

Fig. 1. Upper canine of *Machairodus crenatidens*, nat. size.  
,, 2. Outer view of lower milk-tusk of *Mastodon arvernensis*, nat. size.  
,, 3. Outer view of upper milk-tusk of *M. arvernensis*, nat. size.  
,, 4. Outer view of upper milk-tusk of *M. arvernensis*, nat. size.  
,, 5. Lower milk-molar 3 of *M. arvernensis*, from the Crag of Norfolk : nat. size.

### PLATE III.

Fig. 1. Last upper milk-molar of *Mastodon arvernensis*, unworn, nat. size.  
,, 2. Last upper milk-molar of *M. arvernensis*, worn, nat. size. (*d.* = talon.)  
,, 3. Lower milk-molar of *M. arvernensis*, nat. size.  
,, 4. Section of molar of *Elephas meridionalis*, nat. size. (*a* = enamel ; *b* = dentine ; *c* = cement.)

### PLATE IV.

Fig. 1. Tibia of *Machairodus crenatidens*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  nat. size. (*a*, *a* = tooth-marks.)  
,, 2. Left lower true molar 2 of *Mastodon arvernensis*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  nat. size. (*a* = ridges ; *b* = secondary cusps ; *c* = valleys ; *d* = talon.)  
,, 3. Humerus of *Mastodon arvernensis* (?), gnawed by hyæna :  $\frac{1}{2}$  nat. size.  
,, 4. Femur of *Machairodus crenatidens*, gnawed by hyæna :  $\frac{1}{2}$  nat. size.

#### EXPLANATION OF PLATES—CONTINUED

#### PLATE V.

Figs. 1, 2 & 3. Upper molar of *Equus Stenonis*, nat. size.  
,, 4, 5 & 6. Upper molar of *E. caballus*, from the Pleistocene  
of Creswell Crags, nat. size. (*a* = columella.)

#### PLATE VI.

Fig. 1. View of the cavern soon after the work was commenced,  
showing the wooden door at the entrance, 27 feet  
north-north-west of the place where the men first  
broke in. The rock on the left-hand side had been  
quarried before the cavern was discovered. (From  
a photograph taken by Mr. W. Walker, of Buxton.)  
,, 2. A more general view of the quarry, showing the position  
of the cavern. (From a photograph taken by  
Mr. Arnold-Bemrose.)

#### PLATE VII.

[All the figures are of the natural size, and are reproduced from  
photographs.]

Fig. 1. *Felis leo*: left ramus of the lower jaw, with milk-teeth.  
,, 2. *Felis catus*: left femur, from the front.  
,, 3. *Felis catus*: right humerus, distal portion, from the  
front.  
,, 4. *Ursus horribilis* (?): last lower molar.  
Figs. 5 & 5a. *Elephas antiquus*: half milk-molar 3, side- and  
end-views.  
Fig. 6. *Cervus dama*: three true molars of the left side.

#### PLATE VIII.

[All the figures are half the natural size, and are reproduced from  
photographs.]

Fig. 1. *Cervus giganteus*: metacarpal.  
,, 2. *Cervus elaphus*: metacarpal.  
,, 3. *Cervus dama*: metacarpal.  
,, 4. *Capreolus caprea*: metacarpal.  
,, 5. *Cervus giganteus*: astragalus.

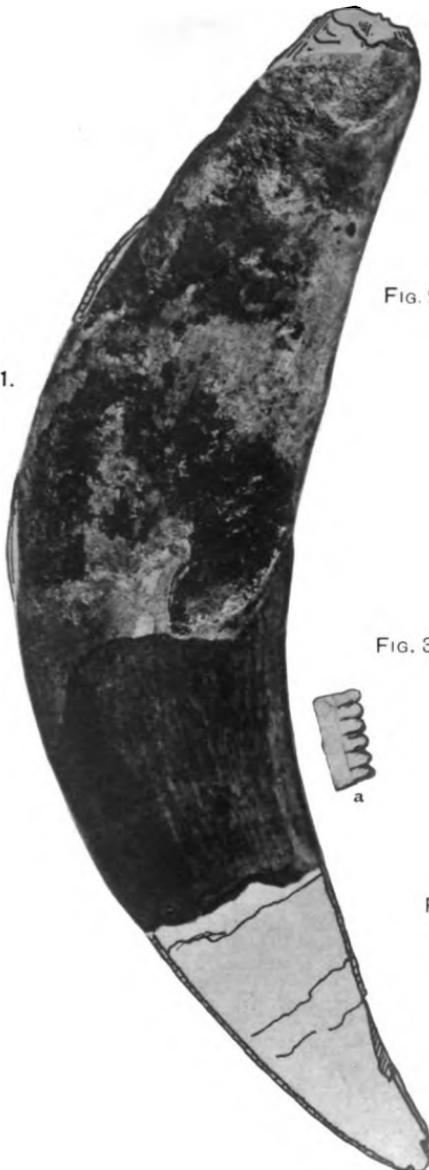


FIG. 2.



FIG. 1.

FIG. 3.



FIG. 4.

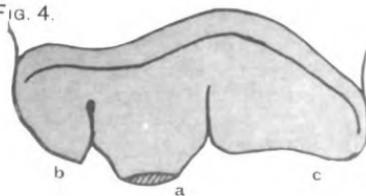


FIG. 5.

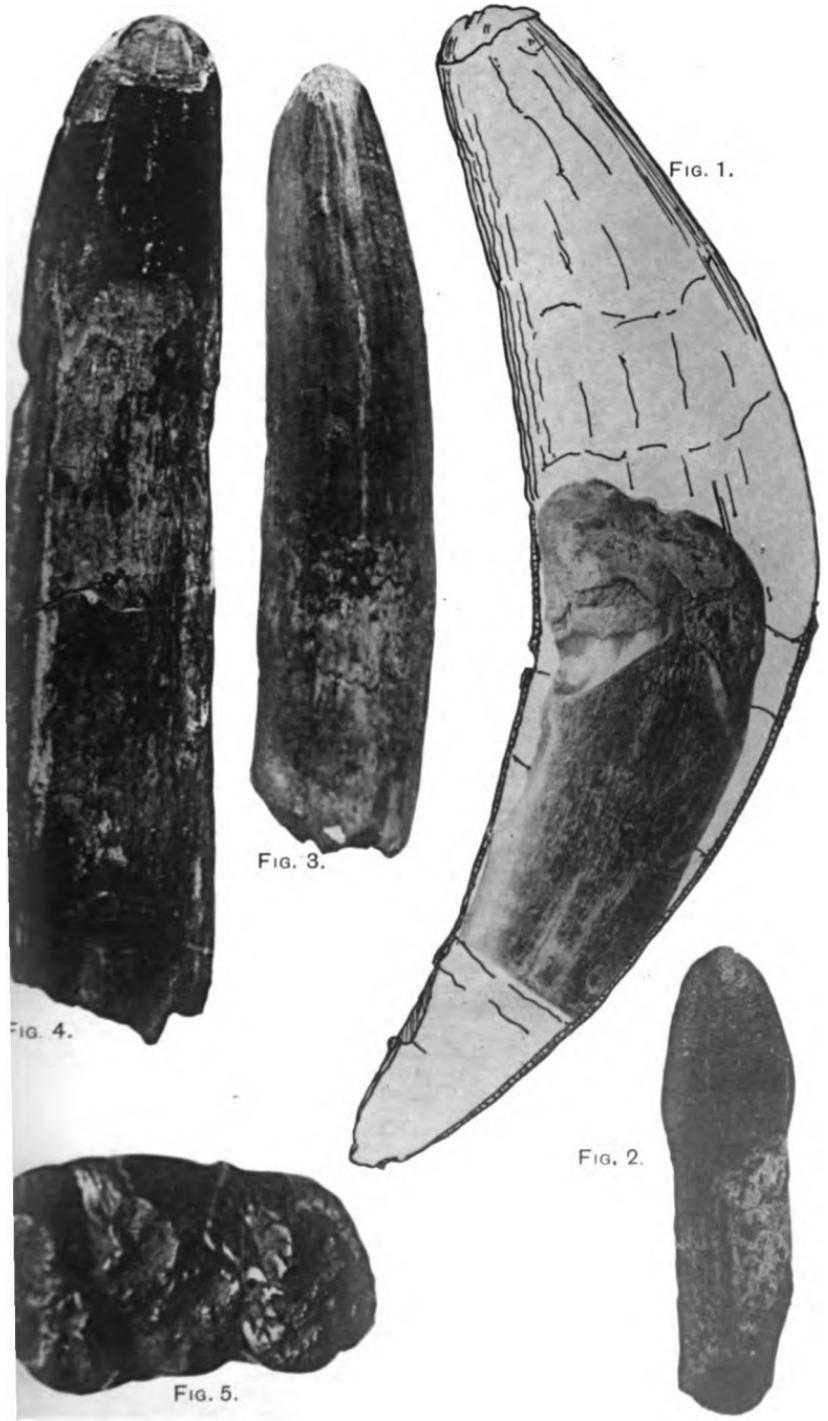
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MACHAIRODUS CRENATIDENS AND MASTODON ARVERNENSIS.  
From Doveholes Cavern.

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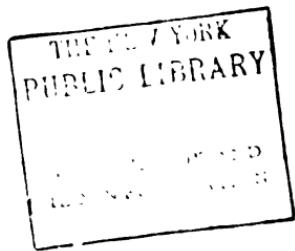


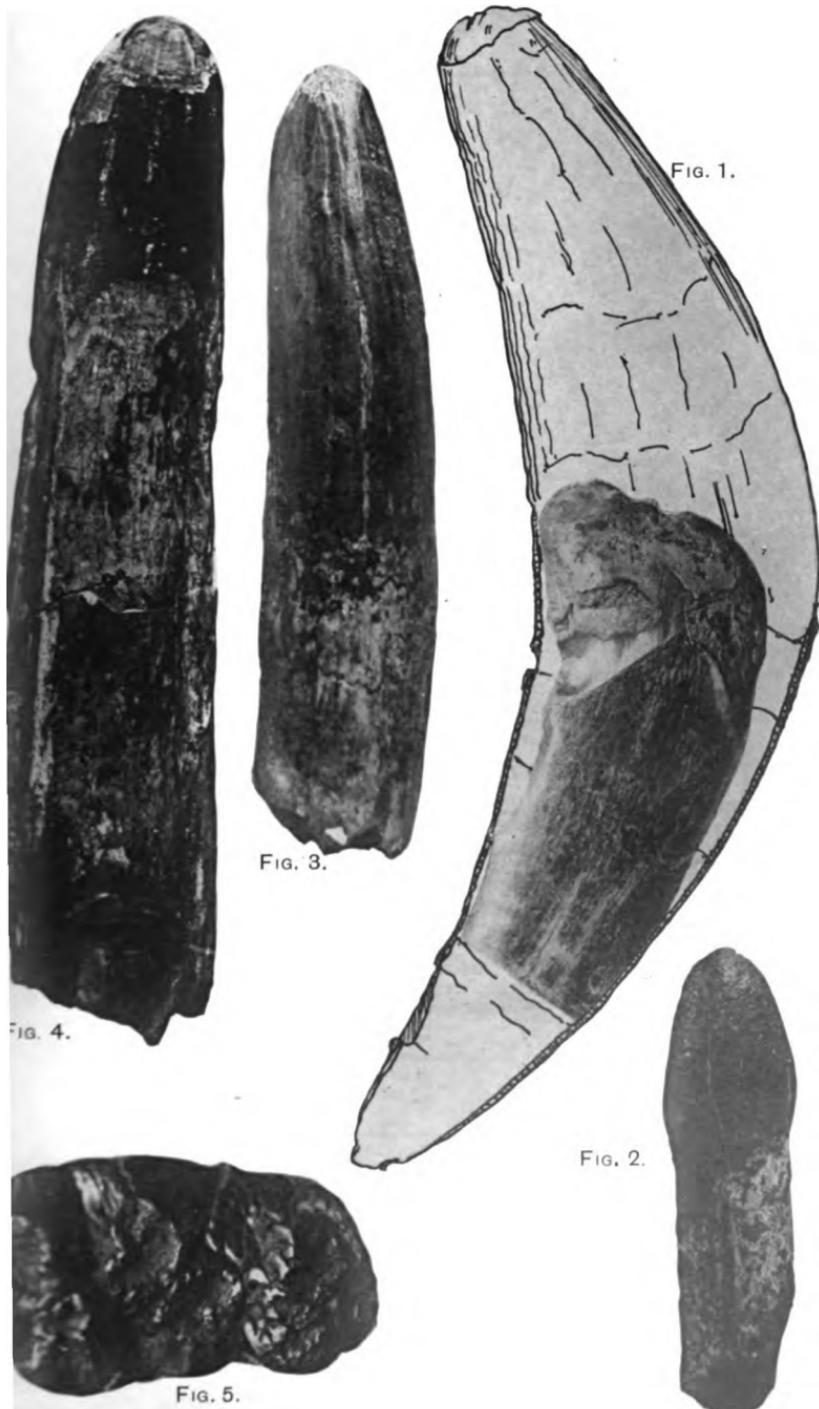


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**MACHAIRODUS CRENATIDENS AND MASTODON ARVERNENSIS.**  
From Doveholes Cavern.





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**MACHAIRODUS CRENATIDENS AND MASTODON ARVERNENSIS.**  
From Doveholes Cavern.

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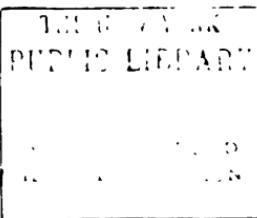




FIG. 1.



a FIG. 2.



FIG. 3.

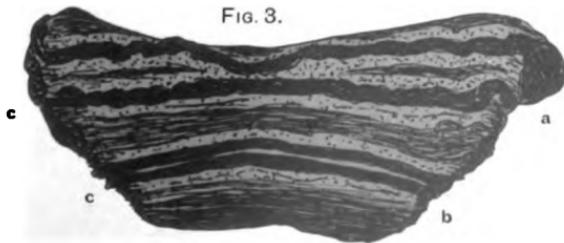
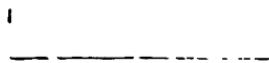
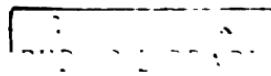


FIG. 4.



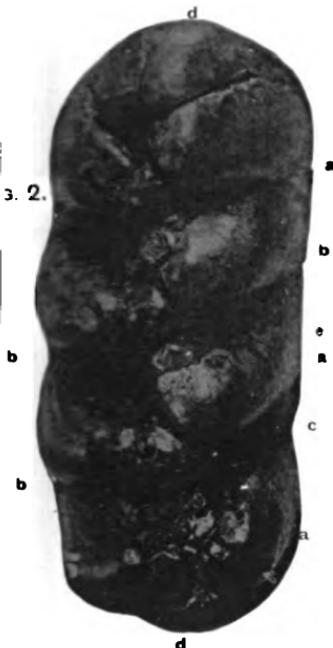


FIG. 2.



FIG. 4.



FIG. 1.



FIG. 3.

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**MACHAIRODUS CRENATIDENS AND MASTODON ARVERNENSIS.**  
From Doveholes Cavern.

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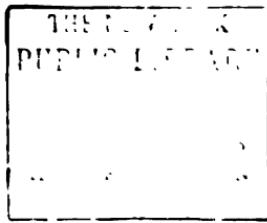




FIG. 1.



FIG. 4.



FIG. 2.



FIG. 5.



FIG. 3.



FIG. 6.

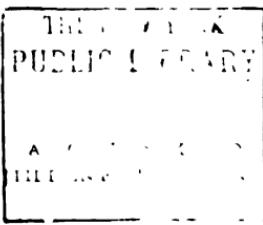
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EQUUS STENONIS AND EQUUS CABALLUS.

From Doveholes Cavern.

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HOE GRANGE CAVERN, LOOKING N.N.W.



*W. Walker, Photo.*

FIG. 1.



*H. A. B., Photo.*

FIG. 2

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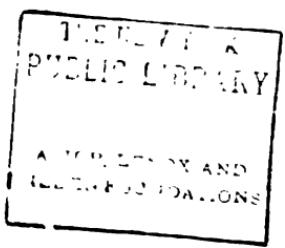




FIG. 2.

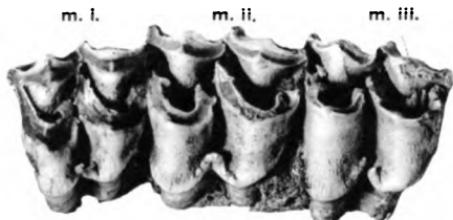


FIG. 6.



FIG. 5A.



FIG. 4.



FIG. 3.



FIG. 5.



FIG. 1.

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MAMMALIAN BONES FROM HOE GRANGE CAVERN

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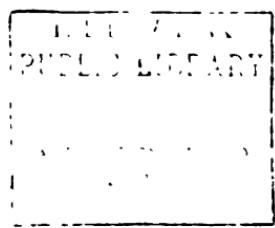




FIG. 1.



FIG. 2.



FIG. 5.

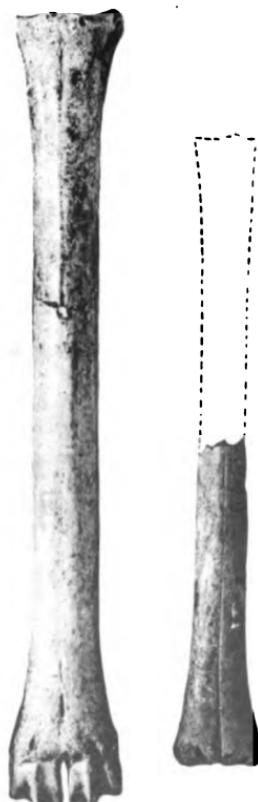
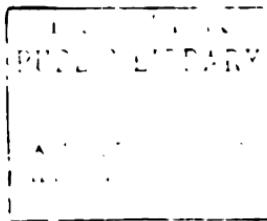


FIG. 4.



## Ornithological Notes from Derbyshire for the Year 1906.

By THE REV. FRANCIS C. R. JOURDAIN, M.A., M.B.O.U.



N January 19th Mr. G. M. Bond saw a drake Scoter, *Oidemia nigra* (L.), fly over the road between Ashburne and Hanging Bridge as he was driving home from Ashburne. It was so close to him that he had every opportunity of identifying it, and he is, moreover, familiar with the appearance of the bird, having in his possession another drake which was shot within a mile of the spot on November 4th, 1904.

Mr. J. Henderson came across a very large flock of Red-polls on January 29th in the Dove Valley, near Okeover—at least a hundred in number. The weather was mild, and the Thrushes, Mistle Thrushes and Hedge Sparrows could be heard singing in all directions. On February 8th the hedge-rows near Osmaston were covered with Fieldfares in the morning, and in the afternoon great flocks passed over Clifton in a westerly direction. Next day we had about four inches of snow, which, however, did not stay long.

Herons have been much more numerous during the last year or two in the Dove and Manifold Valleys. It is quite a common thing to see five or six on the wing at the same time, and as they were reported to be nesting in a wood not far off, I walked up the river on February 20th to the place, and again later in the year, but could find no trace of nests, and am inclined to think that they come across the hills from the Churnet Valley, where a small herony has been established of late years.

At Mapleton a remarkably early Blackbird's nest in a laurel hedge contained young birds on March 6th.

On March 10th Mr. A. S. Hutchinson received a cock Blackbird, which had been killed near Derby. The plumage was entirely of a pale cinnamon colour, with a few lighter feathers under the chin. On the 19th I picked up a fresh Wild Duck's egg in a small swamp not far from Dovedale, from which I had flushed several duck. On the same afternoon while walking with Mr. J. Henderson by the river Dove we noticed a *Phylloscopus* on the opposite side, about twelve yards away. The wind was cold and the bird kept low down beneath the shelter of the bank, and did not utter a note, but after a careful examination through the Goerz glass, we came to the conclusion that it must be a Chiff-Chaff, *P. rufus* (Bechst), the feet being too dark for the Willow Warbler. The early arrival is the more remarkable as since the summer of 1903 the Chiff Chaff has entirely deserted the upper Dove valley, where it was formerly common. Subsequently, however, we found breeding pairs established at Norbury and Offcote, so that it appears to be gradually re-colonizing the district. With the exception of this solitary individual, no *Phylloscopi* were seen till April 2nd, when Mr. Henderson reported the arrival of a second, probably also a Chiff Chaff. A fine old elm tree not far from Ashburne has been occupied by a pair of Brown Owls and two or three pairs of Jackdaws for many years past. On climbing to the hole and looking in, I saw the owl sitting quietly on the nest. As she flew off she disclosed two eggs, which appeared to be much incubated (March 20th). There were no dead mice or birds in the nest.

On March 26th we noticed some eight or ten Wheatears on a ploughed field in the Dove valley, about three and a half miles from Dovedale. Now the Wheatear is a common summer visitor to Thorpe Cloud, Bunster, and the whole upland country to the northward, but curiously enough, although it probably follows the course of the Dove valley in order to reach its breeding haunts, I have never met with it on passage in the

low-lying pastures of the lower Dove valley until the present year. For the next three or four days we noticed several small parties of these birds in the same field, and once in another ploughed field on the opposite side of the road, but nowhere else.

On the 28th three Wild Swans were seen by a local farmer, near the Dove, and on April 2nd a small herd of five birds came flying down the Henmore valley. Two of them pitched in the river Dove below Birdsgrave, the other three flew on towards Calwich. Mr. J. Henderson, who was the first to notice them, thought they were Whoopers, *Cygnus musicus* (Bechst.), and after examining two through the glass, I came to the same conclusion. Unfortunately they were driven off by a man who mistook them for ordinary Mute Swans, and set out to capture them with a landing net and some sopped bread! It is almost unnecessary to add that the swans did not await his arrival, but took wing while he was still some distance away.

On April 7th we noticed the arrival of a party of six Sand Martins at a quarry on Cannock Chase, and the same evening three more were seen at Clifton. During the latter half of April and the early part of May I was on the Continent, and on my return found that all the summer migrants had arrived, and nesting was in full swing. On the whole, the spring was decidedly late and everything very backward, but the summer was wonderfully fine and hot, and the rainfall much below the average.

Thanks to the provision of nesting boxes affixed to the trees, Great Tits have increased in numbers in my own garden, and this year we had four boxes occupied by them, from which over thirty young were reared.

While returning from looking at a Snipe's nest with two eggs on May 28th, we flushed a Tree Pipit from a nest with four eggs, in the evening. For quite six or seven yards she tumbled along the ground, looking in the dusk more like a frog than a bird, till at last she took wing. I have seen a

Tree Pipit run a yard or so from the nest occasionally, when taken by surprise, but never quite like this. Another Tree Pipit's nest in a railway cutting contained a fine olive brown Cuckoo's egg in addition to four red-spotted eggs of the Pipit (May 30th). On the way home we surprised a Stoat in the act of killing a rabbit in the usual way, paralyzing it by a bite at the back of the head.

The Great Spotted Woodpecker seems to have been driven away from the Ramsor woods by the extensive felling that has been carried on there, and a careful search on May 31st failed to show any signs of birds or new nest holes. Underneath a Kestrel's nest lay a dead hen Kestrel, which had obviously been shot as she flew from her eggs. On June 4th I climbed to another Kestrel's nest in a Magpie's nest at the top of a tall larch. Earlier in the season the local keeper had shot both Magpies from this nest, and a few days before my visit I was informed that he had managed to kill both Kestrels. In the nest were four eggs, cold and wet. The thorny roof of the nest was still in place, but the lining of roots had been ejected by the hawks.

In some open sheds at the Dog and Partridge Inn, Thorpe, several pairs of House Martins were nesting on the beams *inside* the roofing, instead of affixing their nests to the outside walls, as is usually the habit of this species. The entrance to these nests was at the side, unlike the open nests built by the Swallow.

The warm summer must have been favourable to bird life on the whole, as the clutches were in many cases larger than usual. Thus a nest of the Greenfinch found on June 9th contained seven eggs; one of the Thrush had six (the only one I have ever met with, although I have examined many hundreds), while two Blackbirds' nests with six eggs were reported to me—one from Egginton (Rev. F. F. Key), and one from Clifton. However, the most extraordinary case occurred at Osmaston, where the Tufted Ducks are common, and breed on the islets in the ponds. On one of these islets, covered

with rhododendrons, were three nests. The first contained two eggs, the second ten (both apparently forsaken), while the third held no fewer than twenty-eight eggs! On looking closely at them, however, it was evident that they were the produce of three or more ducks. Eight eggs were dark brownish and very distinct, while the others, though more alike, showed at least two types. A duck was on the nest, or rather heap of eggs, when found, but it is needless to say that the bulk of them were quite cold. There are now two pairs of Great Crested Grebes on the ponds at Osmaston; one pair had three young (almost as big as their parents) with them on June 13th. On the same day I had a good view of a fine drake Pochard, which was strong on the wing, so that it is quite possible that this species may have bred with us. On July 19th Mr. G. Pullen found an addled egg of the Nightjar on Breadsall Moor, where the birds have been common this year.

At Rocester station on July 20th I heard the cries of young birds from an iron crane, and a minute's search disclosed a brood of young Great Tits in a hollow part of the crane to which the old birds obtained access through a chain hole. Perhaps this may have been a second brood, though all the evidence has hitherto seemed to point to the Great Tit being single brooded.

Canon Molineux writes from Staveley to say that an Egyptian Goose was shot this spring on a pool not far away, and that the Stock Dove still breeds in the district.

Most of our local Swifts had disappeared by the middle of August, but five or six were flying over the lake at Calwich on August 16th, and two more were seen by the river Dove on August 18th by Mr. Henderson.

Mr. W. Storrs Fox noticed a Chiff Chaff singing in his garden at Bakewell on September 14th, rather a late date for this species, although in 1902 I heard it as late as October 2nd at Clifton. The record is the more remarkable as the bird is so very uncommon in the Bakewell district.

Swallows and Martins were present in their usual numbers

in the Dove valley till about October 11th-12th, although previous to that date large passages of migrants from further north had taken place.

Two correspondents from the Bakewell district (Messrs. W. Storrs Fox and W. Boulsover) remark on the unusually large number of Yellow Wagtails, *Motacilla flava raii*, seen during the past season. The Tufted Duck appears to be well established as a breeding species in the Bakewell district.

On October 12th a dead Redwing was picked up at Bakewell (W. Boulsover), and on the 29th a flock of about fifty or sixty Fieldfares passed over Clifton, flying westward.

On the afternoon of November 5th, Mr. Alfred G. Tomlinson found a Little Owl, *Athene noctua* (Scop.), sitting in a privet bush in the wood close to Mr. H. G. Tomlinson's house at Burton-on-Trent. It allowed both gentlemen to approach within four yards and to watch it for ten minutes before taking wing. Only one definite occurrence of this bird in the county is on record : one having been caught in or near Derby in 1843. The late Lord Lilford turned many of these birds down in the neighbourhood of Lilford Hall, near Oundle, and they have now become well established and breed commonly in Northamptonshire, while of late years numerous occurrences have been reported from the adjoining counties, so that its appearance in the south of the county is not altogether unexpected.

## The Manor of Abney: its Boundaries and Court Rolls.

By C. E. B. BOWLES, M.A.

HE Manor of Abney consists of two separate hamlets—Abney and Abney Grange—which are about a mile apart. Together they form one township in the Union of Bakewell, containing about 1,400 acres.

The existence of the Poor-house—necessary to each township before the “Union” system was in force—and at least one inmate is within the recollection of the oldest inhabitant.

Prior to the year 1875, when, much against its will, this township was included in the new ecclesiastical parish of Bradwell, it formed part of the large and widely-straggling parish of Hope.

In the *Domesday Book*, Abney is included among the numerous manors bestowed by the Conqueror on William Peverel; and is thus described: “In Habenai, Swain had one carucate of land to be taxed land to one plough. It is waste.”<sup>1</sup>

Presumably it passed out of the possession of the Peverel family, together with the rest of their vast estates, in 1155, when William, the third of his name, was banished in consequence of the murder of Ranulph, Earl of Chester, of which crime he was accused. During the next four centuries the history of the manor is not very clear. About half a century after it passed out of the possession of William Peverel it appears to

<sup>1</sup> *Glover's Derbyshire*, vol. ii., p. 3.

have formed part of the possessions of one Gilbert de Stoke, for among the earliest of the Rufford charters (fol. 129) is one which is dated 2 John (1200), and, as quoted by Mr. Pym Yeatman in his section viii., p. 402, is as follows:—"Gerebertus de Stoca gave half of Abbeneia to the Abbey of Rufford." Another charter, from the same source, is quoted in section v., p. 189, to this effect:—"Galfrey Pavelli had license of concord with Eustace de Mortain. Robert Pavelli attested a charter of Amicia, Lady of Stoke, to Rufford, concerning half the manor of Abney—dated 3 John."—(Rufford Charters, 234.)

Whether this is the same moiety granted by Gilbert, or whether it alluded to the other half of the manor, does not appear.

To this day there is almost conclusive evidence that a portion at least of Abney was held by the Abbey in the word "Grange" attached to the smaller of the two hamlets. A grange, although it signified a repository for grain, was, in feudal times, the term specially applied to an outlying farm-house, with barns, belonging to a religious establishment or a feudal lord, where crops and tithes in kind were stored; the land attached to the house and buildings being farmed in the interests of the Abbey.

Whether Amicia, Lady of Stoke, owned the manor of Abney in her own right, or in that of her husband, Gilbert, is not clear. Nor is it clear as to the date or manner in which this estate passed into their hands. Mr. Pym Yeatman more than suggests that this Amicia was a member of the Albini family, and obtained the manor of Abney through her father, and sees in this fact another proof that Albini and Abney were one and the same word, and one and the same family.

According to his pedigree of the Albinis,<sup>1</sup> Amicia, daughter of Henry Albini, Lord of Cainhoe (*vita* 1107), married Mathew, son of Walthieu de Ponington, and by him, "who gave the whole of Albenya to Rufford," had one daughter and sole heir, Amicia, who married Lancelin de Stokes, son of Lancelin,

<sup>1</sup> *Feudal History*, cf. pp. 393 and 401, sec. viii.

both of whom, in 12 Henry III. (1227), are proved by a fine of that date to have been in possession of the "Manor of Abney."

From another Rufford charter (fol. 127) we obtain the knowledge that Richard de Grey made a grant to the Abbey of "half of the manor of Abney, which he had of the grant of Lancelin de Stokes and Amicia, his wife, and the ancestors of the said Amicia."

In 1473, the Abbot and Convent of the Virgin Mary at Rufford leased the grange of Abney to Ralph Eyre, of Offerton, for 86 years.<sup>1</sup>

From these evidences, there seems little doubt that a moiety of the manor of Abney—evidently that portion which bears the name of Grange—was either held under the lord or actually owned by the Abbey of Rufford.<sup>2</sup> The former supposition, as will be seen by succeeding events, is probably the correct one, for quoted hereafter is the proof<sup>3</sup> that the whole of the manor was owned, in the year 1317, by Robert Archer, a member of a family who were lords at this time of at least three other manors—Hucklow, Stoke, and Highlow. It is not improbable that all were owned by the same member of the Archer family, and that the manor of Abney having been settled now on one of the sons, it was found necessary—possibly for the first time—clearly to delineate the exact boundaries. Mr. Pym Yeatman<sup>4</sup> says that: "There is an inquisition post-mortem of Ralph le Archer, of Great Hucklow, 32 Edward I. (1303), when he was found seized of a messuage and land in Great Hucklow, held by the service of keeping the King's forest of High Peak with a bow and arrows." Ralph, his son, died 12 Edward III. (1338), and was succeeded by his son and heir, Thomas le Archer, aged 26 years. "The Archers," he says, "acted as if they were members of the Albini family called by another name."

<sup>1</sup> Wolley, ii., 80.

<sup>2</sup> There is no proof that the Abbot, or any subsequent owner of Grange—which comprises less than one-eighth of the whole estate—ever claimed half the waste.

<sup>3</sup> See p. 132.

<sup>4</sup> Sec. viii., p. 391.

This is, of course, quite possible, and might account for their possession of Abney—if Abney and Albini be indeed the same name.

The following manuscript<sup>1</sup> is in the writing of about the sixteenth century, and is probably what it purports to be, namely, a copy of the original partition deed.

A trewe and perefct Copy of a Deed Concerning ye Mannor of Abney as followeth

Saturday in y<sup>e</sup> morning after St Michael y<sup>e</sup> Archangle in y<sup>e</sup> 12<sup>th</sup> yeare of ye raign of King Edward y<sup>e</sup> second y<sup>e</sup> King of England in the year of our Lord 1317, it is thus covenanted and agreed upon between Robert Archer ye Lord of Abney of y<sup>e</sup> one partie and Thomas Archer ye Lord of High Lowe of y<sup>e</sup> other partie yt is to say yt ye Signeing Moore from y<sup>e</sup> Baxton delf gate to y<sup>e</sup> Chapman feild to ye Stoak ford and so up along Abney brooke to a hole or pit near Abney Lidgate Assett or assett shall be and remain in free common of pasture to the aforesd Thomas and Robert and their heirs and their tenants for ever.

Saiving y<sup>e</sup> woods of both parties by y<sup>e</sup> ancient mears<sup>2</sup> or marks to be cropped and cutt down at ye owners will and pleasure within y<sup>e</sup> said marks or bounds also it is agreed yt ye dunge to y<sup>e</sup> Nick Lee shall be comon of pasture as is aforesaid concerning Signeing Moore or Moss. In witness whereof ye parties enterchangeably have put their hands and seales.

These being witness

Philip of Streadaylee (?) .

John Archer .

Richard of Padley .

John of Bradwall .

Richard of Moston .

Will : Hawley .

Will of Abney, &c. .

Dated at Abney as aforesaid.

The two following manuscripts, in the writer's possession, set out more minutely the boundaries of the whole manor of Abney. The first, as will be observed, bears the same date as the one just quoted, viz., 1317. The other, dated 1726, is so nearly identical in wording, that it seems sufficient only to notify in the first the points in which it differs from the later one. These differences will be found in the footnotes. It is an interesting fact that all the places here mentioned are known

<sup>1</sup> In the writer's possession.

<sup>2</sup> Or boundaries.

by the same names to-day, except Clusterberry Low, which name seems to be lost. It is described in another MS. as being at Bagshaw Edge, "above the sitch going to Arnott Well." Further down the stream, on the eastwardly side, near the Silver Well, was a piece of land—some 74 acres—which, in 1803, was found to have been for many years a bone of contention between Abney and Hucklow. A wall had been built by the Great Hucklow people, which was pulled down by Mr. Bradshawe, and never rebuilt; but the dispute remained. It came to a climax when the Enclosures Act of Parliament brought the notice of the public eye upon the debatable ground—when the case was taken to the assizes in the spring of 1804; with the result that an equal division of the land in dispute was made between the two townships.

"A copy of ye Boundaries of Abney Lordshipp 12 Edward II.

It begins at ye Stoke forth<sup>1</sup> and so goes up Routing Wall siche and so to ye Slack att the Highlow Head<sup>2</sup> and so straight over ye Moore to a round hill or Knowle called Berching Hatt<sup>3</sup> and so through ye way to ye Dunge Clough Head and following ye Brooke<sup>4</sup> to Burton Boole<sup>5</sup> and from Burton Boole following ye gate to ye Woolfe pit down along Saunderson Siche and so to the Clough Head above Ufferton<sup>6</sup> and from the Clough Head above Ufferton straight following the Siche to Robin Crosse from Robin Crosse to the height of Blacklowe as the water falleth from ye Blacklowe<sup>7</sup> so to Clusterberry<sup>8</sup> Low and then to ye stone yt lies on ye South side of Clusterberry Low and then straight to ye Archer stone lying ye south side (of) Rivenage from Abney and then follow down ye Slack unto Arminett Well and so to ye Sylvre Well and so follow ye water to Stark home following ye water down ye bottom of Bretton Clough and so to Musford green and so to Odstor<sup>9</sup> and so following ye water to Stoke forth and so wee end where wee began.

On the 30th of Sept., 1736, "the Boundaries were beaten" in the presence of Mr. Thomas Tilney, the Steward of the Estate.

<sup>1</sup> Ford.

<sup>2</sup> Instead of "Slack," etc., read "to the corner of flox wall."

<sup>3</sup> Insert here "from thence to Standing Stone."

<sup>4</sup> Instead of "ye Brooke" read "Signeing Siche."

<sup>5</sup> Bole.

<sup>6</sup> Instead read "Odderdale Head."

<sup>7</sup> Insert here, "So following the wall to Rivenage and so to the top of Clusterberry Low."

<sup>8</sup> Clusterberry is still the local name for the Cowberry (*Vaccinium vitis idaea*), which grows abundantly on the Eyam Moors, but somewhat sparsely at Abney. It makes a very good preserve.

<sup>9</sup> Ostor.

The wording, except in a few unimportant particulars, which have been noted, is identical with that of 12 Edward II. It is signed by those who were present, as follows:—

Wm. Bagshaw	- aged	66	Thos. Dakin	- aged	—
Nicholas Barber	- "	70	Joshua Francis	- "	—
Robt. Drable	- "	68	George Eyre	- "	43
John How	- "	51	Francis Eyre	- "	—
Robert Barker	- "	41	Robert Barker	- "	45
Francis Townsend	- "	36	George Bamforth	- "	76
Thos. Townsley	- "	28	Jchn Bagshaw	- "	35
Robt. Townsley	- "	24	Anthony Mosley	- "	32
Robt. Hall	- "	24	Robert Middleton	- "	63
Thos. Bocking	- "	27	Martin Middleton	- "	34
John Holm	- "	—	Francis Barker	- "	33
Wm. Bradwell	- "	55	Robt. Barker	- "	—
Thos. Barker	- "	49	Francis Townsend	- "	66
Robt. Radford	- "	40	Robt. Middleton, jun.		
Robt. Robinson	- "	40	Robt. Oldfield		
George Robinson	- "	49	Wm. Oldfield		
Francis Robinson	- "	47			

In the four centuries which lie between these two “*Beatings of the Boundaries*,” the manor of Abney had changed hands at least twice. At what date it passed out of the possession of the Archers, as well as the manner in which it did so, is still a mystery. From an *Inq. P.M.* of Robt. Eyre, of Padley, who died 14 Nov., 19 Henry VII. (1504), we know that Nicholas Bagshawe was then lord of this manor. Although the exact date and manner of its acquisition is unknown,<sup>1</sup> members of this family were landowners and resident at Abney as early as 1329, at which date the name of Robert Bagshawe, of Abney, appears in an inquisition. At the end of the sixteenth century the whole manor was sold by Nicholas Bagshawe, of Farewell, co. Stafford—the great grandson of Nicholas, first in the visitation of Staffordshire—to Godfrey Bradshawe and Francis Bradshawe, the eldest and third sons of Godfrey Bradshawe, of Bradshawe.

<sup>1</sup> No evidences of any previous purchase of the manor are in the possession of the writer, which fact suggests that it was probably acquired by the Bagshaws through some marriage, possibly through that of Nicholas with the co-heir of Hall, of Great Hucklowe.

The elder of the two brothers, Francis, had married, nearly thirty years before, when not ten years of age, one of the daughters and co-heirs of Humphry Stafford, of Eyam, and had, with his wife, acquired large estates at Eyam and Bretton.<sup>1</sup> The manor of Abney marched with these estates, hence, probably, the cause of this new purchase. In 1610 his brother's share of Abney was acquired. The conveyance of the manor of Abney is dated 26th October, 35 Elizabeth (1593), and is from Nicholas Bagshawe, of Farewell, co. Stafford, gentleman, to Godfrey Bradshawe, of London, and Francis Bradshawe, of Eyam, gentlemen, in consideration of £1,000 to be paid by them. This deed includes all the lands within the manor which were purchased by the said Nicholas of Godfrey Foljambe, deceased; but not all the lands passed on this occasion with the manor, as several messuages and lands were acquired at later dates. The manuscript citing the boundaries in 1736 was written the year after George, the last of the Bradshawes, had died, when Ellen, his widow, was lady of the manor. At her death the estate passed to her husband's nephew—the son of his only surviving sister—Pierce Galliard, of Bury Hall, co. Middlesex. At his death, in 1789, the manor was inherited by his daughter Mary, who had married, in 1774, Charles Bowles, of Sheen House, co. Surrey, second son of Humphry Bowles, of Burford, co. Salop, and Wanstead, co. Essex. He died during his year of office as High Sheriff for co. of Surrey, 1795, and was succeeded by his son, Humphry Bowles, who, dying 1859, left the estate of Abney to his eldest son, Charles Bradshaw Bowles, the father of the present lord of the manor.

There is no evidence that the Great Court Baron of Abney was ever held since its purchase in 1593, except on four occasions. The results of these Courts Baron are written on one skin, which is in the possession of the writer of this article, and appear sufficiently interesting to be published.

I.—The first was held by Francis Bradshawe, of Bradshaw, grandson of the original purchaser of the manor. He was the

<sup>1</sup> Vol. xxv., pp. 35 to 37 of this *Journal*.

eldest son of George Bradshawe,<sup>1</sup> who had succeeded his brother Francis, the High Sheriff, in 1635. He was born in 1630, and had married, in 1652, Elizabeth, elder daughter and co-heir of John Vesey, of Brampton, co. York. With his wife came to him the estates and ancient mansion house of the Vesseys, and there he had taken up his abode. He held this, his first Court Baron, two years after his marriage, namely, October, 1654. His eldest son, and eventual successor, was born in the April of that same year.

Abney. The great Court Baron of Francis Bradshawe, Esq<sup>r</sup> Lord of the said Manor holden for the said Manor the 20<sup>th</sup> day of October 1654 before Henry Kniveton Gentleman, Steward there.

Names of Jurors.

Thomas Bocking	Sworn	Wm. Bradwall
Wm. Middleton		George Troute
Robert Daykane		Wm. Redferne
Edward Padley		Francis Eyre
Wm. Worrall		Geo. Hallom
Francis Marshall		Wm. Fox
Roger Bagshawe		Thos. Bagshaw

Which said Jurors being sworn and charged upon their oathes say and present that John Greaves Thos Eyre Robert Hall the heirs of Wm Bagshaw Thomas Bagshaw Robt Dolphine & Thos Drable owe suits and service to this Court, and have not appeared to do the same but made default therefore everyone of them is in the mercy of the Lord as doth appear over their head.<sup>2</sup> Paines laid there.

First we lay a pain that the orders hereafter mencioned for ye eateing of the towne field of Abney shall be duely observed untill the next Court to be holden for theis Manor Otherwise every the partyes offending against the same shall forfeit to the Lord of the Manor for every offence 12<sup>d</sup>

Which said Orders are as followeth viz. First that itt shall & may be lawfull for any two or more of the best inhabitants of the towne aforesaid upon the Twentyeth day of March every yeare to drive the said townefield and to give warneing to the rest of the inhabitants to keep forth their Cattell till after harvest & that none of the said Inhabitants shall keepe or tether their horses or beasts in the said towne field in harvest tyme unlesse itt be when his hay or corne is drie & then to tye his horse to the Cart till he hath put his hay together; that y<sup>e</sup> next day after ye corne is shorne & last load lead out of the Townefield aforesaid that the inhabitants aforesaid shall putt in for every acre of land a beast untill Martlemas Day then next followeing and then to put in till St Andrewe's

<sup>1</sup> Vol. xxv., p. 46, of this *Journal*.

<sup>2</sup> 2d. is placed over the name of each.

Day for every acre Twenty sheep & noe more & this their stint for their beasts viz: a horse or mare for two beasts, five sheep for one beast & seaven lambs for one beast and also for other Cattell every head to be for one beast; & also if any of the said Inhabitants or their servants take the cattle trespassing contrary to these orders to drive them to the Common pound, & there detaine them untill the party owneing ye cattle trespassing shall pay to y<sup>e</sup> party that impounded them, for every beast iiijd unlesse itt be him that doth wilfully put in his cattle contrary to ye order aforesaid & then he shall pay for every beast xijd Also we lay a pain that every person shall make his ring fences & gates standing in them in good repair before the Twentyeth of March next else forfeite for every offence     ...     ...     ...     ...     ...     ...     ...     iijs iiijd

Alsoe we laye a pain that noe person not inhabiting within theis manor  
shall burne digge or carry away any of the Lords soyle in pain to forfeit  
for every offence    ...    ...    ...    ...    ...    ...    ...    iijs iiijd

Also we lay a pain that noe persons shall oppresse the Commons belonging to this Manor in Sumer with more cattle than he can keep in Winter hogge sheep only excepted on pain to forfeit for every xtie sheep ... x sh

II.—Francis Bradshaw died five years after the above Court was held, and was succeeded by his son Francis, who was then in his sixth year. In 1664 his mother held the Court for him; he being at that time little more than ten years old.

**It is written in Latin, of which the following is a translation:**

The Great Court Barron of Francis Bradshawe Armiger infant per  
Elizabeth Bradshawe<sup>2</sup> Junior widow his guardian Lord of the said manner  
held there for that manner the twenty fifth day of October in the 16th  
year of the reign of our Lord Charles the Second now King of England  
and in the year of our Lord 1664 in the presence of Henry Kniveton  
gentleman Steward there

**Thomas Bocking**  
**William Furnes**  
**William Worrall**  
**William Greaves**  
**William Bradwall**  
**Thomas Hall**  
**Robert Dolphin**

John Hoe  
Richard Mortaine  
Elizeus Marshall  
Robert Barber  
Richard Bocking  
Thomas Drabel } Jurors

<sup>1</sup> This signifies "away from"—all tenants were obliged to use the Lord's mill.

<sup>2</sup> Her husband's mother, Elizabeth Bradshawe, was still alive.

The Jury present that Francis Eyre fed his sheep with others outside the manner in winter & in the summer fed them on the Common of the said manner in defiance of the penalty lately imposed in that case Therefore he is in the mercy of the Lord .....

They present that Richard Redfern did it by advice (consile) Therefore he is in the mercy of the Lord of the said manner ... <sup>vid</sup>

They present that the Inhabitants in the Manner did not make in August a pair of Stocks the second penalty lately imposed in that case Therefore they continue in the mercy of the Lord ... ... xxxx sh

The Jurors aforesaid doe present & say that all former pains laid & by lawes made in this Court & ratified & confirmed by any former verdict or verdicts being not repugnant to the knowne lawes of this land shall remaine continue and stand good.

III.—Five years later, the third Court Baron was held. Francis Bradshaw was still an infant. In the interval, his mother had taken to herself, as her second husband, John Bolle, of Thorpe Hall, co. Lincoln, and it will be observed that he is associated with his wife in holding the Court for his step-son.

Great Court Baron of Francis Bradshaw Armiger Infant—"per" John Bole & Elizabeth his wife his guardians—Lord of the Manner held there for the said Manner on the 20th day of October in the twenty first year of the reign of our Lord Charles the Second now King of England & in the year of our Lord 1669 in the presence of Henry Kniveton Gentleman Steward there

William Redfern William Bradwell John Bagshaw Thomas Bagshaw Thomas Deykeyn Thomas Hall Junr Francis Marshall	Francis Eyre John Howe Richard Morton Richard Bocking William Furnes Robert Redfarn
} Jurors	} Jurors

which said Jurors for the Manor being sworn and charged on their oath say and present that Rowland Eye arm: William Middleton Abraham Crosland John White Robert Barber and John Francis owe suits and service to this court and have not appeared to do the same but made default thereof. Every one of them is in the mercy of the Lord ... ij*d*

They present that John Bamforth encroached on the waste of the Manner.

They present that Edmund Ashmere did it by advice and is therefore  
in the mercy of the Lord ...      ij*d*

They lay a pain that if Henry Furnes doe not make up his fence at Wall head sufficient and good before the twentieth day of March next and soe continue the same he shall forfeit for his neglect ... . . . . . ijs

They lay a pain that if any person stealeth or chase sheep upon ye  
Commons of this Mannor with dogs or otherwise shall forfeite for every  
offence xijd

They lay a pain that if any of the inhabitants of Abney or Grange doe or shall digge or delve Turfe upon any white ground within the Mannor except for Clods<sup>2</sup> to cover their houses shall forfeit for every offence iiiij*iiijd*

IV.—Fifteen years elapsed before the next Great Court Baron of the manor of Abney was held. In the meantime, a change had taken place in the owners.

Francis Bradshaw never lived to hold a Court Baron in his own person as lord. He died, at the age of twenty-three, on 29th December, 1677, and was succeeded by his brother John, who was born 27th June, 1656, and who, April, 1683, held his first Court Baron. He died in his seventy-first year at Brampton, co. York, and was succeeded by his only surviving son, George Bradshawe—the last of the Bradshaws, of Bradshaw.

The following is the last evidence of a Court Baron being held at Abney:—

Great Court Baron of John Bradshawe armiger Lord of the Manor  
held there for that Manor 23rd April in the 35th year of Charles II.  
(1683)

In the presence of George Lee Gentleman Steward

Thomas Bocking William Lowe Robert Barker John Bomford Robert Redfern Peter Furness Arthur Worrell	} Jurors	Robert Howe Clement Marshall Francis Barker Thomas Daykeyne Thomas Drable Robert Bamforth	} Jurors
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Which said Jurors being sworn, say on their oath and present that Thomas  
Eyre Esqr, Richard Wheewood Robert Middleton sen<sup>r</sup> John White Robert  
Marshall Thomas Morton Edmund Hall Thomas Eyre Thomas Hall sen<sup>r</sup>  
Richard Bocking Abraham Crossland Thomas Bamforth George Bomford  
William Bomford Thomas Worrall Eliseus Winterbotham Francis Towns-  
end Peter .... Robert Bagshaw owe suits to this Court have not appeared  
but have made default thereof Each one therefore is in the mercy of  
the Lord .... ij*d*

### **Fines imposed**

They present that Ellis Slater of Hardlemere pastured and fed his

<sup>1</sup> To slate a beast is to hound a dog at him to bait him.

<sup>2</sup> To this day small fowl-houses are occasionally roofed with turfs at Abney.

sheep on the Common pastures of this Manner against the Customs of the said Manner

he is in the mercy of the Lord ... ... ... iijs iiijd

They present that Thomas Morten encroached on the Commons of this Manner

he is in the mercy of the Lord ... ... ... iijs iiijd

John Bagshaw Richard Bocking Thomas Daykeyn Francis Eyre and Richard Weywood are in the mercy of the Lord

for the same offence each ... ... ... ... vijd

They lay a pain that if any person or persons within this Mannor doe or shall digge or delve up any Turfe beneath ye gate goeing Doopoe Brooke and Moergo Ditch except for Clods for repair of their houses and fences shall forfeit to ye Lord of the Manor for every Cartfull they or any of them shall soe gett ... ... ... ... ... vijd

and for every burthen ... ... ... ... ... vijd

They lay a pain that if any person or persons within this Manor doe delve or plough up any Clodes and burne them on ye Commons or wast ground of this Manner for Ashes for their ground shall forfeit for every offence ... ... ... ... ... ... iijs iiijd

They lay a pain that if any inhabitant or inhabitants within this Mannor doe refuse to come to mend ye highwayes haveing notice of the tyme appointed shall forfeit to ye Lord of this Manor for every default xijd

They lay a pain that if any person or persons within this Manor having right of Common doe neglect or refuse to come and helpe to stone ye sitches and ditches upon ye Common or Commons of this Mannor haveing notice thereof shall forfeit to ye Lord of this Manor ... ... ... xijd

They lay a pain that if any one doe breake and take away any other man's hedges shall forfeit for every burthen they shall soe take away iiijd

If any person or persons within this Mannor doth or doe throwe open any out gate shall forfeit for every offence ... ... ... ... xijd

They lay a pain that if any person or persons doe winter out any shēp and bring them to ye Commons of theis Mannor in Summer shall forfeit for every sheep soe wintered and brought upon ye Commons of this Manor except hoggs ... ... ... ... ... vijd

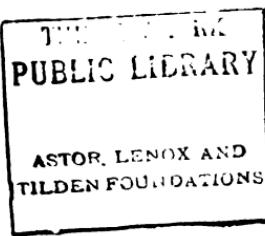
They lay a pain that if any person belongeing to ye Long field doe not make up his fence there att or before ye five and twentyeth day of March next and keepe ye same in good repair shall forfeit to ye Lord of theis Mannor for his defalt ... ... ... ... ... iijs iiijd

Item they lay a pain that if the inhabitants of Abney doe not before the fower and Twentyeth day of June next repair their Stockes they shall forfeit to ye Lord of theis Mannor for their neglect ... ... ... x\*

They lay a pain that if any person or persons within this Mannor doe carry and take away the fearne mowed and raked together by any other without leave of the person or persons that soe mowed the same for every offence ... ... ... ... ... iijs iiijd

They present that John Bagshaw and Richard Bocking have lead and carried away the fearne which Robert Bagshawe had mowed and raked together therefore they and each of them in the mercy of the Lord xijd

The Jurors aforesaid doe find approve allow agree and present that all Antient Customs in their Court and all former pains laid and by lawes made (not repugnant to ye known Lawes of theis Kingdom) heretofore used and had in this Court and ratifid and confirmed by any other former verdict or verdicts shall remain continue and stand good.





BRAZEN ALMS-DISH AT TIDESWELL.

## Brazen Alms-Dish, Tideswell.

By G. LE BLANC SMITH.



IDESWELL CHURCH, which has obtained the title of "The Cathedral of the Peak," contains somewhat of a curiosity in the form of an alms-dish, richly embossed, with a representation of Adam and Eve in the centre. It is rather larger than most dishes, being no less than  $20\frac{1}{2}$  in. in diameter. As regards its date, it is unsafe to hazard any conjectures, for there is really nothing to guide one. The ornament consists of two rows of a very handsome design—best explained by reference to the photograph—evidently intended to represent a jewelled border, which surround the raised edge of the dish. The centre is raised, and in the hollow left between the raised centre and edge of the dish is an inscription. This inscription clearly shows the country which gave it birth to be Holland, for the inscription is in Dutch, and reads : "NYT SONDER GODT YS VAN ALLEN SCHRYFTHREN HET SLODT," which, Anglicised, reads : "The key to all the Scriptures is, there is nothing without God."

The central raised portion contains the picture of the Fall. Here we see Adam and Eve, on the left and right-hand sides of the tree respectively. In the centre is the Tree of Knowledge, round which is wound the serpent; in his mouth he holds a branch, on the end of which is the Apple of Eden. To make his meaning quite clear, the craftsman who executed this piece of metal work has shown a whole series of events in one picture. Firstly, the Serpent plucks the Fruit; secondly, Eve

receives it in her left hand ; thirdly, she hands it to Adam with her right hand, he receiving it in his outstretched left hand; fourthly, Adam is shown dressed in his scanty attire of leaves, which argues that he has received and eaten the fruit.

Thus we see (1) the temptation by the serpent ; (2) the fall of Eve ; (3) the temptation of Adam ; and (4) his fall. Eve's wavy hair is curious, and, for that matter, so is Adam's, for it is done up in a sort of "bun" behind his head. The curious method of showing the joints in the limbs of both Adam and Eve is worth notice, for the artist has shown them as having pegs through elbows and knees much on the principle of the "Dutch doll." The Serpent has a scaly body, and exactly resembles that on a similar type of alms-dish at St. Ninian's, near Stirling. The roots of the Tree—like the fangs of a tooth—are remarkable, and resemble those in the similar tree on a dish at the little Devonshire village of Dunsford. It is a very curious thing that, besides this Derbyshire dish, I can only hear of three other similar examples of Adam and Eve alms-dishes in the United Kingdom. They are at Christ Church Priory, near Bournemouth ; St. Ninian's, near Stirling ; and Dunsford, Devon. And it is also remarkable that we have here a dish of Dutch workmanship and design which is repeated almost in *fac-simile* at St. Ninian's (the border, in fact, being a perfect likeness) ; and this very border is likewise repeated on another dish at Gargunnock, also near Stirling—but in this case the centre is occupied by two busts of persons in large hats, and one of these is playing the bagpipes. This stamps the Gargunnock dish as Scotch, and leads up to the query as to whether the St. Ninian's dish (which so closely resembles this at Tideswell) was likewise a Scotch copy of a Dutch dish, or was imported from the land of its origin. The St. Ninian's dish lacks the Dutch inscription which characterises Tideswell's specimen, and *may* be a copy, but if so it is a remarkably good one. If there were but a few of these alms-dishes imported—as seems to be the case—it is perhaps unlikely that one would have strayed as far north as Stirling. Yet, on the other hand,

they may have been much more plentiful in a more lenient age, and the prudish ideas of later days may have seen the destruction of many a fine specimen.

The connection between the Fall of our forebears and the act of charity, or alms-giving, is far from apparent.<sup>1</sup>

In three of the four specimens which have come to my knowledge the figures of Adam and Eve occupy the same sides of the tree as here;<sup>2</sup> the Serpent is similarly coiled, but lacks scales in the Devonshire example; and in the cases of the two English examples Eve receives the apple while Adam's hand is outstretched to grasp it, but in the Scotch specimen Adam plucks an apple himself with his left hand. On the Devonshire dish the figures are entirely unclad; while in that at St. Ninian's they are partly hidden by foliage growing from the ground.

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<sup>1</sup> Probably because poverty is one of the results of the Fall.—EDITOR.

<sup>2</sup> In *Early Christian Symbolism*, by J. Romilly Allen, the author says: "Throughout all periods of Christian Art, Eve is generally shown on the right hand side of the tree, and Adam on the left; but the rule is not always adhered to." We thus see an arrangement which has been more or less in force since A.D. 50, but why? What does it symbolize? The curious round leaves here, and particularly at Dunsford, seem to be a survival of the berries or fruit universally shown in early Celtic Art, when this subject was under treatment.

## Editorial Notes.

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*Haddon—The Manor, The Hall, Its Lords and Traditions,* by G. Le Blanc Smith. Published by Elliot Stock. "Good wine needs no bush," and by this time Mr. Le Blanc Smith's book—a prospective notice of which appeared in our last issue—has made good its position as a valuable addition to a Derbyshire library. The artistic illustrations, the product of the author's camera, are very seductive, and add considerably to its value. The family history of the Vernons is interesting, and sets right points which are not probably generally known. The pedigree at the end of the book would have been more useful had dates been given under each individual, or at least reference to the page where he might be found in the family history. The lack of an index, too, seriously detracts from the usefulness of the book. With respect to the Peverels, the author falls into the popular error of describing the first of that family as a son of the Conqueror. Although probably near of kin to him, his age would prohibit such a relationship. The matter collected from various published works is most useful and handy. In ascribing, however, the letter on page 37 to Dorothy, the daughter of Sir George Vernon, the author has been very naturally misled by the article taken from vol. xv. of this *Journal*. The hand-writing is too modern to have been written in the sixteenth century. Mr. Le Blanc Smith, however, is much to be congratulated on the success of this, his first venture. He has begun literary work early in life, and we trust we shall see many more productions from his pen.

*All about Derby and Neighbourhood*, third edition. Richard Keene, Ltd., Irongate. Both pretty and useful is this little 6d. handbook. First published in 1881, as a welcome to the Royal Agricultural Show, it reached its third edition in time to welcome that Society's second visit to Derby last June. It contains a great deal of most useful information—ancient and modern—is well illustrated, and is quite worth buying.

*Derbyshire Charters*, by I. H. Jeayes, of the British Museum. Bemrose & Sons Ltd., price 42s. This exceedingly valuable work we owe to Sir Henry Bemrose, whose idea of collecting from all available sources—public and private—the various charters and deeds connected with this county, has rapidly been executed by an expert in such matters. Mr. Jeayes is sincerely to be congratulated on the accuracy and efficiency of his book. It is no mean work to go through several hundred charters and deeds—many of which are almost indecipherable from age, damp, or bad caligraphy—carefully collecting what is material from each. This has been Mr. Jeayes' work—with the result that the whole collection is arranged in chronological and alphabetical order, each charter being entered under the township with which it is mainly concerned.

*Longstone Records*, by G. T. Wright. Printed by Benjamin Gratton, Bakewell. As a society interested in the preservation of records, we are much indebted to Mr. Wright, of Longstone Hall, for the pains he has taken in compiling this interesting history, and as the owner of a library, small though it be, we are exceedingly obliged to him for his kindness in presenting the Society with a copy. In compiling this history, nothing has seemed too modern or too insignificant to be left unrecorded. This is as it should be with a parish history to be read by future generations. If somebody in every parish had for generations made it his business to collect all material connected with it, what wonderful county histories we might have

at the present time. Much, too, has been collected by the author, and included, which has already been published by other writers, such as Dr. Cox and Mr. Pym Yeatman. This is also very useful to the ordinary reader, who is not likely to have easy access to all publications. A portion of the book is devoted to the history of Mr. Wright's family. This is natural, for it is one of the oldest among our Peak families, and is inseparable from the history of the place which gave it birth, and which has been connected with Longstone Village for many generations. Indeed, to use the author's own words in the preface, "Longsdon, *i.e.*, Longstone, was the *name* of the Wrights as well as of the township long before the family assumed the distinctive name of Wright." We must congratulate Mr. Wright, "who has compiled most of these records in extreme old age, and through a painful illness, away from his home and publishers," on the success of his undertaking. The book has many interesting and beautiful illustrations.

*Mattathias, and other Poems*, by Frederic Atkinson, M.A., Canon of Southwell, late Rector of Darley Dale. Longmans. price 4s. 6d. net. This collection of poems bears the deeply-cut impress of a scholar and of a true poet. The contents embrace a wide range of subjects—war, scenery, religion—but though archæology can hardly be said to be one of them, the fact that some half-dozen poems bear especially on Derbyshire scenes, makes some comment on those poems at least not out of place. Foremost of these stands out conspicuously that on the Darley Yew. This, however, speaks for itself from the *Journal's* own pages, having been quoted at length in Dr. Cox's article on the Church in volume xxviii. In another poem the legend of the two sycamores on Oker Hill, at Darley, is touched upon, as a supplement to Wordsworth's lines on the same subject. On the next page is a worthy memorial to the hermit who spent his solitary life among the Catcliffe Rocks, near Birchover, where he has left, in his hermitage, a monument for all time in "an old-world carving of the Crucified." In a few pretty

touches of his poet's brush Canon Atkinson describes all the loveliness of a wood in spring and summer. The spot he has chosen is Depedale, at Dale Abbey. The short poem, of which the late Bishop of this diocese—George Ridding—is the subject, speaks tenderly and reverently of one whose character was appreciated most by those who knew him best. The most powerful, however, of the Derbyshire poems is that called "Flood on the Trent," which occurred at Long Eaton in 1875. It was the highest flood since 1795, and in it many lives were lost.

"'Twas the 19th of October our Church-bells were newly hung,  
So in memory the date securely dwells;  
And the men were ready at the ropes for the first peal to be rung,  
For the priest had come to dedicate the bells."

And so the story is told, so graphically that the whole scene, in all its horror, is present with us as we read.

*Journal*.—A few words seem necessary to account for the appearance of the *Journal* in January, which, so far as is possible, will be its future date of issue. The most interesting report of the excavations at Melandra, for which we are so much indebted to the Manchester Classical Association, and which will be found at the end of this volume, arrived too late to be included in our last issue. Owing to its exclusion, the *Journal* contained somewhat less, as this contains somewhat more, matter than it has done of late. Those who compiled the report, however, were so disappointed that their efforts to be in time were in vain, and that all this valuable matter would be buried for twelve months, that I undertook to issue the *Journal* sooner than usual.

**ILLUSTRATIONS.**—We are indebted, as usual, to Mr. Le Blanc Smith and his camera for many of the illustrations. Those of the fonts and of the Tideswell alms-dish are his work. Those illustrating Monyash Church are the work of Mr. R. F. Hunter, photographer, of 4, Station Approach, Buxton. They

were originally done by him for Dr. Cox's article in *The Builder*, and he has kindly allowed us to make use of them.

We are indebted to the proprietors of *The Queen*—Messrs. Horace Cox—for the Crich Ware illustrations, and to the kindness of the Rev. F. Brodhurst for the portrait of Sir Wm. Cavendish.

Mr. Arnold-Bemrose has kindly arranged that we should have the use of the plates which illustrate Mr. Storrs Fox's interesting article.

*Church Restoration*.—Bakewell and Wirksworth Churches are both undergoing careful restoration. Both are in the hands of able architects. The restoration of Bakewell is a really big affair, and will be eagerly watched by archaeologists.

CHARLES E. B. BOWLES.

*The Nether House, Wirksworth.*

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## PROCEEDINGS

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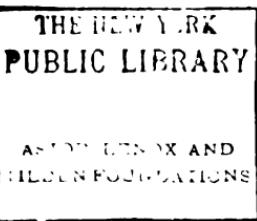


DERBYSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL

AND

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

FOUNDED 1878.



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## REPORT OF THE HON. SECRETARY.

 HE twenty-eighth Annual General Meeting of the Society was held on Friday, May 25th, 1906, at 8.0 p.m., at the St. James' Hotel, Derby, under the presidency of Sir W. de W. Abney. The minutes of the last meeting having been read and passed, the Reports of the Hon. Secretary and the Hon. Financial Secretary were adopted. On the proposition of Mr. W. M. Wilson, seconded by Mr. J. Hunter, the retiring Officers were re-elected, viz.: Mr. C. E. Newton, Hon. Treasurer; C. E. B. Bowles, Hon. Editor; P. H. Currey, Hon. Secretary; W. Mallalieu, Hon. Financial Secretary; C. B. Keene and W. Bemrose, Hon. Auditors. The members of Council retiring under Rule V. were Messrs. W. J. Andrew, G. Bailey, W. Bemrose, J. Borough, C. E. B. Bowles, the Revs. R. J. Burton, Dr. J. C. Cox, and F. C. Hipkins; the Rev. R. J. Burton had signified his wish to retire, as he had left the county; on the proposition of Mr. Mallalieu, seconded by Mr. A. G. Taylor (Bakewell), these members, with the exception of the Rev. R. J. Burton, were re-elected, and the Council were instructed to fill the vacancy. Six new members were elected. After the meeting an interesting lecture on Haddon Hall, illustrated by lantern slides, was given by Mr. G. Le Blanc Smith.

Owing to the earlier publication of the *Journal* for 1907, a full year has not elapsed since the issue of the last Report; five meetings of the Council have been held, which have been well attended, and many matters of archæological interest have been under discussion. The preservation of the old Bull Ring on the side of the highway at Snitterton has been secured, and

the possible excavation and securing of similar rings at Eyam and Foolow has been before the Council, but the matter is still under consideration. The Council greatly regret that through unavoidable difficulties they are not in a position to proceed with the further exploration of the Roman Camp at Brough. Efforts are being made to secure the proper draining away of the water flowing from the "Ebbing and flowing well," mentioned by Hobbes as one of the wonders of the Peak. The Council have appointed Mr. F. Were to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the Rev. R. J. Burton. Arrangements have been made for an exchange of publications with the Yorkshire Naturalists' Union and the Library of the University of Harvard. Our thanks are due to Mr. W. Bemrose for his kindness in defraying the cost of illustrating the paper on South Sitch in the last issue of our *Journal*. Owing to the lamented death of the late Duke of Rutland, who has been president of the Society since 1892, the election of a new president became necessary. The Council felt that it would be for the benefit of the Society if in the future the Presidents were not elected for life, and gentlemen who would take a share in the Society's work were elected to that office, as a recognition of services to the Society or to Archaeology in general; to effect this object an alteration of the rules became necessary. A Special General Meeting was called to consider the matter, and met in the Society's Library at 3.30 p.m. on Thursday, December 13th, 1906. The Hon. F. Strutt having been appointed chairman, Mr. W. J. Andrew proposed that Rule IV. be altered to read as follows: "Rule IV., Officers.—The Officers of the Society shall consist of a President, Vice-Presidents, an Hon. Editor, Hon. Treasurer, and Hon. Secretary, who shall be elected annually: but the President (although he shall be eligible for re-election), if he shall have held that office for three consecutive years, shall not be proposed as President in the list of officers for the ensuing year recommended by the Council for election." This was seconded by Mr. W. H. Whiston, and carried unanimously. Mr. C. E. B. Bowles then proposed the election of the Hon. F.

Strutt as President, and spoke of the valuable services which Mr. Strutt had rendered to the Society from its first beginning ; this was seconded by Mr. W. J. Andrew, and carried unanimously.

We have to record with great regret the death of Mr. Arthur Wilson, who had been a member of the Society for twenty-five years. Our membership shows a slow but steady increase, and now numbers 319.

On Friday, May 25th, a party visited Repton, and were kindly conducted over the Church and Priory by the Rev. F. C. Hipkins. The Annual Dinner was held the same day at the St. James' Hotel, Derby, followed by the General Meeting, as reported above.

On Saturday, May 26th, a party of fifty-three met at Melbourne, and drove to Staunton Harold, where the gardens and the interesting seventeenth century Church were inspected, by kind permission of Earl Ferrers. Lunch was taken at the Melbourne Hotel, after which the Rev. Canon Singleton took the members round the grand old Norman Church, and Mr. W. Garratt, by kind permission of Lady Amabel Kerr, showed the Hall, with its quaint gardens. The weather was stormy, but the expedition was much enjoyed.

On August 29th, a party numbering thirty-seven met at Burton Station, and drove to Barton-under-Needwood Church, an interesting sixteenth century building, the history and features of which were pointed out by Mr. W. R. Holland. Walton Church was next visited, and explained by the Vicar, and the party then proceeded to Drakelow, where they were hospitably entertained by Sir Robert and Lady Gresley ; both the gardens and the treasures contained in the house proved of very great interest, and a much longer time than was available could have been pleasantly spent there.

PERCY H. CURREY, Hon. Sec.

## Derbyshire Archæological and STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

Dr.	RECEIPTS AND
1906.	<i>£ s. d.</i>
Dec. 31. To Printing <i>Journal</i> , 1906 ... ... ...	<i>118 13 11</i>
,, Part Expenses <i>Journal</i> , 1907 ... ... ...	<i>29 5 0</i>
,, Rent of Room, 2 years ... ... ...	<i>15 0 0</i>
,, Printing and Stationery ... ... ...	<i>10 5 4</i>
,, Hon. Secretaries' and Editor's Postage, and Petty Cash ... ... ...	<i>10 16 7</i>
,, Expenses of Annual Meeting and Expedition ...	<i>5 9 6</i>
,, Subscription to Congress of Archæological Societies ... ... ...	<i>1 0 0</i>
,, Repairs to Snitterton Bull Ring ... ... ...	<i>0 15 0</i>
	<hr/> <i>£191 5 4</i>
	NET REVENUE
1906.	<i>£ s. d.</i>
Jan. 1. To Balance brought forward ... ... ..	<i>126 6 5</i>
Dec. 31. " " deficient, Receipts and Payments Account	<i>28 19 8</i>
	<hr/> <i>£155 6 1</i>
	BROUGH EXCAVATION
1906.	<i>£ s. d.</i>
Dec. 31. To Balance carried forward ... ... ...	<i>49 11 1</i>
	<hr/> <i>£49 11 1</i>
	BALANCE SHEET,
	LIABILITIES.
1906.	<i>£ s. d.</i>
Dec. 31. To Capital Account, as per last Balance Sheet ...	<i>420 10 0</i>
,, Entrance Fees received in 1906 (25) ...	<i>6 5 0</i>
,, Balance in hand "Brough Exploration Fund"	<i>49 11 1</i>
	<hr/>
	<i>476 6 1</i>
	<i>Less Deficiency on Net Revenue Account ...</i>
	<i>155 6 1</i>
	<hr/>
	<i>£321 0 0</i>

Examined and found correct.

Dated this 12th January, 1907.

C. BARROW KEENE, Hon. Auditor.

**Natural History Society.****TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1906.****PAYMENTS ACCOUNT.**

	Cr.
1906.	
Dec. 31. By Subscriptions ... ... ... ..	£ 12 12 6
" Donation ... ... ... ..	0 10 6
" Donations for Plates for <i>Journal</i> ... ..	10 16 3
" Sale of <i>Journals</i> and Bound Copies .. ..	16 1 0
" Interest on Investments ... ... ..	6 5 5
" Balance, being Deficiency on year ... ..	<u>28 19 8</u>
	£191 5 4

**ACCOUNT.**

	£ s. d.
1906.	
Dec. 31. By Balance carried forward ... ... ..	£ 155 6 1
	£155 6 1

**FUND ACCOUNT.**

	£ s. d.
1907.	
Jan. 1. By Balance brought forward ... ... ..	£ 49 11 1
	£49 11 1

**DECEMBER 31ST, 1906.**

	ASSETS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1906.			
Dec. 31. By Investments, viz.:—			
Derby Corporation Stock, 3 % ... ..	120 0 0	£ 120 0 0	
Derby Corporation Stock, 3 % ... ..	100 0 0	—	220 0 0
" Furniture in the Society's Room, Market Place ... ... ..	12 2 3	12 2 3	
" Crompton & Evans' Union Bank, viz.:—			
In hand Capital Account ... ..	194 12 9	£ 194 12 9	
" Brough Exploration Account 49 11 1	—	—	—
	244 3 10	244 3 10	
<i>Less</i> Deficiency on Net Revenue Account ... ... ..	155 6 1	155 6 1	
	—	—	88 17 9
	—	—	£321 0 0

W. MALLALIEU, Hon. Finance Secretary,

January 9th, 1907.

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## PREFATORY NOTE BY PROFESSOR R. S. CONWAY.

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THE following pages contain the record of the excavation and study of the site and antiquities of the Roman Camp known as Melandra Castle, near Glossop, in 1905, by members and friends of the Excavation Committee of the Manchester and District Branch of the Classical Association in pursuance of a friendly arrangement with the trustees of the site (the Glossop Archaeological and Natural History Society). The excavation is far from complete yet, but we have done our best to interpret as fully as possible the abundant evidence already obtained, and I venture to think the chronological results we have established (to mention only these) are of some historical importance. The Excavation Committee is especially indebted to its Secretary, Mr. F. A. Bruton, for undertaking the heavy work of planning and describing the camp so far as it is yet opened. The actual operations were directed first by him, and later on by Mr. J. H. Hopkinson and myself.

Each contributor to the Report is responsible for his own article only, but at the request of the Committee of the Branch I acted as General Editor. I may, perhaps, be allowed to express the pleasure with which our Committee entered into an arrangement with the Editor of this *Journal* whereby our Report on this well-known Derbyshire site is appearing in its pages. The division of the cost of publication has enabled us to make our illustrations far more complete than we could have ventured otherwise to do.

R. S. CONWAY.

*The University, Manchester,*

*April, 1906.*

P.S.—Mr. Bruton has now kindly added, at the request of the Excavation Committee, a brief account of the operations which he and Mr. A. C. B. Brown, B.A., directed this summer, of which a full report will appear early in 1907, under the title *Toothill, Mancunium, and Melandra*.

## EXCAVATIONS AT MELANDRA IN 1906.

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The work at Melandra during the year 1906 was directed definitely to obtaining answers to four questions :—

1.—Did any remains exist of the *spina* of the eastern gateway? The answer was in the negative, but the excavations produced the first specimens of the iron sockets of the gates found at Melandra so far.

2.—Were there any buildings on the terrace half-way down the western slope? Several deep trenches revealed nothing, and the work was abandoned.

3.—Did the ridges outside the north gate indicate a building? Excavation soon brought to light a small square building, evidently of Roman construction.

4.—Would the uncovering of the rest of the central building afford further evidence of its plan? The heavy work of removing the surface soil, which in some cases was piled five feet high, has not been unrewarded. The whole building is now cleared, and the three rooms have been trenched in the search for buried remains. Thanks mainly to Mr. Hamnett's subsequent work, foundations, indicating a plan somewhat similar to that of the Hard Knott headquarters, have been met with, the foundations lost by Mr. Garstang have been picked up, and a pit, containing part of an altar and other remains, has been discovered.

A detailed report of the work sketched above, illustrated by plans and photographs, will be issued early in the New Year by the Committee of the Classical Association, entitled *Toothill, Mancunium, and Melandra*. Canon Hicks has kindly consented to write for this report an article on the Melandra Altar and Mithras Worship among the Romans in Britain.

F. A. BRUTON,  
Hon. Secretary, Excavation Committee.

November, 1906.

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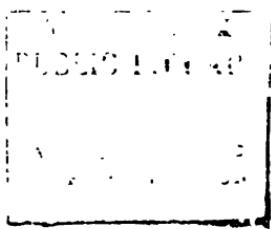


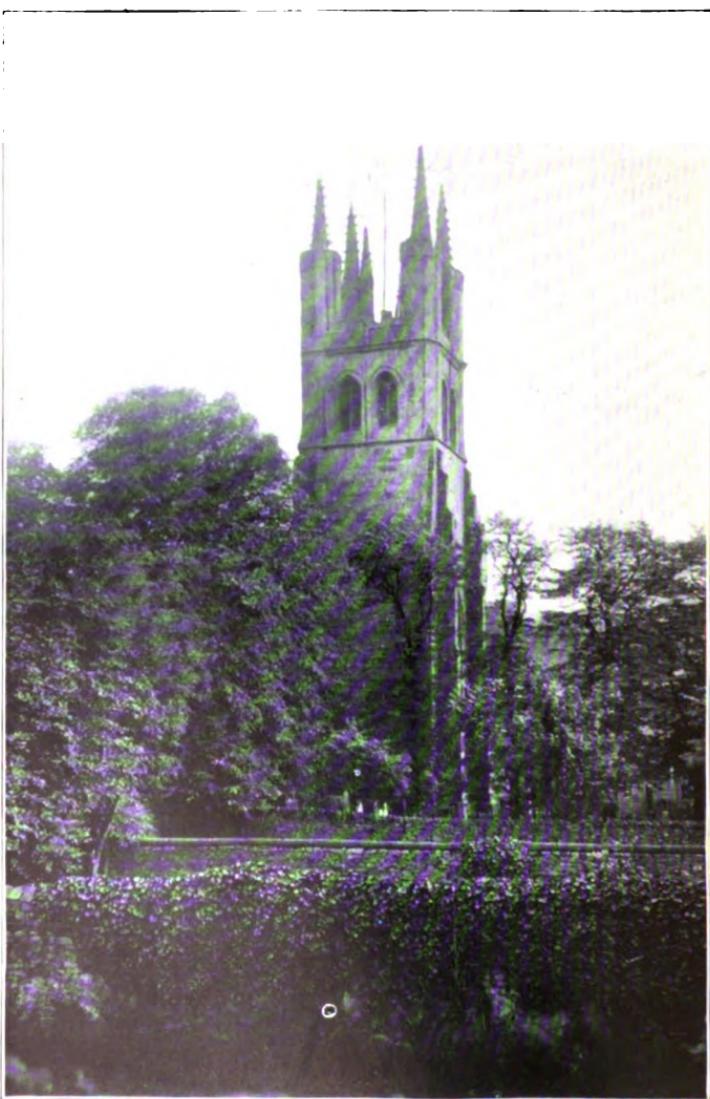
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TIDESWELL CHURCH, FROM THE VICARAGE GARDEN.

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# DERBYSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

Sir Sampson ~~Meverill~~ of Tideswell,  
1388-1462.

BY THE REV. J. M. J. FLETCHER, M.A.

**W**ITH the exception, perhaps, of the brass to the memory of Bishop Pursglove, the most interesting memorial in Tideswell Church is the large altar tomb which stands in the centre of the chancel, and bears the name of Sir Sampson Meyerill.

There have been, so far as we know, two restorations of the tomb—the one in 1702, when Sir John Statham renewed some of the brasses which had been stolen, as he affirms, some fourteen years previously; and the other in 1876, when the present beautiful base of Derbyshire alabaster took the place of the old “wooden railings,” on which, with the stone ends, the large slab of Purbeck marble which forms the top of the monument used to rest. In the centre of this slab is fixed a brass plate, on which is engraved a symbolical representation of the Holy Trinity, around which is the inscription, “Ego sum Alpha et Omega, primus et novissimus.” God the Father is represented as an old man, seated beneath a canopy, holding a crucifix in front of Him, on which hangs the human form of God the Son, whilst above the right shoulder rests a dove, the emblem of God the Holy Ghost.

An illustration, with a description, of this brass is given on page 26 of *Illustrations of Monumental Brasses*, published by the Camden Society, Cambridge.

Near each corner of the slab is a shield, one of which is a field without a charge, and the others bear the separate coats of Meyerill (*Argent, a gryphon segreant, sable, beaked and legged gulcs*), Daniell (*Az: a bend between six escallops or*), and Brampton (*Gules, a lion rampant or*). Underneath the oval brass bearing the representation of the Holy Trinity is a large shield, quartered with the arms of (1) Meyerill, (2) Daniell, (3) blank, (4) Brampton. This shield, with its blank quartering, will be explained later.

On the border of the tomb runs a riband, which bears the following inscription :

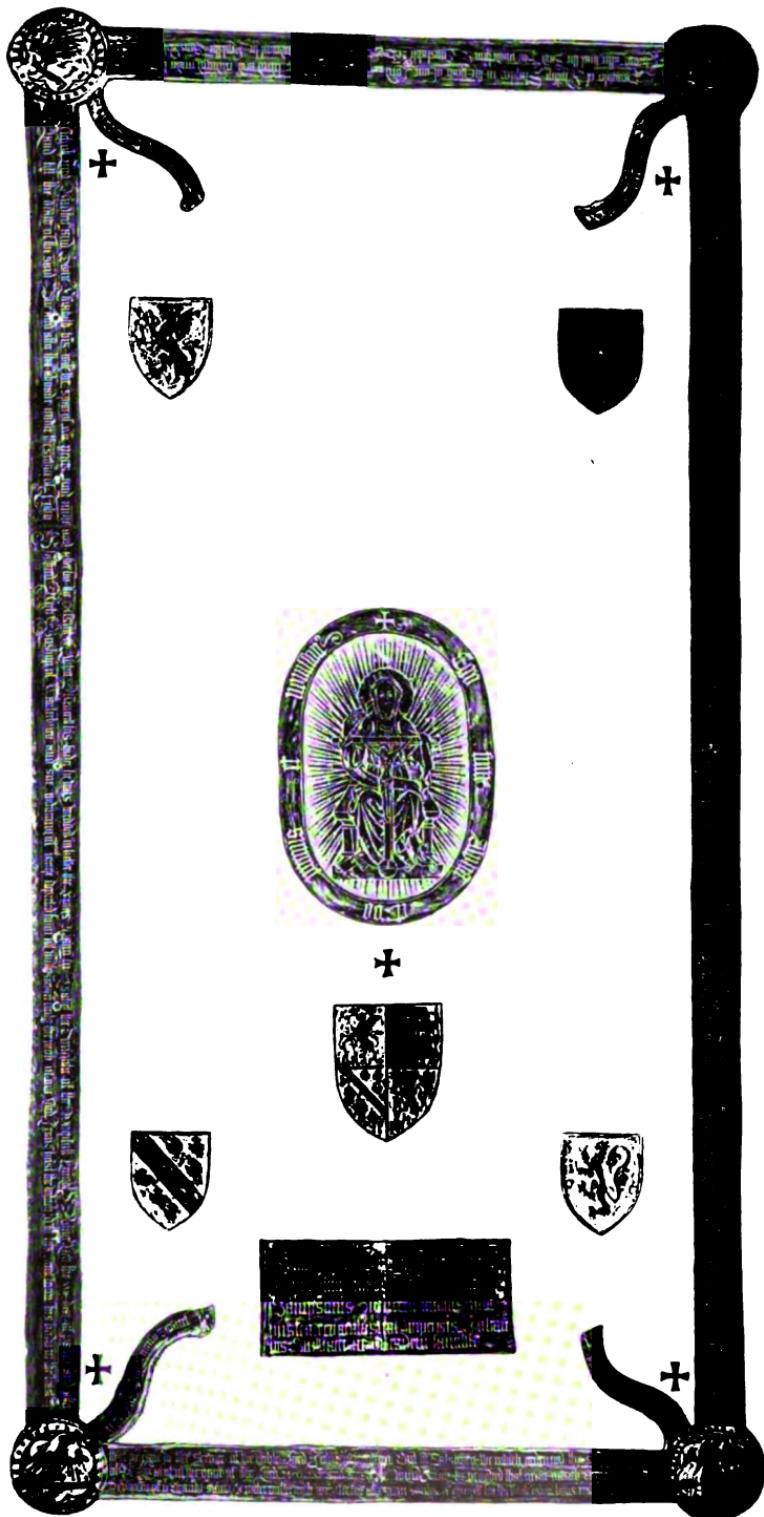
"Under this stone lyeth Sampson Meyerill, which was borne in Stone in the feast of St. Michael the Archangell, and there Christened by the Pryor of the same hous, and Sampson of Clifton, Esq., and Margrett,

XX

the daughter of Philip Stapley in the yeare of our Lord, MCCC IIII VIII, and so lived, under the service of Nicholl Lord Audley and Dame Elizabeth his wife, the space of XVIII years and more; and after, by the Assent of John Meyerill, his fader, he was wedded in belser, the King's Mannor, to Isabell the daughter of the worpful knight, Sir Roger Lech, the XVII day of Pasch, and after he came to the service of the noble Lord John Mountegue, Earl of Salsbury, the which ordeyned the said Sampson to be a Capitayne of diverse worpful places in france; and after the death of the said Earl, he came to the service of John Duke of Bedford, and soe being in his service, he was in XI grate Battayles in France within the space of two years, and at St. Luce the said Duc gave him the order of kthood: and after that the said Duc made him kt Constable, and by his commandment he kept the Constable Court of this land till the death of the said Duc; and after that hee aboade under the service of John Stafford, Arch Byshop of Canterbury, and soe enduring in great worp, departed from all worldly service, unto the mercy of our Lord Jesus Christ, the which dped his soul from his body in the feast of St. Marut in the yeare of our Lord MCCCLXII, and soe his word may be proued that grace paseth cunning. Amen. Devoutly of yr charity sayth a pater noster with an Ave for all Xpian soules and especially, for the soule whose bonss resten under this stone."

There is one more brass, an oblong one, let into the stone below the large shield, which tells its own tale :

"Sacrilegi olim Sculpturas aereas furati sunt hujus monumenti memoriae Sampsonis Meyerill Millitis quae postea reparatae sunt impensis Johannis Statham ar: ejusdem familiae." (Arthur Wall fecit.)



RUBBING FROM SIR SAMPSON MEVERILL'S TOMB.  
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YOUTH AND  
EDUCATION

This brass is explained by a manuscript in the *Wolley Collections*<sup>1</sup> in the British Museum, in the handwriting of Sir John Statham, which states, "My Ancestor Sr Sampson Meveril K<sup>t</sup> Banneret, Knight Constable of France, was buried at his family seat Tideswell, whereof they have been Lords of the Manor from the conquest, as appears by the records."

"This Sir Sampson's tomb was and still is in the middle of Tideswell chancel, and about 1688 the brasses, with the following inscriptions, were stolen, and in the year 1702 I had the same exactly renewed, viz., 'Under this stone here lyeth,' etc. (see opposite page). . .

In another of the *Wolley Manuscripts*<sup>2</sup> is to be found a sketch of Meverill's tomb as it appeared at the commencement of the eighteenth century, with the wooden palisading. And in the *Gentleman's Magazine*<sup>3</sup> for December, 1794, a description of the tomb is given with a copy of the inscription.

On the tomb are, roughly cut, five consecration crosses, which seem to show that the tomb has been used as an altar. Possibly this was on the anniversary of his death, or it may have been, as Dr. Davey Biggs<sup>4</sup> seems to imply, so used, in and after 1552, during the time when it was enjoined that the communion table should be placed in the middle of the chancel.

Underneath the altar slab, and visible through the openings in the side of the tomb, is an emaciated figure, wrapped in a winding sheet, his head supported by angels. This effigy, representing the old knight at the time of his death, reminds us of the Wakeman monument, or "Monument of the starved monk," at Tewkesbury Abbey. What a strange contrast! The brasses above tell of Sir Sampson Meverill's greatness. The effigy points to the earthly end of all, whatever their position may be.

<sup>1</sup> 6668, p. 521.

<sup>2</sup> 6667, pp. 404, 405.

<sup>3</sup> pp. 1101, 1102.

<sup>4</sup> *The Lord's Supper*, by Rev. C. R. Davey Biggs, D.D., Oxford, Mowbray, 1905, p. 51 and frontispiece.

Mr. Pym Yeatman, in his last published volume,<sup>1</sup> assumes, in the chapter on Tideswell, that this tomb was appropriated by the Meverills; but that it was not in the first instance theirs. He thinks that it is older than the present church, and that it and the De Bower tomb may have stood in old days against the two projecting arches, which probably marked the tombs of the co-founders, on the north side of the sanctuary in Tideswell Church, and that this Meverill tomb may have been that of some royal personage. Of the wrongly-named De Bower monument, I have treated at some length in the third and fourth editions of my *Guide to Tideswell and its Church*.<sup>2</sup> Mr. Pym Yeatman will, I am sure, pardon me for pointing out that his assumption with regard to the Meverill tomb is nothing more than conjecture, and that there is not the slightest evidence to show that it ever belonged to anyone excepting Sir Sampson Meverill, or that it ever stood in any other position than that in which it stands to-day.

The following references throw some light upon the older brasses which were upon the tomb previous to their removal in 1688 :

*The Visitation of Derbyshire*,<sup>3</sup> A.D. 1611.—“Upon a tombe in Tiddeswall Church in C<sup>o</sup> of Derby Sr Sampson Meverell K<sup>nt</sup> marid Issabell d. of Sir Roger Lech was at xj great Battailes in France w<sup>thin</sup> ye space of two years was by John Duke of Bedford Knight Constable made knight at S. Luce & by his commandment kept the constables court of this land during his life. He died a<sup>o</sup> d<sup>ni</sup> 1462.”

An almost verbatim description, apparently copied from this, is given in *Historical and Antiquarian Gleanings, etc.*,<sup>4</sup> collected by Elias Ashmole, 1657, the only material difference being the statement that he “kept Constables court of this land during ‘the Duke’s’ lyfe.’”

<sup>1</sup> *Feudal Derbyshire*, section ix., pp. 125-6.

<sup>2</sup> 4th edition, pp. 36-38.

<sup>3</sup> *Harl. MS. 1537*, p. 11.

<sup>4</sup> *Ashmole MS. 860*, 136.



DE BOWER TOMB.

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A "LITTLE" AND  
MEDIUM COLLECTIONS

In the Bodleian library is a MS. volume of *Church Notes*, made by Ralph Sheldon.<sup>1</sup> Besides describing the Foljambe, Litton, and Pursglove monuments, he says of Tideswell : " In this Church is another auntient Monument as the former with Inscription round the edges ; but the Monument of Meverell having a double Inscription round I thought it easier to write it downe in a legible way than to venture huddling or blotting of words, as here followeth " ; and then he gives the inscription on the riband round the tomb, practically word for word the same as it is on the tomb at the present time, the only variations being the evident variations of one or other of the copyists. E.g., according to Sheldon, he was " eight " years serving under Lord Audley. The " belser " of the present brass is spelt " belpar." The day of his marriage was " the xiiij day of Pasch." And the day of his death is rightly given as " the feast of St. Macute " (or Macutus, i.e., November 15th). From Wood's *Life and Times*<sup>2</sup> we find that Ralph Sheldon was a friend of Anthony a Wood's. He was born in 1623, and died in 1684. The inscriptions in Sheldon's *Church Notes* are mostly of the date 1674, collected in 1671, though Wood added some Oxfordshire ones in 1675-6. But, in any case, they were anterior to the removal of the brasses from Meverell's tomb in 1688. (See page 3.)

But the most conclusive proof of the practical identity of the inscription, ordered to be engraved by Sir John Statham in 1702, with that which existed before the spoliation in 1688, is given by the *Harleian Manuscript*, 6592, in the British Museum. It is William Wyrley's copy of the *Visitation of Derbyshire, etc.*, made by W. Flower and Robt. Glover in 1569 (99 b). " At Tydeswall in the peake in Derbyshire is a fayr Church wherein be these moniments ; it would seem to be have been the place of buriinge to the family of the Meverels whose it is." Then follow ten shields, bearing, according to

<sup>1</sup> Wood MS., C. 10.

<sup>2</sup> Oxford Historical Society.

Dr. Cox,<sup>1</sup> the arms of Stanley, Daniel, Foljambe, England, Francis, Neverell, Darley, Warren, Frecheville and Thorold. After which, the MS. proceeds as follows: "It is written that followeth on a fayr marble moniment on w<sup>ch</sup> are the five escutcheons under tricked." Wyrley gives in full the inscription, which differs in some few places slightly in phraseology, though not at all in sense from the modern inscription. Sir Sampson served under Lord Audley "eighteen" years; "pelpear" was the place where he was married on the "18 of pasc." And "at St. Luce the sayd Duke (of Bedford) gave him the order of knighthood, and made him knight Constable, and by his command he kept the constable's court of this land till the death of the s<sup>d</sup> Duke." "His soule ascended the day of S<sup>t</sup> Macute, 1462."

And what is of some interest is the fact that from this MS. we can tell what the arms on the shields originally were, and consequently we are able to account for the blank field which curs twice on the tomb.

The escutcheon now left blank was that of Middleton (*Erm., on a canton, a chevron*). And the quartered shield bore the arms of (1) Neverell, (2) Middleton, (3) Daniell, and (4) Brampton. And over all, on an escutcheon of pretence, were the arms of Leche.

It is quite evident, both from the enamelling and from the character of the workmanship, that the original brasses still remaining are two of the four symbols of the Evangelists, the oval brass with the symbol of the Holy Trinity, the shields of Daniell and of Brampton. The renewed brasses are the riband bearing the inscription, the quartered shield, the one bearing the arms of Neverell, and the blank one, with the remaining symbols of the Evangelists. In renewing the missing shields, those of Daniell and of Brampton still existed, and by their position on the slab they would occupy the third and fourth quarters on the central shield. The arms of Neverell were known, and

<sup>1</sup> *Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. ii., p. 579.

would, of course, occupy the first quarter. But at the time of the renovation it was not known whose arms were in the second quarter, and, as a consequence, that space and the corresponding vacant place were left blank. Nor was it known about the escutcheon of pretence which bore the arms of Leche, and so this was omitted.

Either Wyrley or the heralds appear to have been well satisfied with the beverage supplied in the old Peak town, for the notes on the monuments conclude with the remark, “*Hytherto Tydeswall whear is the best ale in Derbyshire.*”

Some two miles from Ilam, in Staffordshire, and not far from the beautiful valley, Dovedale, where the river Dove separates the counties of Derby and Stafford, is situated the old manor house of Throwley. It stands in a ruinous condition, surrounded by nettles and weeds, and with notice boards warning the passer-by not to venture too close to the old buildings lest he should be injured by the falling debris. Such is the condition of the old home of the Neverills. As far back as 1216, at least, the Neverills had resided here, when Thomas Neverell is described as “armiger.” His great-great-grandson, another Thomas Neverell, it was who, by his marriage, became connected with Tideswell, and he and his wife, Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of William Daniell, were the great-grandparents of Sir Sampson Neverill.

The following notes on the manor and markets of Tideswell bear upon Sir Sampson Neverill’s connection with the town:

In the year 1250, the King, by charter, dated 24th February, “confirmed to Master Paulinus de Bampton”—who already possessed the manor of Tideswell—“that he and his heirs may have for ever one market each week on Wednesday at his manor of Tydeswell. And that they may have one fair each year to last during three days, namely, on the vigil day and Morrow of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist. Unless that market and fair should be to the hurt of neighbouring markets and fairs.”<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> *Charter Rolls*, 35 Henry III., mem. 11 (Roll 43).

From Paulinus the manor passed to his kinsfolk, the Daniels. Sir Richard Daniel died in 1322, leaving three daughters, the eldest of whom married Thomas Meverell, of Throwley. Their son, Thomas Meverell, had a daughter, Elizabeth, who became the wife of Sir Nicholas Stafford.

By a charter, dated July 5th, 1391, the King, Richard II., granted and gave license to "Nicholas de Stafford chivaler and Elizabeth his wife that they and the heirs and assigns of the aforesaid Elizabeth may have one market each week on Wednesday in the town of Tyddeswell in the county of Derby and one fair there each year to last two days, namely on the vigil and feast of the beheading of St. John the Baptist. However that market and fair may not be to the hurt of neighbouring markets and fairs there."<sup>1</sup>

It will be seen that the date of the fair had been transferred from June 24th (the nativity) to August 29th (the beheading of St. John the Baptist).

Sir Nicholas de Stafford and his wife Elizabeth died without issue, and the Daniel estates passed to her cousin, John Meverell, the father of Sir Sampson Meverell.

In Sir Sampson's time, the date of the fair was changed,<sup>2</sup> and permission was given for the fair to be held twice a year, in May and in October.

"The King to all &c., Sampson Meverell kn. and Isabella his wife have shown to us and our council that King Richard our predecessor by his letters patent dated 5 July 18th year (*sic*) gave licence to his faithful knight Nicholas de Stafford and Elizabeth his wife, that they and the heirs and assigns of Elizabeth should have a weekly market on Wednesday in the town of Tyddeswell, and a fair there for two days on the vigil and feast of the beheading of St. John Baptist, so that it should not be to the hurt of neighbouring markets and fairs, which fair is not of use because the said vigil and feast are not kept as festival days in any place about

<sup>1</sup> *Charter Rolls*, 15-17 Richard II., mem. 19 (Roll 164).

<sup>2</sup> *Patent Rolls*, 11 Henry VI., par. i., mem. 16.

the said town, and likewise they happen in August. Therefore the said Sampson and Isabella have asked for our grace on this behalf. And we have granted to them that they and their heirs and assigns shall have, so long as it pleases us, two fairs for two days, one on the feast of St. Elena in the month of May, and the other on the feast of St. Luke after the feast of St. Michael, in exchange for the said other two days, so that these fairs shall not be to the hurt of neighbouring markets and fairs. And we confirm previous letters patent to the said Sampson and Isabella except as to the said vigil and day of St. John.

" Witness the King at Westminster, 5. November.

" by writ of privy seal."

We now turn again to Sir Sampson. He was born, as the inscription on his tomb tells us, on September 29th, 1388, his godparents being the prior of the monastery at Stone, Sampson of Clifton, from whom he received his name, and Margaret, daughter of Philip Stapley. He served as page to Lord and Lady Audley. He was married at Belper to Isabella, the daughter of Sir Roger Leche, a member of the Chatsworth family and Lord High Treasurer of England, 8 Henry V. (1420). It was perhaps the part taken by Sir Philip Leche, his wife's uncle, in the French wars, that induced Sampson to take up so vigorously the military profession. He served in France under John (William ?) Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, by whom he was promoted to the rank of captain. After the death of the Earl of Salisbury, in 1428, he served under the Duke of Bedford, by whom he was knighted, and by whom, later, he seems to have been made deputy knight constable. The Duke died in 1435.

In 1431, Sampson Meverell, of Tideswell, miles, had<sup>1</sup> "a free tenement in Tyddeswell held in socage, value per an : viij*l*i."

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<sup>1</sup> *Inquisitions and Assessments relating to Feudal Aids.*

Sir Sampson was a soldier by profession ; he was apparently somewhat bellicose by nature too. The following references are given, for the most part in order of date :

Extracts from the Plea Rolls<sup>1</sup> of Henry V., etc., in Public Record Office. In 4 Henry V. (1417), Sampson Meverell sued Richard Billyngton, the Abbot of St. Mary of Hilton, for abducting, "vi et armis," his servant, John Cowdale, who was in his service at Hilton, so that he had lost his services for a length of time. The Abbot did not appear, and the Sheriff was ordered to distrain and produce him on the octaves of St. Michael.<sup>2</sup>

At suit of Henry de Bothe and William Pirton in 1422 as to whether Sampson Meverell and Isabella his wife had disseisined the said Henry and William of certain lands in Tyddeswelle ; the said Sampson Meverell of Edensovere, gentilman, and Isabella his wife, Robert Litton of Litton, . . . and John Meverell of Throwley, arm ; . . . had assembled together and collected divers malefactors and outlaws from various parts, armed with swords, bows and arrows, coats of mail and palettes, as if for war, and had risen in insurrection at Neweton Grange, c<sup>o</sup>. Derby, on Saturday before F. of St. Lawrence, 1 Henry VI., lying in wait to beat, wound, and kill the Jurors empanelled for the Inquisition and the coroners, and had chased and captured Henry de Longesdon one of the jurors and compelled him to swear on the book that he would find a verdict for the said Sampson and Isabella, . . . had threatened to kill any of the Jury who gave a verdict for said Henry and William.

. . . the said Isabella by the command of Sampson and John Meverell had held the said Manor House (Bobenhall) in a defensible manner and with a strong hand against the peace of the king, refusing to obey the sheriff until he had forced an entry into the Manor House, &c.

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<sup>1</sup> De Banco. Trin : 4 Hen. V., Staff. (m. 288).

<sup>2</sup> *Collections for a History of Staffordshire* (Wm. Salt), vol. xvii., p. 57. All such references in the future will be referred to as *Salt*.

The defendants pleaded not guilty and appealed to a jury; but none of the 24 Jurymen appeared. Later they threw themselves on the King's grace. Sampson and Isabella were fined 2 marks, all the others 10/- each.<sup>1</sup>

A Guy Meverell had been killed before Calais in 1347. Presumably he was a member of the same family.

(Crecy and Calais). Thomas Meverell, of Co. Stafford, who had been assessed at a man-at-arms, and had sent his brother Guy, bene armatum et munitum, to be exonerated, the said Guy having served in the retinue of Robert de Ferrars until his death before Calais. Dated 20th November, 21 Edward III., and allocated under Berks. on the Pipe Rolls of 20 Edward III.<sup>2</sup>

Calais Roll, 21 Edward III. Death of Guy Meverel of Co. Stafford recorded.<sup>3</sup>

What part Sampson Meverell had taken in the French wars besides that which is mentioned on his tomb we cannot tell. Was he present in 1415 at the taking of Honfleur, or at the battle of Agincourt, when he would be twenty-seven years of age? In 1420 the treaty of Troyes was signed, and on August 31st, 1422, Henry V. died. He was succeeded by his infant son, Henry VI., in whose name John, Duke of Bedford, himself a member of the royal family, assumed the government of France. We know that after this time Sampson Meverell was fighting in France, for he served under the Earl of Montacute, who commanded the English army at the siege of Orleans, October 12th, and who was killed early in the siege. After the death of the Earl, he served under the Duke of Bedford. Without a doubt, then, he fought at Orleans and against Joan of Arc. Perhaps he was present at the crowning of the young King at Paris

<sup>1</sup> *Salt*, vol. xvii., pp. 98, 99. Plea Rolls, Coram Rege. Easter

<sup>2</sup> Henry VI. (1424).

<sup>2</sup> *Salt*, vol. xviii., p. 151. Memoranda Roll. Queen's Remembrancer, 21 Edward III.

<sup>3</sup> *Salt*, vol. xviii., p. 281.

in 1431. But he appears to have been in Tideswell again in this same year, and in the following one, 1432, he obtained the renewal of the grant of the market and of the fair.

In 4 Henry VI. (1426), John Meverell granted to Sampson, his son, and Isabella, his wife, daughter of Roger Leche, his manor of Tideswell, in tail, with ultimate remainder to himself.<sup>1</sup>

In 1428 a grant was made by Sampson Meverell and Isabel his wife to Nicholas de Holand of lands in Tydeswell, to be held by him and his heirs at their will in accordance with the custom of the manor of Tyddeswell. Saturday after St. Martin in the winter 7 Henry VI. Appended to this grant is a fine armorial seal of Sampson. *Quarterly of four*: one and four, a griffin rampant; two and three, a bend *between six scallops*. Crest, *a griffin's head*. Legend, Sigillum Sampsonis Meverell. The seal of his wife Isabel (Leche) is also appended. *Vair, on a chief indented three crowns*.<sup>2</sup>

In 8 Henry VI. (1429), Sampson Meverell, together with his father, had been outlawed.

*Lancashire*.—A writ of error to annul the outlawry of John Meverell of Frodeswelle, co. Stafford, who together with Sampson Meverel of Frodeswelle, . . . had been outlawed on an indictment for feloniously receiving at Weryngton, Isabella late servant of Andrew Salogham of Lichfield, who had been indicted for robbing the said Andrew at Chorley of five silver dishes worth £5 in 8 Henry VI., &c., &c.

On 20th September, 18 Henry VI. (1439), Sampson Meverell Knt. witnessed an Okeover deed.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Bateman Charter*, quoted by Pym Yeatman, *Feudal Derbyshire*, section ix., p. 181.

<sup>2</sup> *Hist. MSS. Commission. MSS. of Duke of Rutland at Belvoir*, 1905, vol. iv., p. 50.

<sup>3</sup> *Salt*, vol. iii., N.S., p. 138. *Coram Rege, Mich.* 16 Henry VI. (m. 5 Rex).

*Salt*, vol. viii., N.S., pt. i., p. 51.

*Staffordshire.*<sup>1</sup>—Sampson Meverell, late of Throwley, knight, John Beresford of Beresford, the younger, gentleman, William Pursegloves, Vicar of Tyddeswall, co. Derby, John Cantrill of Alstonefield, husbandman, John Bagnold of Oncote, husbandman, and Thomas Wright of Wetton, husbandman, were attached at the suit of Ralf Basset, armiger, for treading down and consuming his hay at Throwley in stacks with their cattle; and Ralf stated that on the Feast of the Nativity of the Holy Mary in 21 Henry VI. they had come to Throwley with swords and bows and arrows, and had consumed and trodden down with their cattle 60 cart loads of hay. The defendants appeared and asked for an adjournment till the octaves of St. Hilary, which was granted.

*Staffordshire.*<sup>2</sup>—In the year 1447 Ralph Basset, armiger, sued John Berysford of Berysford, gentleman, William Pursgloves, vicar of Tyddeswall, co. Derby, and John Bagenhall of Onecote, husbandman, for depasturing cattle on his corn and grass at Grendone and Musdene. The defendants did not appear, and the sheriff was ordered to destrain John Berysford and to arrest the others and to produce them on the octaves of St. Hilary.

On a hill about one and a half miles from Ilam, on the opposite side of the river from the slope on which Throwley Hall stands, is situated the village of Blore. What remains of Blore Hall is now a portion of a farmhouse; but in the fifteenth century it was the seat of the family of the Bassets, whose power was considerable and their influence far-reaching. There were constant feuds between the families of Meverell and Basset, due perhaps in the first instance to the straying of cattle, or the scarcity of labour, and fomented by the proud spirits of these two powerful neighbours, who would brook no interference with their real or imaginary rights.

<sup>1</sup> *Salt*, vol. iii., N.S., p. 167. Plea Rolls de Banco. Hil. 23 Henry VI. (1444), m. 559.

<sup>2</sup> *Salt*, vol. iii., N.S., p. 179. De Banco. Mich. 26 Henry VI. (1447), m. 374 dorso.

And, in addition to this, there were constant disputes about the tithes of Throwley, which belonged to the Church of Ilam, and which John Southworth, or Sopworth, the vicar of that church, had devised to Ralph Basset. To this quarrel the following charters refer :

The first<sup>1</sup> contains a notification by John Wenesley and Gregory Newport, Canons of Lichfield, as Commissioners for John Stafford, Archbishop of Canterbury, to the rector and vicar of Blore and Alstonefield, and the chaplain of Waterfall, to proclaim at mass on Sundays and at festivals the excommunication of John Southworth, perpetual Vicar of Ilam. Given at Lichfield, 29th July, 1444. On the dorso of this Latin document is a statement in English, in the handwriting of Sir Sampson Meverell, of the causes of complaint against the said priest which led to his excommunication. "It is to be had in mynd y<sup>at</sup> Sr Jon Southworth vicar of Ilam dede corus Sr Sampson Meverell & Dam Isabell is wyff y<sup>e</sup> v day of Aprill in y<sup>e</sup> ii & xx<sup>e</sup> yer of K. H. ye vj w<sup>th</sup>out any aconte," and that "ye Vicar of Ilam coum to Throwley to a spye," and sent a message by Basset, and "in ye mon of Aprill ye jx Jon Southworth ye Vecar of Ilam" sent to "all ye prests in ye contie yat yey schold do no s'rvice wen I or my wyeff or any scevans of ourus wer in any of ye" churches, etc. As the Latin notification shows, Sir Sampson had appealed to his old friend and patron, John Stafford, the Archbishop of Canterbury, by whom the Commission was appointed. Southworth failed to answer to the summons, and the result was that he himself was excommunicated.

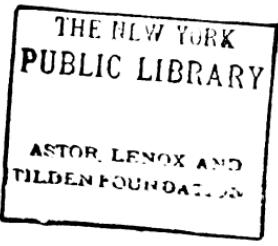
The seal<sup>2</sup> of John Lord Dudley was attached to a deed of 22 Henry VI. (1444), whereby "Johannes Dñs Dudley constituitur arbiter inter Sampsonum Meverell Mil' et Radul' Basset Mil'."

In 26 Henry VI., Sampson Meverell, late of Tiddeswelle,

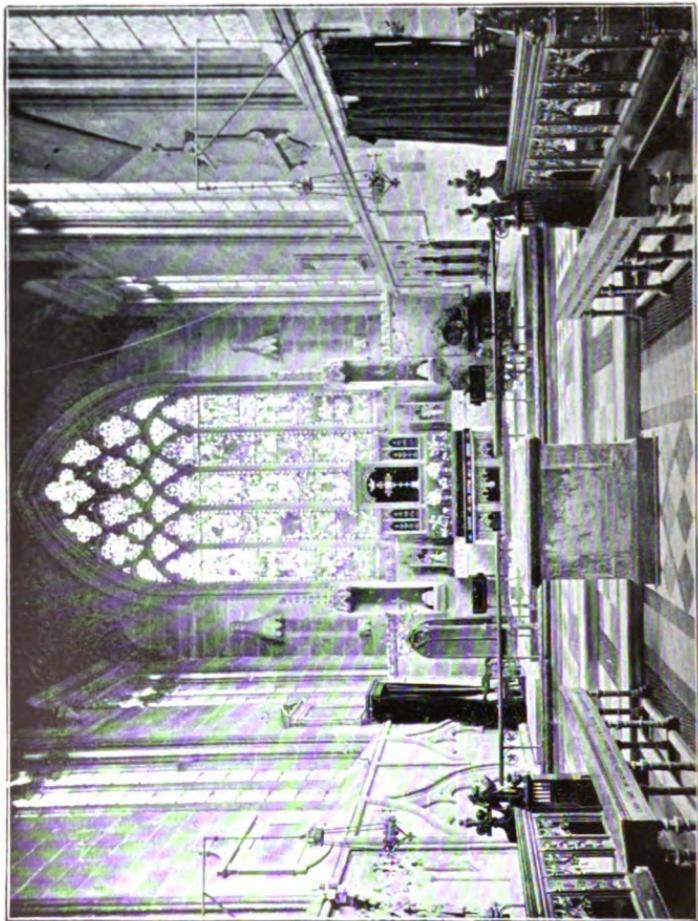
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<sup>1</sup> British Museum, Addit. Ch. 27343. Fletcher's *Tideswell and its Church*, p. 34.

<sup>2</sup> *Salt*, vol. ix., p. 70.



TIDESWELL CHURCH CHANCEL, SHEWING MEVERILL TOMB.



Knight, and others,<sup>1</sup> accused before Justices of the Peace at Beauper (Belper) of having on Sunday before F. of Conversion of S. Paul, 26 Henry VI., at Thorp, with at least 40 persons, assembled in a riotous manner armed with jacks, salets, swords, and bows and arrows, with a view of killing John Southworth, the Vicar of the Church of Ilam, and had insulted and threatened that they would kill him unless he was willing to give up the society and service of Ralph Bassett; and unless he would demise to the said Sampson all the tithes of Throwley which belonged to the Church of Ilam, and to which the said Vicar refused to consent because he had previously demised the same to Ralph Bassett; and because the said Vicar refused the demand of the said Sampson Meverell, knight, and the others at Thorp, had feloniously robbed him of 8 marks of lawful money, and through fear of death he had been forced to make a general release of the tithes to the said Sampson. The king had ordered this indictment to be heard at this court. Sampson Meverell now surrendered and stated he was not guilty and appealed to a Jury, being admitted to bail. A postscript states that a Jury at Michaelmas term found that he was not guilty.

Sampson Meverel,<sup>2</sup> Kn<sup>t</sup>., accused Thomas, Prior of Tutbury, and others, of having on 12 May, 25 Henry VI., taken by force 12 oxen & 4 cows belonging to him & worth £12 from Throwley & for impounding 1,080 sheep for a day against the law & custom of England & for which he claimed £100 as damages. It was stated in defence to be partly arrears of rent (5s. being paid annually from manor of Throwley to King as of honor of Tutbury). Suit adjourned, etc.

Ralph Basset<sup>3</sup> sued John, abbot of Dieulacres, Sampson Meverell late of Throwley, kn<sup>t</sup>., Isabella his wife, . . .

<sup>1</sup> *Salt*, vol. iii., N.S., p. 182, Coram Rege. Hil. 28 Henry VI. m. 23 Rex, dorso.

<sup>2</sup> *Salt*, vol. iii., N.S., p. 184. De Banco. Trinity 27 Henry VI. m. 307.

<sup>3</sup> *Salt*, vol. iii., N.S., p. 182. De Banco. Mich. 27 Henry VI. m. 64. dorso.

Thomas Meverell late of Throweley, gent. . . . &c., for breaking into his house & closes at Blore & taking 12 oxen & 12 cows worth 20 marks, and for insulting & beating his servants so that he lost the services of one Ralph his servant for a length of time. None of defendants appeared. Arrest ordered.

Sampson Meverell<sup>1</sup> & others accused by Wm. Trussell, Knt., of having, when Jurors at Tutbury, 7 June, 26 Henry VI., each accepted 100/- for food & 13/4 for pocket money. They denied it, etc.

Sampson Meverel,<sup>2</sup> late of Throwley, Knt., sued by Ralph Bassett for debt of 48 marks.

Sampson Meverel and Isabella his wife sued by Humphrey Walker for breaking into his close at Casterne and depasturing cattle on his wheat and grass.

Ralph Bassett,<sup>3</sup> of Maynel Langley, co. Derb., arm. . . . John Southworth, vicar of Ilam, . . . William Sonde, parson of Bloure, . . . were attached to answer complaint of Sampson Meverell, late of Tyddeswelle, Knt., that by a conspiracy formed by them at Monyasshe, they had caused him to be indicted in 26 Henry VI. for robbing the said John Southworth of 8 marks of money, and to be arrested and lodged in the prison of the Marshalsea until he had been acquitted coram Rege on the morrow of S. Martin, 28 Henry VI., and for which he claimed £400 damages.

The defendants appeared by attorney and denied the injury, and appealed to a jury summoned for October.

Sampson Meverell,<sup>4</sup> Knight, Justice of the Peace, sitting at Stafford.

Sampson Meverell,<sup>5</sup> Knight, and his fellow justices at Stafford.

<sup>1</sup> *Salt*, vol. iii., N.S., p. 191. Coram Rege. 28 Henry VI. m. 33.

<sup>2</sup> *Salt*, vol. iii., N.S., p. 199. De Banco. Hilary 29 Henry VI. m. 19.

<sup>3</sup> *Salt*, vol. iii., N.S., pp. 194-5. Coram Rege. Mich. 29 Henry VI. m. 39.

<sup>4</sup> *Salt*, vol. iv., N.S., p. 103. De Banco. Trinity 35 Henry VI.

<sup>5</sup> *Salt*, vol. iv., N.S., p. 107. Plea Rolls. Coram Rege. Easter 36 Henry VI.

John Stathom<sup>1</sup> of Throwley, Staff., yeoman, having Friday before Feast of S. Barnabas, 26 Henry VI., stolen 12 oxen, worth £8 13. 4., of the goods of Ralph Basset, and having been harboured by Sampson Meverell of Throwley, Knt., John and Sampson were arrested. Sampson surrendered and was committed to the Marshalsea, and being brought before the Court, produced the King's letters patent dated 30th October, 31 Henry VI., pardoning him for all felonies and offences perpetrated before the day of Parastenes, viz., 7 April, 30 Henry VI. And, having found sufficient security in chancery for his good behaviour, the said Sampson was discharged.

At this time, which was about four years before his death, Sir Sampson was seventy years of age. In those days might and right were to some extent synonymous terms, and the raiding of another's estate, though it might in law be a technical offence, yet does not appear to have been in those turbulent times regarded as a sin. It certainly seems strange to us to find Sir Sampson Meverell imprisoned in the Marshalsea in 1447; in 1457 and 1458 acting in a judicial capacity himself; and then being again committed to the Marshalsea, though on this second occasion he was pardoned.

What office he held under the Archbishop of Canterbury, John Stafford (Archbishop 1443-1452), I have not been able to find. His epitaph implies that he was a person of position, and his recorded saying "that grace passeth cunning" may be an indication of more devout feelings. He died at the age of 74 years, on St. Macutus (*i.e.*, St. Malo) Day, November 15th, 1462, and was buried at Tideswell.

His widow held her Manorial Court at Tideswell.<sup>2</sup>

At the Court of Lady Isabella Meverell held at Tyddyswell, on the 24th day of February, 7 Edward IV., after the conquest of England, comes Robert Bradshawe of Tydd' in his own person and surrenders into the hands of the aforesaid

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<sup>1</sup> *Salt*, vol. iv., N.S., p. 115. Coram Rege. Hilary 38 Henry VI.  
Charter belonging to Rev. J. M. J. Fletcher.

lady Isabelle all his lands and tenements which are in the town and fields of Tyddiswall and Weston except a house with garden in which the said Robert dwells, lying between Merleygappe on the north side and the land of the Chantry on the south side, to the use of Thomas Bradshaw, son of Robert. And the said Thomas receives, on the same day and year, the said messuage &c. of the said Lady Isabelle, To hold of her according to the customs of the manor of Tydd, And he renders fealty and is admitted tenant And gives for a fine xxs.

Richard Beresford  
Steward there.

Isabella Meverell<sup>1</sup> accused of receiving and abetting the said John Stathom knowing he had committed the felony (as above, June, 26 Henry VI.). She surrendered and pleaded not guilty, and put herself on the country. She was admitted to bail, on security of Robert Lytton of Lytton, gentleman, and Thomas Saunders of Westminster, yeoman.

*Derbyshire.*<sup>2</sup>—John Gresley, knight, Thomas Stathom, knight, William Babyneton, armiger, and six others named, sued Thomas Meverell late of Throweley, co. Stafford, armiger, and Isabella Meverell, late of Tyddeswelle, co. Derby, wydowe, for breaking into their closes and houses at Tyddeswelle and carrying away a bag containing 50*l.*-in money. The defendants did not appear, the sheriff returned he had distrained them each up to 40*d.* He was ordered to distrain again and produce them on the octave of Holy Trinity.

*Derbyshire.*<sup>3</sup>—Henry Foljambe, armiger, sued Isabella Meverell, late of Tyddeswalle, wydowe, Thomas Meverell, late of Tyddeswelle, armiger, John Tunstede, late of Tunstede, gentleman, and John Tounende, late of Wheston, labourer, for illegally rescuing cattle which he had distrained according to law and custom. Defendants did not appear. First three to be distrained. John arrested.

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<sup>1</sup> *Salt*, vol. iv., N.S., p. 156. Easter 8 Edward IV. m. 7 Rex.

<sup>2</sup> *Salt*, vol. iv., N.S., p. 163. De Banco. Easter 9 Edward IV.

<sup>3</sup> *Salt*, vol. iv., N.S., p. 175. De Banco. Mich. 11 Edward IV. m. 277.

It is satisfactory to know that eventually the houses of Meverell and Basset were united through the marriage of William Basset of Blore to Elizabeth Meverell, who was great-granddaughter to Sir Sampson. Their monument is to be found in the north chapel of Blore Church.

Lease for life from Mag. Edmund de Stafford, Canon of Lichfield, afterwards Bishop of Exeter, Richard, Vicar of Alstonefield, &c., to Nicholas de Stafford, Chyvaler, and Elizabeth his wife, of the manors of Throwley, Frodeswell and Tyddeswell, with land at Tyddeswell, Wormhyll, & Spondon, and the bailiwick of the Forest of High Peak co. Derby, for yearly rent of "unum florem rose."<sup>1</sup>

April 16th, 1450, is the date of a Power of Attorney<sup>2</sup> from Sampson Meverell, miles, to Robert Forman & Edmund Chedulton to deliver seisin of the manor of Frodeswell . . . to Ralph Leche & others.

On 4th May, 1450, Lease<sup>3</sup> was granted for 4 years from Ralph Leche & others to Sampson Meverell, miles, of manor of Frodeswelle, &c., for yearly rent of a red rose.

Power of attorney<sup>4</sup> from Thomas Meverell, Esq., to Henry Matlok and Alexander Fallus, to enter the manors of Throwsley, and Frodeswalle, co. Stafford, and his lands in Botterton and Stanshope in the same county, and his manor of Tyddeswalle and lands in Spondon, and half his manor of Stapley, co. Chest., and all estates in the said counties which belonged to his father, Sampson Meverell, miles, and to deliver seisin of the same to Nicholas Fitzherbert, esq., Richard Knyfton, esq., Edward Bageshagh, Thomas Taillour, vicar of Tyddeswall, and Richard Blaklach, chaplain. Dat. Throwley, 10th September, 13 Edward IV. (1473).<sup>5</sup>

Arthur Meverell<sup>6</sup> (alias Throwley), Prior of the House of the B.V.M. at Tutbury. Surrender of House to King, 1539.

<sup>1</sup> British Museum, Addit. Ch., 27,500. 1388. See also No. 2355 *Derbyshire Charters*, by I. H. Jeayes.

<sup>2</sup> Addit. Ch., 27,510.

<sup>3</sup> Addit. Ch., 27,511.

<sup>4</sup> Addit. Ch., 27,513.

<sup>5</sup> This is quoted in Jeayes' *Derbyshire Charters*, No. 2366.

<sup>6</sup> Rymer's *Foedera*, viii., vi., Pt. iii., 25.

I have a strong suspicion that this Arthur Meverell, the last prior of Tutbury, was the same Arthur Meverell who was Vicar of Tideswell from 1544 to 1547.

2 Je 35 Henry VIII., 1543.<sup>1</sup> The Dean and Chapter sent to Mr. Rad. Snede and Tho. Fane, clerk, chaplain, the chantry and half the advowson of the Vicarage of Tideswell to present Sir Arthur Meverell, clerk, if living then.

23rd August, 1544.<sup>2</sup> Sir Arthur Meverell, chaplain, was collated to the Vicarage of Tyddeswell (vacant by the death of Edmund Eyre).

29th April, 1547.<sup>3</sup> Sir Arthur Meverell, Vicar of Tideswell, resigned his Vicarage; and Sir George Cokke, chaplain, was admitted.

A branch of the Meverell family remained in Tideswell, and of this was Cromwell Meverell, seventh in descent from Sir Sampson Meverell. He was born about the year 1625. That his sympathies were with the Parliamentarian side seems evident from the next extract.

March 6th, 1655.<sup>4</sup> Upon consideration of the petition of the Inhabitants of Tiddesdale in the county of Derby for that the rectory of Tiddesdale aforesaid being inappropriate to the late Deane and Chapter of Litchfield, and the vicarage thereof in the gift of these trustees. It is ordered that Cromwell Meverell of Tiddeswall aforesaid, gent., do provide some honest and responsible p'son from time to time to discharge the duty of the Minister of the said place and collect and gather the tithes, rents, dues, and profitts of the said viccarage, and therewith satisfie such p'son & p'sons as he shall so p'vide for the said service till these Trustees shall have pro'ded some godly & able Minister to the said Viccarage, the said Mr. Meverel giving an acc<sup>t</sup> thereof from time to time to these Trustees:—

Jo. Pocock, R. Sydenham, Edw. Cressett, R. Hall, Jo. Humfrey.

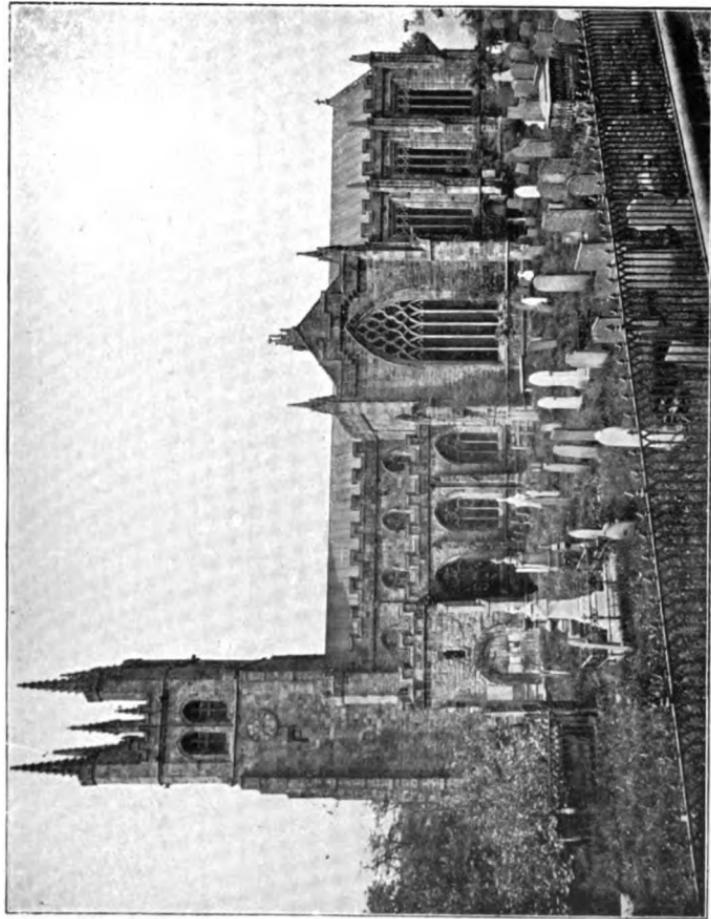
<sup>1</sup> *Chapter Act Books*, at Lichfield. Vol. iv., f. 129.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. iv., f. 136.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, vol. iv., f. 144.

<sup>4</sup> Lambeth Library. *Augmentations of Livings*, vol. 972, p. 427.

TIDESWELL CHURCH.



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ASTOR, LENOX AND  
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

Cromwell Meverell's daughter Barbara was married to Thomas Statham of Tansley, by whom she was the mother of Sir John Statham.

Cromwell Meverell's second cousin, in the older line, Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Robert Meverell, was married to Thomas Lord Cromwell, Earl of Ardglass. Robert settled the manor of Tideswell on his daughter Elizabeth in 1626. Her son Wingfield sold the manor of Tideswell to the Eyres.

Conveyance<sup>1</sup> from the Rt. Hon. Wingfield Lord Cromwell to Robert Eyre of Highlow, Esq., of the Manors of Tideswell, &c., 18th November, 1654.<sup>2</sup>

Exemplification of a common recovery suffered in Mich. term, 1654, of the Manor of Tideswell, &c., wherein Hen. Balguy was Demandant, Robert Eyre tenant, & Wingfield Lord Cromwell Voucher.

In 1802 the manor passed by purchase to the Duke of Devonshire, and in this family it still remains.

#### PEDIGREES OF THE MEVERELL FAMILY.

British Museum, *Wolley*, 6707.

*Visitation of Staffordshire*, 1614, *Salt*, vol. v., ii., pp. 211, 212, 341 (Harl. MSS., 2113, 6128).

*Visitation of London*, 1633-4-5, by Sir Henry St. George, Knight, etc. (Harleian Society, vol. xvii., 1883). *Salt*, vol. ii., p. 98.

Pym Yeatman's *Feudal Derbyshire*, sect. ix., pp. 158-9, 133.

Sleigh's *History of Leek*, 2nd Edit., p. 56.

The following extracts from the Tideswell Parish Registers relating to this family are interesting:

1638, June 11th.—Francis Meverell, *buried*.

1642, July 1st.—Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Meverell, *buried*<sup>3</sup> (laystall).

1644, June 30th.—Ds. Ralph Meverell, *buried* (laystall).

1648, June 29th.—Grace Meverell, *buried*.

<sup>1</sup> British Museum, *Wolley MSS.*, 6687, pp. 437-472.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, pp. 473-476.

<sup>3</sup> Laystall denotes an interment within the Church.

2 SIR SAMPSON MEVERILL OF TIDESWELL, 1388-1462.

1651, August 14th.—The wife of Cromwell Meverell,  
*buried* (laystall).

1660, June.—Bathia, daughter of Cromwell Meverell,  
*baptised*.

1661, July 25th.—Obadiah, son of Cromwell Meverell,  
*baptised*.

1661, October 21st.—Mary, daughter of Mr. Meverell, of  
Tideswell, *buried*.

1662, April 16th.—Rebecca, daughter of Mr. C. Meverell,  
*buried*.

1663, May 5th.—Sampson, son of Cromwell Meverell, of  
Tideswell, *baptised*.

1676, December 3rd.—Robert Meverell, Generosus, of Dale  
Head, *buried* (laystall).

1687, November 29th.—Barbara Meverell, of Tideswell,  
*buried* (laystall).

## Derbyshire in 1327-8 : being a Lay Subsidy Roll.<sup>1</sup>

By REV. J. CHARLES COX, LL.D., F.S.A.

**U**NDER the early Norman kings almost all taxation was raised on land, according to the computation by the hide, with the exception of the three special prerogatives to enable the sovereign to mair in the splendours of his court. These three prerogatives included in an indirect way the idea of taxing movables. They were : Purveyance, or the right to impress carriages and horses for the king's service in removing his household, with baggage and goods, and in the conveyance of timber and stone for constructive purposes ; Preemption, or the right to purchase provisions and other necessaries for the royal household at an appraised value, which was usually lower than the current market value ; and Prisage, or the right to take a cask or two, in accordance with the size of the cargo, from wine-laden ships on their arrival at an English port.

The incidents and casualties of the feudal tenure also brought in, from the earliest Norman days, taxation in goods to the King as lord paramount in a variety of methods. Thus the King had a right to waifs, or goods stolen and thrown away by a thief in his flight ; to estrays, or animals found wandering in a manor, the owner being unknown, after due proclamation in the parish

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<sup>1</sup> Most of the historic information given in the introductory paragraphs is taken from Dowell's *History of Taxation* (2nd edition, 1888), vol. i., and from the *Parliamentary Rolls*.

church and in the two nearest markets; to wreck of the sea; to whales and sturgeon, which were esteemed royal fish; to treasure trove; and also to goods in general that lacked an owner.

It was not, however, until the close of the reign of Henry II.. when the material wealth of the country had considerably developed, that the revenue began to be definitely increased through taxation being generally levied on removables, such as cattle and crops in the country, and on money and stock-in-trade in the boroughs. This great fiscal change was brought about through the semi-savage Christian fervour which resulted in the Crusades. England was thoroughly roused by the second Crusade of 1188, which was undertaken to drive Saladin from Jerusalem. Henry II. himself took the cross, and the nation granted a tenth of the value of both rents and movables, which were to be paid by all except actual crusaders. From this tax certain movables were exempted, such as jewels, the arms, horses, and clothing of knights, and the books and clothing of the clergy, together with vestments and all church furniture and ornaments.

This method of taxation once established found favour with the authorities, and the principle of granting a certain fraction of rents and movables, first introduced by the Saladin tithe of 1188, was maintained for about a century and a half with but little alteration. After the year 1334, a new system came into operation, by which the assessment on a township was commuted for a definite sum, to save the complex machinery by which it was gathered from each individual.

The fractional part granted at various times between 1188 and 1334 varied from a fortieth to a fourth. This fourth was a most exceptional grant; it was collected in aid of the ransom to free King Richard in 1193. The far smaller amount of a fortieth was twice levied, namely, in 1201, when King John received for a crusade the fortieth of rents, and again in 1232, when Henry III. received a general grant of a fortieth of movables. The method adopted for securing true returns of the value of

movables varied slightly at different times, but consisted—broadly speaking—of sworn declarations of value by the owner of his own stock and of that of his two nearest neighbours, with an assessment by a jury in cases of dispute. The collection of the tax was made by the reeve and four elected freemen of each township.

These fractional assessments were frequent during the warlike reign of Edward I.—a fifteenth in 1275 and again in 1276, but in the latter case there was no collection from those whose goods were under the value of 15s.; a twentieth for the Welsh war in 1277; a thirteenth in 1283, from all who had over 6s. 8d. in chattels; a tenth and a sixth in 1294; an eleventh and a seventh in 1295; a twelfth and an eighth in 1296; and an eighth and a fifth in 1297.

By this time the practice both in the assessment and collection of the taxes on movables had become settled; it may be thus briefly stated.

A writ was issued for each county reciting the grant, appointing two knights as commissioners to assess and collect the tax, and calling upon all to assist the commissioners, who were not to belong to the county or hold land therein. The commissioners were to cause the careful selection of four or two freemen as assessors in each township. These assessors were to take oath to faithfully assess all goods in field or house (*en meson et dehors*), fairly taxing them at their true value (*solonc lour vereie value*), and to enroll the same in an indenture delivered under their seals to the commissioners, the other half of the indenture being retained by the assessors under the seals of the commissioners.

As to the assessment, certain general rules were laid down, of which the following are the principal: Goods of the clergy, if not annexed to their churches, were to be included; certain goods were to be exempted, namely, (1) in counties, the armour, riding horses, jewels, and clothes of knights and esquires and their wives, and their vessels of gold, silver, and brass; (2) in boroughs and market towns, a suit of clothes for every man and another for his wife, a bed, a ring, and a buckle of gold or

silver, a girdle of silk if in ordinary use, and a cup of silver or a maser if used for drinking ; and (3) everywhere the goods of any person not amounting in the whole to 5s. in value.

On receipt of the indentures, the commissioners were to go from hundred to hundred, and from township to township, to see and inquire as to the correctness of the returns, and eventually to return rolls of all the indentures, entered under hundreds, to the treasurer and barons of the exchequer.

There are a few of the original schedules of assessment of the reign of Edward I. extant, from which it is evident that the assessors were expected to take the trouble to give the details of each householder's possessions, and not merely the total value. Moreover, in cases of exemption, because the total fell below the value of 5s., the assessors had nevertheless to supply details. Thus, in the assessment of Colchester in 1301, Cecilia, widow of Le Vans, had three sheep at 12d. a sheep, 3s. ; Gilbert the taselon (teaser of cloth), an old supertunic 1s. 3d., a sheep 12d., and a lamb 6d., total 2s. 9d. ; and Walter the weaver, a surtout valued at 2s. 3d., and nothing more. As an example of one of the higher assessments, that of Henry Persun, a butcher, may be cited ; he possessed (in addition, of course, to exempted articles), a silver buckle, a gold ring, a maser cup, carcases of beef, mutton, pork, fat, cloth of russet, four pounds of wool, two horses, and a cart, etc., to the total value of £5 3s. 1½d.<sup>1</sup>

The grants made in the first four decades of the fourteenth century, up to the date when a considerable fiscal change was made, are as follows :—1301 and 1302, a fifteenth ; 1306, a thirtieth and a twentieth ; 1307, a twentieth and a fifteenth ; 1309, a twenty-fifth ; 1313, a fifteenth from demesne ; 1318, a twelfth from demesne ; 1322, a tenth and a sixth ; 1327, a twentieth ; 1332, a fifteenth and a tenth ; and 1334, a fifteenth and a tenth.

The particular grant now to be considered is the one of the first year of Edward I., when a general twentieth on all movables was collected. In January, 1327, the unhappy Edward II. was

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<sup>1</sup> *Parliamentary Rolls*, i., 243.

deposed and imprisoned, whilst his youthful successor was occupied during the summer in a war with Scotland. A Parliament held at Lincoln in the autumn voted a twentieth on movables to defray the cost of this war ; the writs for collecting it were dated 23rd November, 1327.

Among the national stores of the Public Record Office are various portions of lay subsidy rolls with respect to the grants of the reigns of Edward I. and Edward II. ; but the 1327-8 subsidy rolls are by far the most perfect for the country at large. These returns for some counties are absolutely complete, and in admirable preservation.<sup>1</sup>

The actual twenty-two membranes of the Derbyshire return are extant, but damp and other causes have most unfortunately rendered a considerable part hopelessly illegible ; some fragments, too, have been torn off the sides and are entirely missing.<sup>2</sup>

All the portions of the return which are legible are here set forth, except a small scattered number of isolated names lacking any figures, or of figures that lack both personal or place names.

The returns are arranged under Hundreds or Wapentakes, the limits of those in the south of the county varying not a little from later arrangements. They begin with the widely scattered Hundred of Appletree, but the first membrane is unhappily almost wholly obliterated, both back and front, by the action of damp and by the subsequent rash application of gall ; the second membrane begins with Hoon, and the third with Ash. Wirksworth Hundred covers three membranes, the second of which is almost wholly illegible. Membranes seven, eight, and nine contain Repton Hundred, much of which cannot be deciphered. The next three membranes are concerned with the Hundred of the High Peak, and the first of these is almost illegible. Membranes thirteen, fourteen, and half of fifteen serve for the Morleston Hundred

<sup>1</sup> This is notably the case with Suffolk. The whole return was printed by "S.H.A.H." as one of the "Suffolk Green Books," in 1906, under the title *Suffolk in 1327, being a Subsidy Return.*

<sup>2</sup> Lay Subsidy Rolls, 27 Edward I., *q.v.*

returns, parts of which are too faded to read. Sixteen, seventeen, and eighteen give Litchurch Hundred. The back of eighteen contains the town of Derby; and the remaining membranes the Hundred of Scarsdale, which are also imperfect.

The commissioners of the different counties for this twentieth grant of 1327 did not adopt identical plans in making their summary of returns from the township indentures. In Suffolk and other cases the mere amount of the tax is put in a parallel column with the name of the person taxed; but in the Derbyshire rolls there are three columns, for the actual value of the stock is set forth as well as the amount of tax that had to be paid. The total value of the movables of the whole county is returned at £312 9s. 10*½*d. This seems a small sum, even when the vastly increased value of money is taken into account, and when the various deductions already detailed are remembered. Derbyshire was not at that date a wealthy county; it had but little commerce save in the lead of Wirksworth and the High Peak Hundreds. It offers a great contrast to Suffolk and other flourishing wool districts, where there was much mercantile wealth. The largest sum paid by one individual in a single township in Suffolk is 27s.; the largest in Derbyshire is 18s. 11d., which was the amount levied on Robert de Stredley in Shipley township, his total assessment being £18 18s. 4d. There is a great gap in the latter county between this one high valuation and the group that follows. In the borough of Derby the highest assessment is £10, and there are two others of £8. At Norton there is one of £10, whilst at Ashbourne there are two of £8, and one of that amount at Bowden or Chapel-en-le-Frith. In Tideswell township, Thomas Foljambe is assessed at £9, William Faber at £8, and John Foljambe at £7. The smallest taxpayer entered in the county had only to pay 6d.; there are four of such entries under Hatton. There must have been large numbers of the poorest class who were exempt because their movables were valued under 5s.

The proper name for these taxation returns is Lay Subsidy Rolls; for the clergy, down to 1664, were always separately taxed

by Convocation. But this separate clerical assessment could only be levied on tithes, glebes, and parsonages or glebe houses, with their respective stocks and chattels, pertaining to the benefices or monastic establishments. Hence in all lay subsidy rolls a few names appear of clergy, secular or regular, who held some kind of property outside their benefice or the endowment of their office. In the case of Derbyshire, the prior of Repton is entered as having movables in that township valued at £4 11s. 8d.; and the priors of Gresley and of Worksop also held smaller properties which are here set forth. In each of these cases the individual prior must have possessed and been allowed to hold a certain amount of property alienated from the general common stock of the respective houses.

There are five legible entries of clericus or clerk, which may refer to men in minor orders; there are also entries of the property of chaplains of the townships of Belper, Shirland, Bradley, Osmaston-by-Ashbourne, and of another unidentified place. A single beneficed priest is mentioned, namely, William, rector of the church of Longeley, whose movables in Etwall township are valued at 20s., and his tax at 12d. By Longeley is probably meant Kirk Langley, of which parish William Heanor was then rector. This rector had clearly some private property at Etwall. It is scarcely necessary to say that not a single Derbyshire rector or vicar occurs under the parish of which he was incumbent, and we know all their names.<sup>1</sup>

It may possibly occur to some that it is scarcely worth while to cumber so many pages of this *Journal* with a long list of mere names and amounts of taxation. But further reflection will convince all thoughtful folk who take the least interest in the story of the past, that such a list (even in its mutilated form) is in reality of much value, whether it is regarded from a genealogical, topographical, historical, or

<sup>1</sup> The writer of the elaborate introduction to the Suffolk Lay Subsidy Return has quite failed to grasp the fairly obvious principle which caused a few clerics to be included, and actually fancies that all the Suffolk beneficed clergy are there, but not distinguished by their title! A very little trouble at Norwich Diocesan Registry would have at once disproved this.

linguistic point of view. At all events, it contains a large amount of raw material, which is now ready to hand for the use of the future historian of the county or of its different parishes and townships.

The names of various families of much repute, and for the most part still extant, in the county will be found in these lists, such as Bagshawe, De la Pole, Eyre, Fitzherbert, Foljambe, Frecheville, Gomfrey, Gresley, Holland, Meynell, Okeover, Sacheverel, Tuschet, etc.

Much interest attaches itself to those surnames which specify a trade or occupation. Had the list been a century or so older, the person styled carpenter, carter, tailor, or smith might have been set down with confidence as immediately following the particular pursuit. But in the earlier part of the fourteenth century such names were in a transition state. Some, for instance, were the inheritors of the name Smith or Faber ; whilst others, particularly if described as Le Smith or Le Faber, were at that time the actual anvil strikers of the township or hamlet. The large number of names to which the prefix "le" is attached may be taken, as a rule, as an indication of the occupation then followed, or as a nickname ; sometimes the occupation is expressed in an old English or obsolete phrase, and sometimes in French or Latin.

The following is a list of the more obvious of such names bearing this prefix :—

Archer.

Badger or Bagger, a pedlar.

Bailiff.

Baker, baxter, bagster, pistor.

Barber.

Barker, possibly a stripper of bark, but more probably equivalent to bercar, a shepherd.

Borwe, a surety.

Brewer, brewster.

Carpenter.

Carter.

Chamberlain.  
Chaplain.  
Chapman.  
Chaloner, a maker of coverlets.  
Cook, coke.  
Draper.  
Ferroin, an iron-worker.  
Forester.  
Fowler.  
Gardiner.  
Glover.  
Granger.  
Greyve, greve, or magistrate.  
Lystere, lester, or dyer.  
Lavender, washerman.  
Lokker, or locksmith.  
Loriner, bridle maker.  
Marshall.  
Mason.  
Mercer.  
Messager, mower.  
Miller, molendarius, milward.  
Minour, miner.  
Mustardman.  
Monyer, or coiner.  
Palmer, or pilgrim.  
Painter.  
Parker, park-keeper.  
Plumber.  
Provost (prepositus).  
Reeve.  
Roter, or fidler. Rote was a primitive form of fiddle ;  
cf. Welsh *crwth*, a fiddle.  
Salter.  
Shepherd, bercarius or bercar.  
Skinner.

Slater.

Smith, faber.

Spencer, or dispenser of provisions.

Tailor.

Tanner.

Tinker.

Waller, a wall builder.

Wayte, a minstrel.

Webster, or weaver.

Wheeler.

Woodward.

Wright.

The large number of surnames derived from the nearness of a man's dwelling to some special natural or artificial feature is remarkable; such are Attebarre, Attebrook, Attebrugge, Attetcross, Attehedge, Attehill, Attelidgate, Attelow, Attemere, Attenickers (?), Attetownsend, Attetree, Attewall, Attewater, Attewell, Attewood, and Atteyate. Occasionally the Latin form *ad* is used, apparently by a mere freak of the scribe, and the Saxon word is given its Latin equivalent; thus we have Ad Fontem, which is obviously the same as Atwell or Attewell, and Ad Finem Ville for Attetownsend. The Latin forms of Ad crucem, Ad pontem, and Juxta Aquam also occur. The French form of *de le*, *de la*, or *del* is not infrequently met with; Delapole is but a variant of Attepole. It seems likely that when such Derbyshire names as Del Heth, Del Lee, Del Howe, Del Bothe, or De la Grene were penned, the use implied that the owners were of Norman-French descent, whilst the Atte denoted the commoner or Saxon folk; for at this date the thorough interblending of the two nationalities had been by no means accomplished. There are a few other composite names that point plainly to the situation, such as Richard Overthegate, of Barlborough, or William Undertheclef, of Bolsover.

Of nicknames we have Le Long, Le Short, Le Graunt, Le Lyttle, Le Rond, Le Child, and Le Belley; also Le Proud

and Le Mild. Le Frenshe, Le Southeron, and Le Breton are obviously of geographical origin, and perhaps Le Brabazoun and Le Burgiloun. Le Personesman explains itself, and so does Le Wydewesone. Such names as Barfot, Lithelad, and Waywoorn also appear to belong to this class.

The comparative occurrence of Christian names is of much interest, and will prove somewhat surprising to those who have not hitherto paid attention to this subject. The greater part of the Anglo-Saxon Christian names had by this time disappeared.

William was one of the commonest names throughout England at this period, as a hasty glance at various subsidy rolls of this year for other counties at once convinces us. It is safe to conclude that this frequency had its origin in William the Conqueror; but as it heads the list in Derbyshire, may not this rather exceptional position be partly owing to the large share of the county assigned to William Peverel? In Suffolk, though William comes second on the list, John is at the head by a round majority of about a thousand.

*Men.*

William, 256.	Gilbert, 10.	Godwyn, 1.
John, 235.	Stephen, 7.	Grym, 1.
Robert, 166.	Ranulph, 7.	Hamo, 1.
Henry, 99.	Laurence, 5.	Hanwys, 1.
Thomas, 98.	Reginald, 6.	Hernic, 1.
Richard, 93.	Jordan, 4.	James, 1.
Roger, 68.	Edward, 2.	Martin, 1.
Ralph, 49.	Elias, 2.	Matthew, 1.
Adam, 37.	Godfrey, 2.	Osbert, 1.
Geoffrey, 35.	Giles, 2.	Oliver, 1.
Hugh, 33.	Alexander, 2.	Pagan, 1.
Walter, 28.	Asser, 1.	Philip, 1.
Nicholas, 28.	Benedict, 1.	Siward, 1.
Simon, 26.	David, 1.	Sampson, 1.
Peter, 18.	Edmund, 1.	
Alan, 14.	Gervase, 1.	

## Women.

Alice, 9.	Joan, 2.
Agnes, 8.	Emma, 1.
Margaret, 6.	Ellen, 1.
Matilda, 5.	Isolda, 1.
Sibyl, 3.	Mary, 1.
Avice, 2.	Sarah, 1.
Cecilia, 2.	Edussa, 1.

These Christian names do not include *fil. Robti* or similar second names.

The comparative occurrence of these names offers a large field for entertaining discussions or surmise, but considerations of space prevent the subject being followed up on this occasion. But one remark ought to be made. Some may be surprised at the absence of Mary, save in a single instance: but this was generally the case, doubtless through motives of reverence to the Blessed Virgin. The same motive probably applied to the name Joseph. Out of the 10,000 Christian names of the full list of the large county of Suffolk for this year, there is but one Mary and no Joseph.

It may also be of some interest to note that the order of the first ten names in Suffolk is almost identical with that of Derbyshire. It runs: John, William, Robert, Richard, Thomas, Roger, Adam, Walter, Henry, Geoffrey. The first four of the women's names run in exactly the Derbyshire order, namely, Alice, Agnes, Margaret, and Matilda.

The amount realised by the tax may be thus tabulated:—

		£	s.	d.
Appletree Hundred	...	33	1	8
Wirksworth	„	40	18	3½
Repton	„	33	2	2
Peak	„	65	5	9¾
Morleston	„	43	2	5
Litchurch	„	36	0	0
Scarsdale	„	43	19	6½
Derby Borough	...	17	0	0
<hr/>				
		<b>£312</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10¾</b>

The total taxation of the Peak Hundred is quite illegible, but it is arrived at by deducting the other totals from the sum total.

Although so large a part of the returns are so hopelessly faded or obliterated, enough remains to permit of the counting of the number of the taxed householders in each township with a fair amount of certainty. The total for the whole county is 2,657 persons, or thereabouts. To arrive approximately at the total population of Derbyshire in 1327-8, this number must be multiplied by five to five, the average size of a family, thus producing 13,285. To this must be added at least 200 for the unnamed clergy, both secular and regular, and also 500 (a low estimate) for those whose goods were under the 5s. value. This brings the grand total of the county's population to upwards of 14,000.

It will be remembered that these taxations of a fraction of goods had to be superintended by two knights who neither resided in the county in question nor had land therein. Possibly the names of the two appointed for Derbyshire are on the first membrane, but if so, they cannot be read. The last lines of the returns supply one of the names; the other knight was probably ill, or perhaps had died in the interval, for both were expected to take up the rolls in person to the Treasury in London. Roger Deincourt delivered the Derbyshire rolls on 25th October, 1328. Roger Deincourt was a Nottinghamshire knight. His distant cousin, Edmund Deincourt, had property in Derbyshire, notably at Elmton and Holmesfield, and, dying childless, made John, Roger's son, his heir; but Roger himself held nothing in this county.<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> The writer of the recent book on the Suffolk Subsidy of this date makes the odd blunder of expressing his surprise that neither of the knights commissioners' names appear on the rolls as taxed, and concludes that they were excused because of their trouble!

**Appletree Hundred.**

[First membrane illegible.]

**HOWEN (Hoon).**

(Second membrane.)

Henr Attelowe .....	Habet <sup>1</sup>	xxx <sup>a</sup>	Inde <sup>1</sup>	xviii <sup>c</sup>
Wills le Shepeherde .....		xxx <sup>a</sup>		xvij <sup>c</sup>
Wills le Tynker .....		xx <sup>a</sup>		xij <sup>c</sup>
Thom Attelowe .....		xx <sup>a</sup>		xij <sup>c</sup>
. . . le Reve .....		xxxiiij <sup>s</sup>	iiiij <sup>d</sup>	xi <sup>c</sup>
Summa bonorum .....	vj <sup>b</sup> xxiiij <sup>s</sup>	iiiij <sup>d</sup>		vj <sup>b</sup> viij <sup>c</sup>

**SUDBURY.**

Johnes Winterton .....		c <sup>s</sup>		v <sup>s</sup>
Henr Attewall .....	iiij <sup>b</sup>		iiij <sup>b</sup>	
. . . de Schauenton .....		p <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>b</sup> vj <sup>c</sup>	
Wills Tybessone .....		p <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>b</sup> vj <sup>c</sup>	
Thom fil Marg .....		p <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>b</sup> vj <sup>c</sup>	
Henr de Oslaston .....		lxx <sup>a</sup>	ijj <sup>b</sup> iiij <sup>c</sup>	
Joan de . . . son .....		xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>b</sup>	
Johnes de Broghton .....	iiij <sup>b</sup>		iiij <sup>b</sup>	
Ric de Broughton .....	vj <sup>b</sup>		vj <sup>b</sup>	
Wills del Wodehous .....		c <sup>s</sup>		v <sup>s</sup>
Wills . . . .....	vij <sup>b</sup>		vij <sup>b</sup>	
Johnes . . . esmore .....	iiij <sup>b</sup>		iiij <sup>b</sup>	
Johnes Coke .....	iiij <sup>b</sup>		iiij <sup>b</sup>	
Summa bonorum .....	iiij <sup>b</sup>		iiij <sup>b</sup>	

**EYTON SUP' DOUVE.**

Rob in le hull .....		lx <sup>a</sup>		ij <sup>b</sup>
Henr le dyer .....	iiij <sup>b</sup>		iiij <sup>b</sup>	
Thom fil Henr .....		c <sup>s</sup>		v <sup>s</sup>
Rob le . . . .....		c <sup>s</sup>		v <sup>s</sup>
Wills . . . .....		lx <sup>a</sup>		ij <sup>b</sup>
Thom le Spencer .....		xx <sup>a</sup>		xij <sup>c</sup>
Rad fil Willi .....		xx <sup>a</sup>		xij <sup>c</sup>
Summa bonorum .....	xxij <sup>b</sup>		xxij <sup>b</sup>	

<sup>1</sup> The phrase *habet in bonis* is repeated right through after every name; also the word *Inde* between the full value and the twentieth; it has not been thought necessary to continue the repetition of these words.

## BRADLEY (?).

Wills de Knyvet .....	iiij <sup>b</sup>	iiij <sup>s</sup>
Rog Capellanus .....	lxx <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
Ric Clericus .....	l <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
Henr le Taillour .....	lx <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Wills de Mapelton .....	iiij <sup>b</sup>	iiij <sup>s</sup>
Johes de Mapelton .....	lx <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Johes fil Walter .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Thom fil Reginald .....	xxx <sup>s</sup>	xvij <sup>d</sup>
Summa bonorum .....	xxij <sup>b</sup> x <sup>s</sup>	xxij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>

## ALKMONTON.

Rad Bakepuz .....	lx <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Henr Richard .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Wills del heth .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
Rob Coker .....	lx <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Thom le Wright .....	xxx <sup>s</sup>	xvij <sup>d</sup>
Henr le Palmer .....	xxx <sup>s</sup>	xvij <sup>d</sup>
Johes de Alkmonton .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Rob Waleys .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
Summa bonorum .....	xv <sup>b</sup>	xv <sup>s</sup>

## SCHER.

Hugo Burdet .....	l <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
Wills del Lee .....	l <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
Henr Capellanus .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
Johes le Taillour .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
Summa bonorum .....	vij <sup>b</sup>	vij <sup>s</sup>

Johes Bakepuz .....	lx <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Wills le Monnier .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Wills le Reve .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Johes le Reve .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Nich Bone .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Rob Base .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
Mercere .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Clericus .....	xxij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>	xiiiij <sup>d</sup>
Summa bonorum .....	xv <sup>b</sup> ij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>	xv <sup>s</sup> ij <sup>d</sup>

Pountefret .....	xli <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>p</sup>
nden .....	xxx <sup>s</sup>	xvi <sup>p</sup>
a Henr .....	xxx <sup>s</sup>	xvi <sup>p</sup>
yton .....	xli <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>p</sup>
.....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>p</sup>
Summa bonorum .....	viiij <sup>s</sup>	viiij <sup>p</sup>

(Two townships illegible.)

Willeshef .....	iiiij <sup>s</sup>	iiiij <sup>p</sup>
Smoule .....	xxx <sup>s</sup>	xvi <sup>p</sup>
Faber .....	xxx <sup>s</sup>	xvi <sup>p</sup>
Balle .....	xli <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>p</sup>
Smoule .....	c <sup>s</sup>	v <sup>p</sup>
Jobes Byle .....	xli <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>p</sup>
le Granger .....	xli <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>p</sup>
Summa bonorum .....	xviiij <sup>s</sup>	xviiij <sup>p</sup>

Walteshef .....	vij <sup>s</sup>	iiiij <sup>p</sup>
Edmundus de Cheyne .....	lx <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>p</sup>
Henr de Kent .....	xli <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>p</sup>
Rog de Kent .....	xxx <sup>s</sup>	xvij <sup>p</sup>
Jobes Robyn .....	lx <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>p</sup>
Jobes le Palmer .....	xxx <sup>s</sup>	xvij <sup>p</sup>
Summa bonorum .....	xv <sup>s</sup>	xv <sup>p</sup>

Ranulphus de Edulfeston .....	xxx <sup>s</sup>	xvij <sup>p</sup>
Gare .....	xxxv <sup>s</sup>	xvj <sup>p</sup>
Henr fil Anicie .....	r	ij <sup>p</sup>
Galfudus Shirley .....	xxxv <sup>s</sup>	xvj <sup>p</sup>
Rob Steuen .....	x <sup>s</sup>	r
Summa bonorum .....	viiij <sup>s</sup>	viiij <sup>p</sup>

Rodus Attewode .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Wills del Wode .....	xxx <sup>s</sup>	xvij <sup>d</sup>
Henr le Frenshe .....	l <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
Wills fil Thom .....	xxx <sup>s</sup>	xvij <sup>d</sup>
Johnes de sco Quintino .....	lx <sup>s</sup>	ijj <sup>s</sup>
. . . de Marshe .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
. . . land fil Gilbti .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
Henr le Focker .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
Summa bonorum .....	xv <sup>ll</sup>	xv <sup>s</sup>

## EDLASTON.

Ricus fil Rode .....	xxx <sup>s</sup>	xvij <sup>d</sup>
Robtus le Bagger .....	xxx <sup>s</sup>	xvij <sup>d</sup>
Elena relicta Gilberti .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Wills Faber .....	xxvj <sup>s</sup>	xvj <sup>d</sup>
Summa bonorum .....	vj <sup>ll</sup> vj <sup>s</sup> vijj <sup>d</sup>	

## WEST BROUGHTON.

Cecilia atte Hill .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
Wills fil Thom .....	xv <sup>s</sup>	ix <sup>d</sup>
Wills de . . . .....	xvij <sup>s</sup> ijj <sup>d</sup>	xijj <sup>d</sup>
Henr de Med . . . .....	xxx <sup>s</sup>	xvij <sup>d</sup>
Wills del Hall .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Henr fil . . . .....	xxvj <sup>s</sup> vijj <sup>d</sup>	xjx <sup>d</sup>
Summa bonorum .....	vijj <sup>ll</sup>	vijj <sup>s</sup>

## SCROPTON.

Johnes . . . .....	lx <sup>s</sup>	ijj <sup>s</sup>
Wills . . . .....	lx <sup>s</sup>	ijj <sup>s</sup>
Rob . . . .....	lx <sup>s</sup>	ijj <sup>s</sup>
Johnes . . . .....	lx <sup>s</sup>	ijj <sup>s</sup>
Henr . . . .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Summa bonorum .....	xijj <sup>ll</sup>	xijj <sup>s</sup>

## MARCHINTON MONTGOMERY.

Walt de Montgomerie .....	x <sup>b</sup>	x
. . . de Ogaston .....	iiij <sup>b</sup>	iiij <sup>c</sup>
. . . de Irlond .....	lx <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>c</sup>
Rob de Monte .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Petrus fil . . . .....	xlij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup> ij <sup>s</sup>
Rob de Cotenhal .....	lxx <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>s</sup> vi <sup>d</sup>
Johnes de la Grene .....	l <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup> vi <sup>d</sup>
. . . fil Thom .....	lx <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>s</sup>
. . . de Saltworth .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
. . . de Monte .....	xxx <sup>s</sup>	xviii <sup>j</sup>
Johnes fil Rob .....	xxx <sup>s</sup>	xviii <sup>d</sup>
Summa bonorum .....	xxxiii <sup>b</sup> ij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup> xxxiii <sup>j</sup> ij <sup>s</sup>	

## ASSCHE (Ash).

<i>(Third membrane.)</i>		
Johnes de Rochford .....	lx <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>s</sup>
Johnes Batessone .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Rad Batessone .....	iiij <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>s</sup>
Walt Wange .....	l <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup> vi <sup>d</sup>
Henr Fremon .....	xxx <sup>s</sup>	xviii <sup>d</sup>
Rob Fremon .....	vj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>	iiij <sup>d</sup>
Summa bonorum .....	xij <sup>b</sup> vj <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>s</sup> iii <sup>j</sup>

## FOSTON.

Johnes fil Herbert .....	lx <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>s</sup>
Johnes de Cogesley .....	l <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup> vi <sup>d</sup>
Johnes de Creghton .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Wills fil Henr le clerke .....	xxx <sup>s</sup>	xviii <sup>d</sup>
Hugo fil Ric .....	xxv <sup>s</sup>	xv <sup>d</sup>
Henr Maskery .....	xxj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>	xiii <sup>j</sup>
Nich Andrew .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
Wills Skyll .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>s</sup>
Summa bonorum .....	xij <sup>b</sup> vj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>	xij <sup>s</sup> iii <sup>j</sup>

**HATTON.**

Nich de Irton .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
Steph de Irton .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
Thom le Ferrour .....	x <sup>s</sup>	vj <sup>d</sup>
Simon de Irton .....	x <sup>s</sup>	vj <sup>d</sup>
Simon Goddrich .....	x <sup>s</sup>	vj <sup>d</sup>
Henr fil Rob .....	x <sup>s</sup>	vj <sup>d</sup>
Nich le Wayte .....	xiiij <sup>s</sup>	vij <sup>d</sup>
Summa bonorum .....	iiiij <sup>ii</sup> xiiij <sup>s</sup> iiiij <sup>d</sup>	iiijs viij <sup>d</sup>

**DALBURY.**

Johnes de Sutton .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
Ric in Venella .....	xxx <sup>s</sup>	xvij <sup>d</sup>
Henr Duyghts .....	xxx <sup>s</sup>	xvij <sup>d</sup>
Rob Attewode .....	xxv <sup>s</sup>	xvij <sup>d</sup>
Wills de Peeke .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
Summa bonorum .....	vj <sup>ii</sup> v <sup>s</sup>	vj <sup>s</sup> iij <sup>d</sup>

[Illegible township.]

**OSMaston Juxta Ashborn.**

. . . Capellanus .....	lx <sup>s</sup>	iij <sup>s</sup>
Rog fill Rad .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Rog le hore .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
Rob le . . . .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
Galf T . . . .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
Wills Steell .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
. . . .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
. . . .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
. . . .....	lx <sup>s</sup>	iij <sup>s</sup>
. . . .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
. . . .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Summa bonorum .....	xx <sup>ii</sup>	xx <sup>s</sup>

[Two illegible townships.]

Jobes	sey	iii <sup>b</sup>	iiij <sup>b</sup>
Wlis O'ngades senior		lx <sup>c</sup>	iiij <sup>b</sup>
Wils junior		xl <sup>a</sup>	ij <sup>b</sup>
Wilt		xx <sup>a</sup>	iiij <sup>b</sup>
Adam		xx <sup>a</sup>	iiij <sup>b</sup>
		xxv <sup>a</sup>	ix <sup>b</sup>
Summa bonorum		xij <sup>b</sup>	xij <sup>b</sup>
total ' Hui Hundr '		xxxiiij <sup>b</sup>	xv <sup>b</sup>

**Wyrksworth Hundred.****WYRKSWORTH.**

(Fourth membrane.)

Rob Wythebroc		lx <sup>c</sup>	iiij <sup>b</sup>
Nich Bate		xxxv <sup>a</sup>	xij <sup>b</sup>
Willis de Bradburn		lv <sup>a</sup>	ij <sup>b</sup> ix
Nich Truselove		xl <sup>a</sup>	ij <sup>b</sup>
Rog del Hay		xlv <sup>a</sup>	ij <sup>b</sup> iiij <sup>b</sup>
Nich de Midleton		lx <sup>c</sup>	iiij <sup>b</sup>
Hear del Mulnehous		xx <sup>a</sup>	xij <sup>b</sup>
Ran Tubret		xxv <sup>a</sup>	xv <sup>b</sup>
Simon Hutte		xv <sup>a</sup>	ix <sup>b</sup>
Alex Carpenter		xv <sup>a</sup>	iiij <sup>b</sup>
Cecil relecta Wills de Kersinton		I <sup>c</sup>	ij <sup>b</sup> vij <sup>b</sup>
Jobes Trusselove		xx <sup>a</sup>	xij <sup>b</sup>
Ric del Hay		xxxij <sup>b</sup> viij <sup>a</sup>	xix <sup>b</sup>
Wills Pychebrok		xx <sup>a</sup>	xij <sup>b</sup>
Petrus de Stepel		xli <sup>a</sup> viij <sup>a</sup>	ij <sup>b</sup> i <sup>b</sup>
Thom de Cromford		vij <sup>b</sup>	vij <sup>b</sup>
Summa bonorum		xxxiiij <sup>b</sup> xij <sup>b</sup> iiij <sup>c</sup>	xxxiiij <sup>b</sup> viij <sup>b</sup>

**MATLOCK.**

Petrus de Hurst		iiij <sup>b</sup>	iiij <sup>b</sup>
Gib fil Galf		lx <sup>c</sup>	iiij <sup>b</sup>
Jobes fil Nich		xl <sup>a</sup>	ij <sup>b</sup>
... fil Ric		lx <sup>c</sup>	iiij <sup>b</sup>

.	. . Attewode .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
.	. fil Amic' .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
.	. fil Rog' .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>d</sup>
.	. fil Walt' .....	lx <sup>s</sup>	ijj <sup>s</sup>
.	. . . . . .....	lx <sup>s</sup>	ijj <sup>s</sup>
.	. de Macworth .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
.	. Digge .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
.	. de Rybergh .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
	Summa bonorum .....	xxx <sup>ii</sup>	xxx <sup>s</sup>

**ASSHELEYHAY . . .**

.	. . Simon .....	iiiij <sup>ii</sup>	iiiij <sup>s</sup>
Rob	le Fowen .....	iiiij <sup>ii</sup>	iiiij <sup>s</sup>
Wills	de Assheleyhay .....	iiiij <sup>ii</sup>	iiiij <sup>s</sup>
Johnes	del Abele .....		ij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
Galf	de Byrchover .....	xxx <sup>s</sup>	xvijj <sup>d</sup>
Johnes	Adamsone .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Henr	Thomas .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Johnes	Attewayne .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
Wills	de . . . .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
Johnes	de . . . .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
	Summa bonorum .....	xxijj <sup>ii</sup>	xxijj <sup>s</sup>

[Next six townships almost illegible.]

**ALDEWERKE.**

Johnes	de la More .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Wills	. . . .....	iiiij <sup>ii</sup>	iiiij <sup>s</sup>
Rad fil	Johnes Wase .....	lx <sup>s</sup>	ijj <sup>s</sup>
Rob	Jurdan .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Johnes	Glyn .....	c <sup>s</sup>	v <sup>s</sup>
.	Hough .....	iiiij <sup>ii</sup>	iiiij <sup>s</sup>
.	.	c <sup>s</sup>	v <sup>s</sup>
.	.	c <sup>s</sup>	v <sup>s</sup>
.	.	lx <sup>s</sup>	ijj <sup>s</sup>
.	.	iiiij <sup>ii</sup>	iiiij <sup>s</sup>
.	.	c <sup>s</sup>	v

Wills fil Jokes .....	lx <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>s</sup>
. . . fil Jokes .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
Rob fil Wills .....	c <sup>s</sup>	v <sup>s</sup>
Ric fil Nich .....	c <sup>s</sup>	v <sup>s</sup>
Jokes fil Rad .....	iiij <sup>b</sup>	iiij <sup>s</sup>
Summa bonorum .....	lx <sup>b</sup>	lx <sup>s</sup>

(Township nearly illegible.)

Wills de . . . .....	iiij <sup>b</sup>	iiij <sup>s</sup>
Thom fil Rob .....	vij <sup>b</sup>	vij <sup>s</sup>
Jokes . . . .....	vij <sup>b</sup>	vij <sup>s</sup>
Wills Parker .....	iiij <sup>b</sup>	iiij <sup>s</sup>
Jokes fil Oliv' .....	iiij <sup>b</sup>	iiij <sup>s</sup>
Summa bonorum .....	xxx <sup>b</sup>	iijs iij <sup>d</sup>
		xxx <sup>s</sup> ij <sup>d</sup>

## IBULLE (Ible).

Rob fil Leticie .....	c <sup>s</sup>	v <sup>s</sup>
Rob Prest .....	iiij <sup>b</sup>	iiij <sup>s</sup>
Wills Chapmon .....	lx <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Wills ad fontem .....	l <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
Summa bonorum .....	xiiij <sup>b</sup>	x <sup>s</sup>
		xiiij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>

## IERT[ON] (Kirk Ireton).

Nich del Hull .....	lx <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Johes Lyot .....	lx <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Robt de Nedham .....	lx <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Johes le Barwe .....	l <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
Wills fil Emme .....	l <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
Johes de Nedham .....	lx <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Rog de Nortleyes .....	xxx <sup>s</sup>	xvij <sup>d</sup>
Wills le Brabazonn .....	lx <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Johes de Lodwalle .....	l <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
Rog fil Ynon .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Henr Wade .....	lx <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Ric Thomas .....	xxx <sup>s</sup>	xvij <sup>d</sup>
Galf de Nedham .....	lx <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>

Ric de Blazebroc .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Henr Moycetr .....	lx <sup>s</sup>	iij <sup>s</sup>
Alan Ficoil .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Thom Macok .....	xxx <sup>s</sup>	xvij <sup>d</sup>
Walt Gerard .....	lx <sup>s</sup>	iij <sup>s</sup>
Wades de Hectore .....	lx <sup>s</sup>	iij <sup>s</sup>
Thom le Brabazonn .....	lx <sup>s</sup>	iij <sup>s</sup>
Will de Saperton .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Will Wyld .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Henr le Barwe .....	l <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
Rob Wade .....	l <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
Henr Molot .....	xxx <sup>s</sup>	xvij <sup>d</sup>
Will fil Agri' .....	l <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
Ric Atte Mere .....	lx <sup>s</sup>	iij <sup>s</sup>
Henr del Ferne .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Nich Thomas .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Simon Lucas .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
Thom de Nedham .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Johes de Bocstones .....	xxx <sup>s</sup>	xvij <sup>d</sup>
Rog del Hall .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
Wills Grove .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
Ric de la Pole .....	l <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
Summa bonorum .....	iiij <sup>b</sup>	iiij <sup>b</sup>

## KNIVETON.

(Fifth membrane.)

Henr del Beer .....	lx <sup>s</sup>
Matild relicta Walt Gilbert .....	xl <sup>b</sup>
Petr Gilbert .....	lx <sup>s</sup>
Walt Gilbert .....	xl <sup>b</sup>
Rob Gilbert .....	lx <sup>s</sup>
Henr Bertram .....	xx <sup>s</sup>
Johes fil Henr .....	xx <sup>s</sup>
Johes fil Wills .....	xxx <sup>s</sup>
Henr fil Thom .....	xxx <sup>s</sup>
Summa bonorum .....	xvij <sup>i</sup>

## LEA JUXTA WIRKSWORTH.

Nich Serviaus .....	xxx <sup>s</sup>
Henr del Bolus .....	xj <sup>s</sup>
Johnes de Alveley .....	xx <sup>s</sup>
Rob de Chestwshire .....	x <sup>s</sup>
Johnes led Bode .....	
Sibilla le . . . . .	
Summa bonorum .....	vij <sup>ii</sup>

[Six townships, names nearly illegible;  
including several de Kersintons  
and de Cromfords.]

## HOLAND.

Nich Aldus . . . . .	lx <sup>s</sup>
(Mostly illegible.)	
Summa bonorum .....	xli <sup>ii</sup>
(Four townships nearly illegible.)	xlp

## ASSHEBORN.

(Sixth membranc.)

Johnes de Roddesley .....	c <sup>s</sup>	v <sup>s</sup>
Wills fil Bruti .....	xmr	vj <sup>s</sup> vijj <sup>d</sup>
Sibilla de Stafford .....	vijj <sup>b</sup>	vijj <sup>s</sup>
Thom le Yope .....	xmr	vj <sup>s</sup> vijj <sup>s</sup>
Johnes le Lyetere .....	c <sup>s</sup>	v <sup>s</sup>
Wills de Knyueton .....	vijj <sup>b</sup>	vijj <sup>s</sup>
Hugo Morcokes .....	vj <sup>b</sup>	vij <sup>s</sup>
Rad Swan .....	lx <sup>s</sup>	ijj <sup>s</sup>
Henr del Howe .....	xmr	vj <sup>s</sup> vijj <sup>s</sup>
Thom de Maitrefeld .....	xmr	vj <sup>s</sup> vijj <sup>s</sup>
Johnes de Holond .....	xl <sup>b</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Thom de la Pole .....	c <sup>s</sup>	v <sup>s</sup>
Thom Hervy .....	xl <sup>b</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Henr Donnyng .....	lx <sup>s</sup>	ijj <sup>s</sup>
Laur de Okoure .....	lx <sup>s</sup>	ijj <sup>s</sup>
Simon de Boterdon .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
Hugo fil Rob .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>c</sup>

<b>Galfrus Carpenter</b>	.....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
<b>Thom Jolif</b>	.....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
<b>Rob le Plomer</b>	.....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
<b>Johnes Donnings</b>	.....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
<b>Rob Grees</b>	.....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
<b>Simon le Chaloner</b>	.....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
<b>David Cartar</b>	.....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
<b>Summa bonorum</b>	.....	iiijx <sup>ll</sup>	iiij <sup>ll</sup> vj <sup>s</sup> vijj <sup>d</sup>

**WENDESLEYE, SNYTTERTON.**

<b>Rog de Wendesleye</b>	.....	c <sup>s</sup>	v <sup>s</sup>
<b>Rob de eadem</b>	.....	iiij <sup>ll</sup>	iiij <sup>s</sup>
<b>Wills le Proud</b>	.....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
<b>Wills fil Rob</b>	.....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
<b>Ranulfus de Snytterton</b>	.....	c <sup>s</sup>	v <sup>s</sup>
<b>Johnes de Sutton</b>	.....	iiij <sup>ll</sup>	iiij <sup>s</sup>
<b>Galf de Atteheg</b>	.....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
<b>Summa bonorum</b>	.....	xxiiij <sup>ll</sup>	xxiiij <sup>s</sup>
	<b>Summa toti' Hundr'</b>	.....	xl <sup>ll</sup> xvij <sup>s</sup> ijj <sup>d</sup> ob

**Repindon Hundred.****REPTON (?).***(Seventh membrane.)*

<b>Prior de Repindon</b>	.....	iiij <sup>ll</sup>	xj <sup>s</sup> vijj <sup>d</sup>	iiij <sup>s</sup> vijj <sup>d</sup>
<b>Thom Abel</b>	.....	vj <sup>ll</sup>		vj <sup>s</sup>
<b>Johnes Osmundeston</b>	.....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>	
<b>Wills de Aswell</b>	.....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>	
<b>Wills de Saperton</b>	.....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>	
<b>Wills de Assewell junior</b>	.....	xxx <sup>s</sup>		xvijj <sup>d</sup>
<b>Ric fil Rad</b>	.....	lx <sup>s</sup>	ijj <sup>s</sup>	
<b>Rog Crode</b>	.....	xx <sup>s</sup>		xij <sup>d</sup>
<b>Hugo Barfot</b>	.....	xiij <sup>s</sup>	iijj <sup>d</sup>	viijj <sup>d</sup>
<b>Johnes Moend'</b>	.....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>	
<b>Ric Beton</b>	.....	xxx <sup>s</sup>		xvijj <sup>d</sup>
<b>Godefredus fil Walti'</b>	.....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>	
<b>Rad Prepositus</b>	.....	lxx <sup>s</sup>	ijj <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>	
<b>Johnes Moycock</b>	.....	xxxj <sup>s</sup>	vijj <sup>d</sup>	xjx <sup>d</sup>
<b>Summa bonorum</b>	.....	xxxij <sup>ll</sup>	vj <sup>s</sup> vijj <sup>d</sup>	xxxij <sup>s</sup> ijj <sup>d</sup>

Walt Attelowe	xxx <sup>b</sup>	xvij <sup>d</sup>
Wills Tresor	xxx <sup>b</sup>	xvij <sup>d</sup>
Ric de Herthull	xxxvij <sup>b</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>	xxij <sup>d</sup>
Ric de Stretton	xxij <sup>b</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
Summa bonorum	vij <sup>b</sup>	vj <sup>d</sup>
Rad de Irland	lx <sup>b</sup>	ij <sup>b</sup>
Scharp	xl <sup>b</sup>	ij <sup>b</sup>
Russel	l <sup>b</sup>	ij <sup>b</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
Byroun	xl <sup>b</sup>	ij <sup>b</sup>
Schert	xxv <sup>b</sup>	xv
Cok	xx <sup>b</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
Louekyn	xv <sup>b</sup>	ix <sup>d</sup>
Calton	x <sup>b</sup>	vj <sup>d</sup>
Henr Edelyn	xv <sup>b</sup>	ix <sup>d</sup>
Walt le Mon	xx <sup>b</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
Henr Richard	xxv <sup>b</sup>	xv <sup>d</sup>
Summa bonorum	xvj <sup>b</sup>	xvj <sup>d</sup>

## CALDEWALL.

Thom de Mackeley	iiij <sup>b</sup>	iiij <sup>b</sup>
Johnes de Stanton	xl <sup>b</sup>	ij <sup>b</sup>
Walt de Winterton	xxx <sup>b</sup>	xvij <sup>d</sup>
Johnes le Child	xl <sup>b</sup>	ij <sup>b</sup>
Wills le Child	l <sup>b</sup>	ij <sup>b</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
Steph Attetounsende	xl <sup>b</sup>	ij <sup>b</sup>
Summa bonorum	xiiij <sup>b</sup>	xiiij <sup>b</sup>

PAKYNTON (?).<sup>1</sup>

Johnes Hasard	iiij <sup>b</sup>	iiij <sup>b</sup>
Rob de Stockton	ij <sup>b</sup>	vj <sup>d</sup>
Rad	ij <sup>b</sup>	vij <sup>d</sup>
Summa bonorum	ix <sup>b</sup>	xx <sup>d</sup>
		ix <sup>b</sup> j <sup>d</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Packington is over the border in Leicestershire.

<b>Johnes</b>	.	lxvj <sup>s</sup>	vijj <sup>d</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>d</sup>
<b>Ricus Greseley</b>	.	lxvj <sup>s</sup>	vijj <sup>d</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>d</sup>
<b>nay</b>	.	xijj <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>d</sup>		vijj <sup>d</sup>
<b>Rob le Moleward</b>	.	xijj <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>d</sup>		vijj <sup>d</sup>
<b>Summa bonorum</b>	.	vijj <sup>h</sup>		vijj <sup>s</sup>	

<b>Johnes le Glouer</b>	.	l <sup>s</sup>		ij <sup>s</sup>	vj <sup>d</sup>
<b>Maria de Sco Amand</b>	.	iiij <sup>h</sup>		iiij <sup>s</sup>	
<b>Johnes</b>	.	xx <sup>s</sup>			xij <sup>d</sup>
<b>Nich le Faber</b>	.	xx <sup>s</sup>			xij <sup>d</sup>
<b>Thom Willd</b>	.	x <sup>s</sup>			vj <sup>d</sup>
<b>Summa bonorum</b>	.	ix <sup>h</sup>		ix <sup>s</sup>	

**WYVELESLEY (Willesley).**

<b>Wills de Ingwarby</b>	.	iiij <sup>h</sup>		iiij <sup>s</sup>	
<b>Wills Adam</b>	.	xxx <sup>s</sup>		xvijj <sup>d</sup>	
<b>Adam Michell</b>	.	xxx <sup>s</sup>		xvijj <sup>d</sup>	
<b>Wills Muriel</b>	.	x <sup>s</sup>		vj <sup>d</sup>	
<b>Rob de Caldewell</b>	.	x <sup>s</sup>		vj <sup>d</sup>	
<b>Summa bonorum</b>	.	vijj <sup>h</sup>		vijj <sup>s</sup>	

**DRAKLOWE.**

<b>Johnes de Gresley</b>	.	iiij <sup>h</sup>		iiij <sup>s</sup>	
<b>Simon de</b>	.	lx <sup>s</sup>		ij <sup>s</sup>	
<b>Johnes Ennald</b>	.	lx <sup>s</sup>		ij <sup>s</sup>	
<b>Wills Many</b>	.	lx <sup>s</sup>		ij <sup>s</sup>	
<b>Many</b>	.	iiij <sup>h</sup>		iiij <sup>s</sup>	
<b>Rob de Luscy</b>	.	xl <sup>s</sup>		ij <sup>s</sup>	
<b>Reginald de Caldewalle</b>	.	xxx <sup>s</sup>		xvijj <sup>d</sup>	
<b>Rob Godhale</b>	.	xxx <sup>s</sup>		xvijj <sup>d</sup>	
<b>Rad Plomme</b>	.	xl <sup>s</sup>		ij <sup>s</sup>	
<b>Ric Biroun</b>	.	xl <sup>s</sup>		ij <sup>s</sup>	
<b>Ric Kole</b>	.	xl <sup>s</sup>		ij <sup>s</sup>	
<b>Rad Fox</b>	.	xl <sup>s</sup>		ij <sup>s</sup>	
<b>Summa bonorum</b>	.	xxx <sup>h</sup>		xxx <sup>s</sup>	

Pole	lx <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>s</sup>
Johnes de Walton	iiij <sup>ii</sup>	iiijs
Wills de Walton	iiij <sup>ii</sup>	iiijs
Thom Kyder	lx <sup>s</sup>	iijs
	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>c</sup>
sort	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
Summa bonorum	xvj <sup>ii</sup>	xvj <sup>s</sup>
Osbertus le Taillour	iiij <sup>ii</sup>	iiijs
Wakelyn	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Johnes Greteheued	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Summa bonorum	vij <sup>ii</sup>	vij <sup>s</sup>
[Township illegible, save for some of the figures — Summa bonorum, lx <sup>ii</sup> : lx <sup>s</sup> .]		
Wills de Wolvardecote		ij <sup>s</sup>
fil Johnes		ij <sup>s</sup>
fil Rog		ij <sup>s</sup>
Wills fil Johnes		xvij <sup>d</sup>
Galf de Tykenhale		xij <sup>d</sup>
Johnes fil Ad		ij <sup>s</sup>
Johnes fil Pagan		xvij <sup>d</sup>
Wills de		vj <sup>d</sup>
Molend		xij <sup>d</sup>
le Taillour		vj <sup>s</sup>
Summa bonorum	xvj <sup>ii</sup>	xvj <sup>s</sup>
de Meygnil	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
de Nevill	lx <sup>s</sup>	iijs
Warde	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
le Parker	iiij <sup>ii</sup>	iiijs
Elys	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
le Beauuer	xxx <sup>s</sup>	xvij <sup>d</sup>
Dalemon	xxx <sup>s</sup>	xvij <sup>d</sup>
Summa bonorum	xvij <sup>ii</sup>	xvij <sup>s</sup>

Jordan .....	ij <sup>s</sup>
sr le hull .....	iiij <sup>s</sup>
atte halle .....	ij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
sup le hull .....	xvij <sup>d</sup>
<b>Wills Wilder .....</b>	iiij <sup>s</sup>
<b>Wills fil Ric .....</b>	xij <sup>d</sup>
Summa bonorum .....	xiiij <sup>ii</sup>
	xiiij <sup>s</sup>

**SMYTHESBY.***(Eighth membrane.)*

Johnes de Schepewe .....	iiij <sup>ii</sup>	iiij <sup>s</sup>
Johnes de Stanton .....	lx <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Alanus Scot .....	iiij <sup>ii</sup>	iiij <sup>s</sup>
Johnes .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Ric de Barton .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Rob fil Johnes .....	lx <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>s</sup>
Summa bonorum .....	xvij <sup>ii</sup>	xvij <sup>s</sup>

**FORNEWERKE (Foremark).**

Johnes de Verdoun .....	c <sup>s</sup>	v <sup>s</sup>
Rog fil Hase .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Ric Erl .....	lx <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>s</sup>
Wills fil Galf .....	lx <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>s</sup>
Henr del Grene .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
Rog le Carter .....	lx <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>s</sup>
Wills Perot .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Wills Hase .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Wills Attebroy .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
Summa bonorum .....	xxij <sup>ii</sup>	xxij <sup>s</sup>

**ENGELBY.**

Wills de Halum .....	vj <sup>ii</sup>	vij <sup>s</sup>
Rog Gyles .....	lxx <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
Thom Gregori .....	vij <sup>ii</sup>	vij <sup>s</sup>
Steph de Swartlingcote .....	lxx <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
Rog le Chaloner .....	vij <sup>ii</sup>	vij <sup>s</sup>
Ric del Hull .....	xxij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>	xiiij <sup>d</sup>
Summa bonorum .....	xxx <sup>ii</sup> iij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>	xxx <sup>s</sup> ij <sup>d</sup>

## 52 DERBYSHIRE IN 1327-8 : BEING A LAY SUBSIDY ROLL.

## ULLINGTON.

Galf de Gresley .....	c'	v'
Thom Walrand .....	iiiij <sup>b</sup>	iiij <sup>c</sup>
Rad Broun .....	c'	v'
Rad Bathe .....	lx <sup>a</sup>	iiij <sup>c</sup>
. . . fil Wills .....	lx <sup>a</sup>	iiij <sup>c</sup>
. . . faber .....	iiiij <sup>b</sup>	iiij <sup>b</sup>
Johnes Gourley .....	xl <sup>a</sup>	ij <sup>a</sup>
Simon le . . . .....	vj <sup>b</sup>	vj <sup>b</sup>
Rob Gilbert .....	xl <sup>a</sup>	ij <sup>a</sup>
Thom Selbe .....	xl <sup>a</sup>	ij <sup>a</sup>
Alic relicta Wills .....	iiiij <sup>b</sup>	iiij <sup>b</sup>
Summa bonorum .....	xl <sup>b</sup>	xl <sup>b</sup>

## APPELBY.

Hugo le Palmer .....	iiiij <sup>b</sup>	iiij <sup>c</sup>
Rog . . . .....	lx <sup>a</sup>	ij <sup>a</sup>
Johnes Carpentar .....	c'	v'
Johnes le Palmer .....	vj <sup>b</sup>	vj <sup>b</sup>
Rog fil Ric .....	c'	v'
Wills del . . . .....	iiiij <sup>b</sup>	iiij <sup>c</sup>
Johnes Gilian .....	xij <sup>a</sup> iiiij <sup>d</sup>	vij <sup>d</sup>
Summa bonorum .....	xxvij <sup>a</sup> xij <sup>a</sup> iiiij <sup>d</sup>	xxvij <sup>a</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>

[Seven townships nearly illegible, one  
of them being Winshill.]

## NEWTON SOLNY.

Galtridus de Sulney .....	iiiij <sup>b</sup>	iiij <sup>c</sup>
Adam Pychard .....	xl <sup>b</sup>	ij <sup>a</sup>
Rob le Wodeward .....	xxx <sup>a</sup>	xvij <sup>a</sup>
Johnes . . . .....	xl <sup>b</sup>	ij <sup>a</sup>
Rog de Saueney .....	xl <sup>b</sup>	ij <sup>a</sup>
Wills de Solny .....	xl <sup>b</sup>	ij <sup>a</sup>
Walt le Wyte .....	xx <sup>a</sup>	xij <sup>a</sup>
Ric le Wodeward .....	xl <sup>b</sup>	ij <sup>a</sup>
Adam Saueney .....	xxx <sup>a</sup>	xxij <sup>a</sup>

Adam le Reuesme .....	xxx <sup>s</sup>	xvij <sup>d</sup>
Wills Adekok .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Adam Thomassone .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Ric Williame .....	xxx <sup>s</sup>	xvij <sup>d</sup>
Thom Heyne .....	xxx <sup>s</sup>	xvij <sup>d</sup>
Summa bonorum .....	xxvj <sup>ii</sup> x <sup>s</sup>	xxvj <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>

## LYNTON.

Rog p'or de Greseley .....	lx <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Johnes Oky .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Johnes fil Reginaldi .....	xxx <sup>s</sup>	xvij <sup>d</sup>
Henr le Gamuull .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Johnes le Wydewesone .....	xxx <sup>s</sup>	xvij <sup>d</sup>
Egidius de Blakegwe .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
Walt Camuull .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
Rob Ankzettel .....	xxx <sup>s</sup>	xvij <sup>d</sup>
Thom le Chambreleyn .....	xxx <sup>s</sup>	xvij <sup>d</sup>
Summa bonorum .....	xv <sup>ii</sup>	xv <sup>s</sup>

DURANTHORPE.<sup>1</sup>

Rob de Chyldekete .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Wills Bate .....	lx <sup>s</sup>	iii <sup>s</sup>
Wills fil eius .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Thom de Lollynton .....	xij <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup> j <sup>d</sup>

STONY STAUNTON.<sup>2</sup>

Johnes del Hull .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
Galf del Hull .....	lx <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Rob le Shepherde .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Thom Sauy .....	lx <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Adam Bergoun .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Adam Molend .....	lx <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Henr le Smyth .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
Summa bonorum .....	xvi <sup>ii</sup>	xv <sup>s</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Duranthorpe, or Donistborpe, was transferred to Leicestershire in 1888.<sup>2</sup> Stony Stanton is in Leicestershire, many miles from the Derbyshire border. Can it be a mistake of the scribe for Stanton-by-Bridge? or was Stanton, a township of Stapenhill, ever called Stony Stanton?

**MELBORN.***(Ninth membrane.)*

Wills Tylot .....	xl <sup>c</sup>	ij <sup>b</sup>
Wills Barse .....	lx <sup>c</sup>	iiij <sup>b</sup>
Johnes fil Walt .....	xxx <sup>c</sup>	xvij <sup>b</sup>
Johnes Monythew .....	xl <sup>c</sup>	ij <sup>b</sup>
Simon Rage .....	xl <sup>c</sup>	ij <sup>b</sup>
Wills del Wode .....	iiij <sup>b</sup>	iiiij <sup>b</sup>
Simon fil Rob .....	cx <sup>c</sup>	v <sup>a</sup> ij <sup>b</sup>
Wills Prepositers .....	xx <sup>c</sup>	vij <sup>b</sup>
Johnes Barse .....	xv <sup>c</sup>	jv
Wills le Salter .....	xxx <sup>c</sup>	xvij <sup>b</sup>
Galf Wolnach .....	xv <sup>c</sup>	jv
Johnes Elys .....	xl <sup>c</sup>	ij <sup>b</sup>
Wills Robertstone .....	xl <sup>c</sup>	ij <sup>b</sup>
Thom fral' Petri .....	xl <sup>c</sup>	ij <sup>b</sup>
Wills Gilbert .....	xx <sup>c</sup>	xij <sup>b</sup>
Rob de Whytefeld .....	xx <sup>c</sup>	xij <sup>b</sup>
Thom le Smyth .....	xxvj <sup>c</sup>	vi <sup>b</sup>
Summa bonorum .....	xxxij <sup>b</sup>	vj <sup>a</sup> viij <sup>d</sup> xxxij <sup>b</sup> iiiij <sup>b</sup>
Summa tote Hundre' .....	xxxij <sup>b</sup>	: ij <sup>b</sup> : ij <sup>b</sup>

**Peak Hundred.***[The first membrane of this Hundred almost illegible throughout.]**(Tenth membrane.)*

Walt de . . . . .	viij <sup>b</sup>
Walt de la . . . . .	v <sup>a</sup>
Wills de . . . . .	v <sup>a</sup>
Rad fil . . . . .	v <sup>a</sup>
Hugo fil . . . . .	viij <sup>b</sup>
. . . . .	c <sup>s</sup>
Roger del Longelegh .....	v <sup>ii</sup>
Nich del Longelegh .....	c <sup>s</sup>
Wills le Bagger .....	c <sup>s</sup>

Rob le Shepeherd .....	vj <sup>ii</sup>		vj <sup>s</sup>
Wills del . . . . .	c <sup>s</sup>		v <sup>s</sup>
Ric de Bradbury .....	vj <sup>ii</sup>		vj <sup>s</sup>
Johnes del . . . . .			
Wills de Shalow .....	vij <sup>ii</sup>		
Johnes de Chinley .....	vij <sup>ii</sup>		
Ric . . . . .	c <sup>s</sup>		
Adam de Berd .....	iiiij <sup>ii</sup>		
Thom de Clegh .....	xlvj <sup>s</sup> vij <sup>d</sup>		
Summa bonorum .....		c <sup>s</sup> iiiij <sup>d</sup>	

## MAGNA LONGESDON.

(Eleventh membrane.)

Henr de Wardelowe .....	lx <sup>s</sup>		ijj <sup>s</sup>
Thom fil Wills .....	xl <sup>s</sup>		ij <sup>s</sup>
Nich de Wardelowe .....	xl <sup>s</sup>		ij <sup>s</sup>
Johnes fil Nich .....	xx <sup>s</sup>		xij <sup>d</sup>
Wills Attemkershert .....	xl <sup>s</sup>		ij <sup>s</sup>
Ric fil Wills .....	lx <sup>s</sup>		ijj <sup>s</sup>
Alanus de Roland .....	iiiij <sup>ii</sup>		iiiij <sup>s</sup>
Wills de Roland .....	lx <sup>ii</sup>		ijj <sup>s</sup>
Summa bonorum .....	xx <sup>ii</sup>		xx <sup>s</sup>

## BOWDON (Chapel-en-le-Frith).

Johnes del Smalleghages .....	c <sup>s</sup>		v <sup>s</sup>
Johnes del Olrynhagh .....	cijj <sup>s</sup> iiiij <sup>d</sup>		v <sup>s</sup> ij <sup>d</sup>
Thom del Clogh .....	iiiij <sup>ii</sup>		ijj <sup>s</sup>
Rob del Clough .....	lxx <sup>s</sup>		ijj <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
Johnes fil Wills .....	lx <sup>s</sup>		ijj <sup>s</sup>
Rob de Baggessagh .....	iiiij <sup>ii</sup> x <sup>s</sup>		iiiij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
Rob Baron .....	xl <sup>s</sup>		ij <sup>s</sup>
Ric fil Alan .....	lxvij <sup>s</sup> iiiij <sup>d</sup>		ijj <sup>s</sup> ij <sup>d</sup>
Rad fil Jowe .....	iiiij <sup>ii</sup> x <sup>s</sup>		iiiij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
Wills fil Rob de Baggessagh .....	iiiij <sup>ii</sup> x <sup>s</sup>		iiiij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
Rob Broun .....	xxxvij <sup>s</sup> iiiij <sup>d</sup>		xx <sup>d</sup>
Wills fil Matild .....	vj <sup>ii</sup>		vj <sup>s</sup>

Thom le Shepeherd .....	c <sup>s</sup>	v <sup>s</sup>
Wills Bisshop .....	iiij <sup>ii</sup>	iiij <sup>s</sup>
Rob fil Rob .....	c <sup>s</sup>	v <sup>s</sup>
Hugo de Horderne .....	vj <sup>ii</sup>	vj <sup>s</sup>
Ric de Horderne .....	vij <sup>ii</sup>	vij <sup>s</sup>
Wills de Baggessagh .....	c <sup>s</sup>	v <sup>s</sup>
Hugo de Baggessagh .....	iiij <sup>ii</sup>	iiij <sup>s</sup>
Wills Broun .....	vj <sup>ii</sup>	vj <sup>s</sup>
Wills del Tunstedes .....	iiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
Summa bonorum .....	xx iiij xij <sup>ii</sup>	xij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup> iiij <sup>i</sup> xij <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>

## BUCSTONES.

Rob . . . dns de P <sup>u</sup> stones ...	xxj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
Henr de Bucstones .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Grym de Staneton .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Henr Gamell .....	l <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
Wills fil Galf .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Rob de Stubbeley .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
Ric de Piketoz .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Nich fil Alan .....	xxx <sup>s</sup>	xvij <sup>d</sup>
. . . de Stonwalle .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
. . . fil Walt .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
. . . de M . . . we .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
. . . fil Rob .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Summa bonorum .....	xx <sup>ii</sup>	xx <sup>d</sup>
		xx <sup>s</sup> j <sup>d</sup>

Walt Gerart .....	iiij <sup>ii</sup>	iiij <sup>s</sup>
Gilb Gerart .....	c <sup>s</sup>	v <sup>s</sup>
Ric de Birchowe .....	lx <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>s</sup>
Wills Mariot .....	lx <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>s</sup>
Ric Fox .....	c <sup>s</sup>	v <sup>s</sup>
. . . de Birchowe .....	lx <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>s</sup>
Henr Fox .....	iiij <sup>ii</sup>	iiij <sup>s</sup>
Rad fil Nich .....	lx <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>s</sup>
Summa bonorum .....	xxx <sup>ii</sup>	xxx <sup>s</sup>

## TADINTON.

Johnes Chriens .....	lxvj <sup>s</sup>	vij <sup>d</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>d</sup>
Adam Key .....	lj <sup>s</sup>	vij <sup>d</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>	vij <sup>d</sup>
Asserus de Prestliwe .....	lxx <sup>s</sup>		ij <sup>s</sup>	vj <sup>d</sup>
Rob de Irland .....	iiij <sup>l</sup>	xj <sup>s</sup>	vij <sup>d</sup>	iiij <sup>s</sup>
· · · .....		xlj <sup>s</sup>	vij <sup>d</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
· · · .....		xlj <sup>s</sup>	vij <sup>d</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
· · · .....		xxx <sup>s</sup>		xvij <sup>d</sup>
· · · .....		xxv <sup>s</sup>		xv <sup>d</sup>
· · · .....		xxx <sup>s</sup>		xvij <sup>d</sup>
· · · .....		xxj <sup>s</sup>	vij <sup>d</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
· · · .....		xlj <sup>s</sup>	vij <sup>d</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
· · · .....		xxx <sup>s</sup>		xvij <sup>d</sup>
· · · .....	x <sup>h</sup>		x <sup>s</sup>	
· · · .....	xj <sup>h</sup>		xj <sup>s</sup>	
Summa bonorum .....	l <sup>h</sup>	xx <sup>d</sup>	l <sup>s</sup>	j <sup>d</sup>
· · .....		c <sup>s</sup>	v <sup>s</sup>	
Johnes de Derley .....	iiij <sup>h</sup>		iiij <sup>s</sup>	
Hanwys de Roulesley .....		lx <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>	
Johnes de Dalby .....		lj <sup>s</sup>	vij <sup>d</sup>	
Rog de Farley .....	lx <sup>h</sup>		ij <sup>s</sup>	
Rob Wade .....		xxxj <sup>s</sup>	vij <sup>d</sup>	xjx <sup>s</sup>
Petr Sharp .....		lj <sup>s</sup>	vij <sup>d</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Nich fil Petr .....		lx <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>	
Nich Gamell .....	iiij <sup>h</sup>		iiij <sup>s</sup>	
Wills del Merlache .....		xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>	
Rob de Colleye .....		lj <sup>s</sup>	vij <sup>d</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Summa bonorum .....	xxxij <sup>h</sup>	vj <sup>s</sup>	vij <sup>d</sup>	xxxij <sup>s</sup>
· · .....				iiij <sup>d</sup>
Johnes le Wyn .....		xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>	
Henr fil Math .....		lx <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>	
Thom fil Thom .....		lx <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>	
Rob fil Nich .....		xx <sup>s</sup>		xij <sup>d</sup>
Matho del Hach .....		x <sup>s</sup>		vj <sup>d</sup>
Summa bonorum .....	ix <sup>h</sup>	x <sup>s</sup>	ix <sup>s</sup>	vj <sup>d</sup>

Thom Basset	iiiij <sup>b</sup>	ij <sup>j</sup>
Basset	lx <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Thom fil Thom	lx <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Nich Bercar	l <sup>t</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup> v <sup>d</sup>
Rob de Kneveton	lx <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Rad fil Rob	iiiij <sup>b</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Keys	lx <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup> v
Beumaner	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Basset	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
	xxx <sup>s</sup>	xvii <sup>j</sup>
	xxx <sup>s</sup>	xvi <sup>j</sup>
	xx <sup>s</sup>	xii <sup>j</sup>
	xx <sup>s</sup>	v <sup>j</sup>
Summa bonorum	xxxj <sup>b</sup>	xxvj <sup>j</sup>
	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
	xxx <sup>s</sup>	xvi <sup>j</sup>
	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
	xx <sup>s</sup>	v <sup>j</sup>
Summa bonorum	vij <sup>b</sup>	x <sup>s</sup> v <sup>j</sup>

## GLOSSOP.

Rog de Melner	lx <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Wills de Stafford	lxx <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup> v <sup>j</sup>
Rob de Deywysnape	lx <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Hugo de Padfeld	l <sup>t</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup> v <sup>j</sup>
Alex de Padfeld	lx <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Jurdan' de Gamelesley	lxx <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup> v <sup>j</sup>
Wills fil Rog	lxij <sup>s</sup> iiiij <sup>d</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup> v <sup>j</sup>
Wills de Wydinton	lx <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Rob fil Rog	lxvj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup> v <sup>j</sup>
Hugo Brouneson	lx <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Johnes del Croftes	l <sup>t</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup> v <sup>j</sup>
Johnes de Wudinton	lx <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Johnes de Cestreshire	iiiij <sup>b</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>

Hugo .....	l <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>	vj <sup>d</sup>
.....	xxx <sup>s</sup>	.....	xvij <sup>d</sup>
.....	lxx <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>s</sup>	vj <sup>d</sup>
fil Wills .....	l <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>	vj <sup>d</sup>
.....	lx <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>s</sup>	
Wills Godard .....	c <sup>s</sup>	v <sup>s</sup>	
Adam de Thorp .....	lx <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>s</sup>	
Wills Waynsulofwoll .....	c <sup>s</sup>	v <sup>s</sup>	
Ric fil Wills .....	lxx <sup>s</sup> .	iiij <sup>s</sup>	vj <sup>d</sup>
Rob de Go .....	c <sup>s</sup>	v <sup>s</sup>	
Rob del Heth .....	lx <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>s</sup>	
Wills del Bothe .....	iiij <sup>ii</sup>	iiij <sup>s</sup>	
Wills de Holberode .....	iiij <sup>ii</sup>	iiij <sup>s</sup>	
Wills Aumson .....	lx <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>s</sup>	
Alanus de Doneford .....	iiij <sup>ii</sup>	iiij <sup>s</sup>	
Jurdanus de Stafford .....	lxj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>	iiij <sup>s</sup>	j <sup>d</sup>
Johnes de Merpell .....	iiij <sup>ii</sup>	iiij <sup>s</sup>	
Summa bonorum .....	c <sup>ii</sup>	xx <sup>d</sup>	c <sup>s</sup>
			j <sup>d</sup>

## TIDESWELL.

Thom Foleiaumbe .....	ix <sup>ii</sup>	ix <sup>s</sup>	
Johnes Foleiaumbe .....	vij <sup>ii</sup>	vij <sup>s</sup>	
Johnes Martyn .....	c <sup>s</sup>	v <sup>s</sup>	
Wills Faber .....	vij <sup>ii</sup>	vij <sup>s</sup>	
Wills Bidrewe .....	lx <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>s</sup>	
Wills Redinton .....	c <sup>s</sup>	v <sup>s</sup>	
Rad fil Nich .....	vij <sup>ii</sup>	vij <sup>s</sup>	
Wills fil Wills Andrewe .....	vij <sup>ii</sup>	vij <sup>s</sup>	
Ric Foleiaumbe .....	vj <sup>ii</sup>	vj <sup>s</sup>	
Johnes Broun .....	vij <sup>ii</sup>	vij <sup>s</sup>	
Steph Martyn .....	vij <sup>ii</sup>	vij <sup>s</sup>	
Thom fil Wills .....	lx <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>s</sup>	
Thom fil Ric .....	lx <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>s</sup>	
Rad fil Ric .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xiij <sup>d</sup>	
Wills fil Henr Andrewe .....	xv <sup>s</sup>	ix <sup>d</sup>	
Wills Carpenter .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xiij <sup>d</sup>	
Ric Siward .....	xxv <sup>s</sup>	xv <sup>d</sup>	
Rob Queneld .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xiij <sup>d</sup>	
Johnes Clement .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xiij <sup>d</sup>	
Summa bonorum .....	iiij <sup>ii</sup> v <sup>ii</sup>	iiij <sup>ii</sup>	v <sup>s</sup>

## CHELMORTON.

(Twelfth membrane.)

Thom de Lytton .....	iiij <sup>b</sup>	iiij'
Wills fil Henr .....	vj <sup>u</sup>	vj'
Henr fil Thom .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij'
Henr de Eyum .....	iiij <sup>u</sup>	iiij <sup>s</sup>
Thom de la Grene .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij'
Henr fil M .. . . .	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij'
Hugo de W .. . . .	lx <sup>s</sup>	ij'
Thom de B .. . . .	iiij <sup>h</sup>	iiij'
Agn fil Wills .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij'
Henr del Flagg .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij'
Ad Kay .....	c <sup>s</sup>	v <sup>s</sup>
Henr de Cungeston .....	vijj <sup>h</sup>	vijj'
Summa bonorum .....	xlij <sup>h</sup>	xlij'

## BAUQUELL.

Jobes Gernon .....		
Matild de Lodelowe .....		
Godefred Foleiaumbe .....		
Hugo de G .. . . .	ijj <sup>h</sup>	ijj'
.. . . .	cv <sup>s</sup>	v <sup>s</sup> ij <sup>d</sup>
Rog .. . . .	vijj <sup>h</sup>	vijj'
Phs .. . . .	xxx <sup>s</sup>	xvij <sup>d</sup>
Rad .. . . .	lx <sup>s</sup>	ijj'
.. . . .	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij'
.. . . .	cv <sup>s</sup> x <sup>d</sup>	v <sup>s</sup> ijj <sup>d</sup>
.. . . .	lx <sup>s</sup>	ijj'
.. . . Rog .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij'
Ric le Lyster .....	lx <sup>s</sup>	ijj'
.. . . de Shene .....	lx <sup>s</sup>	ijj'
Ric Talpe .....	xxv <sup>s</sup>	w <sup>d</sup>
Jobes fil Sarre .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	vij <sup>d</sup>
Wills de Weston .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
Thom Hibelin (?) .....	lxx <sup>s</sup>	ijj' vj <sup>d</sup>

Johnes de Connen .....	xxx <sup>s</sup>	xvij <sup>d</sup>
Johnes de Staunton .....	xxv <sup>s</sup>	xv <sup>d</sup>
Rob le Taylour .....	xxx <sup>s</sup>	xvij <sup>d</sup>
Hugo le Sotheron .....	lx <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Henr le Sotheron .....	xxx <sup>s</sup>	xvij <sup>d</sup>
Johnes de Leycestre .....	xlij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup> j <sup>d</sup> ob
Summa bonorum .....	iiij <sup>ii</sup> vj <sup>ii</sup> xij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup> iiij <sup>ii</sup> vj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>	

## WORMHULL.

Rob Foleiaumbe .....	iiij <sup>ii</sup>	v <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>s</sup> ij <sup>d</sup>
Adam Goumfrei .....	iiij <sup>ii</sup>		iiij <sup>s</sup>
Rob de Shrobshire .....		c <sup>s</sup>	v <sup>s</sup>
Rog fil Rad .....	iiij <sup>ii</sup>		iiij <sup>s</sup>
Thom de Blakwall .....		c <sup>s</sup>	v <sup>s</sup>
Alanus del Hull .....	iiij <sup>ii</sup>		iiij <sup>s</sup>
Thom de Ernesby .....		lxx <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
Wills fil Jowe .....	iiij <sup>ii</sup>	x <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
Thom del Walle .....	iiij <sup>ii</sup>	v <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>s</sup> ij <sup>d</sup>
Ric del Hull .....		lxx <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
Rad de Feirfeld .....		c <sup>s</sup>	v <sup>s</sup>
Johnes fil Mar .....	vj <sup>ii</sup>		vj <sup>s</sup>
Johnes de Piketon .....		c <sup>s</sup>	v <sup>s</sup>
Ric fil Ric .....		xx <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Summa bonorum .....	lx <sup>ii</sup>		lx <sup>s</sup>

## HASSOP.

Wills Cosin .....	c <sup>s</sup>	v <sup>s</sup>
Rog fil Henr .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Wills Pete .....	lx <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>s</sup>
Ric Prepositors .....	iiij <sup>ii</sup>	iiij <sup>s</sup>
Dna de Hassop .....	iiij <sup>ii</sup>	iiij <sup>s</sup>
Henr Mathewe .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Gervasius de Hope .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Johnes Pratte .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
Hugo de Byrcheles .....	c <sup>s</sup>	v <sup>s</sup>
Summa bonorum .....	xxvij <sup>ii</sup>	xxvij <sup>s</sup>

Rob Wigon .....	iiij <sup>b</sup>	iii <sup>j</sup>
Wills de Luton .....	c <sup>s</sup>	v <sup>s</sup>
Thom fil Rob .....	lx <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Nich fil Rob .....	iiij <sup>b</sup>	iii <sup>j</sup>
Thom Attetownesend .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Henr de Litton .....	xxx <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
Rob le Roter .....	l <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Ric fil Wills .....	lx <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>s</sup>
Rob Holand .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Johes Faber .....	x <sup>s</sup>	vj <sup>d</sup>
Thom de Den .....	l <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
Wills Mariet .....	xv <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
Rad de Holelowe .....	lx <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>s</sup>
Wills fil Rob .....	iiij <sup>b</sup>	iiij <sup>s</sup>
Wills fil Ric .....	lx <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>s</sup>
Summa bonorum .....	xlj <sup>s</sup>	xlj <sup>s</sup> j <sup>d</sup>

**YOLGRAVE.**

Rob de Wynnefeld .....	iiij <sup>b</sup>	iii <sup>s</sup>
Henr Attenickers .....	lx <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Henry le White .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Rob de Wardelowe .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
Rob de Gratton .....	xxx <sup>s</sup>	xvij <sup>d</sup>
Rad de Coventresbury .....	l <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
Rob le Taylior .....	xxj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
Rob de Cokenfeld .....	c <sup>s</sup>	v <sup>s</sup>
Rob Attenickers .....	lx <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Johes de Condale .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Thom le Taylior .....	xxx <sup>s</sup>	xvij <sup>d</sup>
Rad fil Rob .....	l <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
Johes Attenickers .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
Summa bonorum .....	xxx <sup>b</sup>	xxx <sup>s</sup> j <sup>d</sup>

**SHALECROS.**

Benedictus de Shakelcros .....	lxx <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
Gilbtus de Fernilegh .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Tunstedes .....	xxj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
Thom de Horewich .....	xxx <sup>s</sup>	xvij <sup>d</sup>
Summa bonorum .....	vij <sup>b</sup>	vij <sup>s</sup> j <sup>d</sup>

## ASHOP.

	Bouring	.....	vij <sup>ii</sup>	xij <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>d</sup>		vj <sup>s</sup>	vij <sup>d</sup>
	Mason	.....		xx <sup>s</sup>			xij <sup>d</sup>	
	Hertindon	.....		xxx <sup>s</sup>			xvij <sup>d</sup>	
Simon	.	.	l <sup>s</sup>			ij <sup>s</sup>	vj <sup>d</sup>	
Wills	.	.	xl <sup>s</sup>			ij <sup>s</sup>		
Rob	.	.		xxx <sup>s</sup>			xvij <sup>d</sup>	
Johnes	.	.		xxx <sup>s</sup>			xvij <sup>d</sup>	
Johnes	.	.		x <sup>s</sup>			vj <sup>d</sup>	
Ric Agas	.	.		xx <sup>s</sup>			xij <sup>d</sup>	
Summa bonorum	.	.	xvij <sup>ii</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>d</sup>	xvij <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>d</sup>	

## Morleyston Hundred.

## SPONDON.

(Thirteenth membrane.)

	de Burton sc Lazar	.....	x <sup>ii</sup>		x <sup>s</sup>			
Isolda de Mountioie	.	.	iiij <sup>ii</sup>		iiij <sup>s</sup>			
Wills fil Thom	.	.	xl <sup>s</sup>		ij <sup>s</sup>			
Rob le Carter	.	.	xxv <sup>s</sup>		xv <sup>d</sup>			
Wills fil	.	.	xxx <sup>s</sup>		xvij <sup>d</sup>			
le Baxster	.	.	xxx <sup>s</sup>		xvij <sup>d</sup>			
Wills Cardoil	.	.	l <sup>s</sup>		ij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>			
de Colton	.	.	xxx <sup>s</sup>		xvij <sup>d</sup>			
de Stanton	.	.	xl <sup>s</sup>		ij <sup>s</sup>			
Galfrus Cademon	.	.	xxxij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>		xx <sup>d</sup>			
fil Henr	.	.	xxvj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>		xvj <sup>d</sup>			
fil Ede	.	.	xl <sup>s</sup>		ij <sup>s</sup>			
Bonde	.	.	xl <sup>s</sup>		ij <sup>s</sup>			
fil Ric	.	.	xxxij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>		xx <sup>d</sup>			
de Morley	.	.	xl <sup>s</sup>		ij <sup>s</sup>			
de Fox	.	.	l <sup>s</sup>		ij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>			
Gilbtus Cay	.	.	iiij <sup>ii</sup>		iiij <sup>s</sup>			
Hugo Care	.	.	xl <sup>s</sup>		ij <sup>s</sup>			
fil Henr	.	.	l <sup>s</sup>		ij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>			
fil Thom	.	.	xl <sup>s</sup>		ij <sup>s</sup>			

.	.	.	P	iiij <sup>b</sup>
.	.	.	xxx <sup>b</sup>	xvij <sup>d</sup>
.	.	.	xlvij <sup>b</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>	ij <sup>b</sup> v <sup>c</sup>
.	.	.	xl <sup>b</sup>	ij <sup>b</sup>
.	.	.	xxij <sup>b</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>	xiii <sup>c</sup>
.	.	.	xxx <sup>b</sup>	xvij <sup>d</sup>
<b>Summa bonorum</b>		lxj <sup>b</sup>	<b>lxj<sup>b</sup></b>	

**OKEBROK.**

Johnes de Carleton	.....	iiij <sup>b</sup>	iiij <sup>b</sup>
Thom Bardulf	.....	c <sup>b</sup>	v
Reginaldus le Grey	.....	iiij <sup>b</sup>	iiij <sup>b</sup>
Galf	.....	iiij <sup>b</sup>	iiij <sup>b</sup>
.	.	lx <sup>b</sup>	ij <sup>b</sup>
.	.	xl <sup>b</sup>	ij <sup>b</sup>
.	.	xx <sup>b</sup>	xij <sup>c</sup>
.	.	iiij <sup>b</sup>	iiij <sup>b</sup>
.	.	xxx <sup>b</sup>	xvij <sup>d</sup>
Wills Alk	.....	xl <sup>b</sup>	ij <sup>b</sup>
Thom Balkoic	.....	xxx <sup>b</sup>	xvij <sup>d</sup>
Thom le farmar	.....	p <sup>b</sup>	ij <sup>b</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
Galf Warde	.....	p <sup>b</sup>	ij <sup>b</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
Johnes Wylke	.....	xx <sup>b</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
		x <sup>b</sup>	vj <sup>d</sup>
<b>Summa bonorum</b>		xxxiiij <sup>b</sup>	xxxiiij <sup>b</sup> vj <sup>c</sup>

**SCHIPPELEY.**

Rob de Stredley	.....	xvij <sup>b</sup> xvij <sup>b</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>	xvij <sup>b</sup> xj <sup>c</sup>
Wills de Smalley	.....	xxiiij <sup>b</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>	xx
Galf fil Wills	.....	xlvj <sup>b</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>	ij <sup>b</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
Henr fil Simon	.....	xxxiiij <sup>b</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>	xx <sup>d</sup>
Ric de	.....	xxxvij <sup>b</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>	xxij <sup>c</sup>
Henr fil Rob	.....	xxxvj <sup>b</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>	xxij <sup>d</sup>
Henr de Barcley	.....	xxxiiij <sup>b</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>	xx
<b>Summa bonorum</b>		xxx <sup>b</sup>	xxx <sup>b</sup>

## STANLEY.

ills de Stanley .....	lx <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
alf Gulnild .....	iiiij <sup>ii</sup>	iiij <sup>s</sup>
hes fil Wills .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
ob fil Galf .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
hom fil Rob .....	lx <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>s</sup>
og fil Rog .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
ills le Minour .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
g de Boyhaugh .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Summa bonorum .....	xx <sup>ii</sup>	xx <sup>s</sup>

## WYNLEY.

c del Doustes .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xvj <sup>d</sup>
c le Parker .....	xxvj <sup>i</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>	xvj <sup>d</sup>
enr le Belley .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
hes de Paneta .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
ob le Schepheerde .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
id del Schoton .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
ch Hunt .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
enr fil Hugo .....	xxx <sup>s</sup>	xvij <sup>d</sup>
hes de Doure .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
enr Bonnt .....	x <sup>s</sup>	vj <sup>d</sup>
om del Weler .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
Summa bonorum .....	xijj <sup>ii</sup> vj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>	xijj <sup>s</sup> iiiij <sup>d</sup>

## HEVEGE.

g Wallok .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
ies Raulyn .....	lx <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>s</sup>
lls de Bateley .....	lx <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>s</sup>
ies Alkot .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
nr Berkar .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
om Scharp .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
rgt de Aderdeley .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
Summa bonorum .....	xijj <sup>ii</sup>	xijj <sup>s</sup>

Two townships illegible.]

## STANTON IUX LA DALE.

Johnes fil Thom de Stanton .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>j</sup>
Wills fil Henr .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>j</sup>
Galf de Strelley .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>j</sup>
Rob fil Petr .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>j</sup>
Rad Daward .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>j</sup>
Wills de Colewykes .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>j</sup>
Rob de Sallowe .....	vij <sup>ii</sup>	vij <sup>j</sup>
Hugo de Muscam .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>j</sup>
Thom Pouger .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>j</sup>
Nich de Breideston .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	vij <sup>j</sup>
Summa bonorum .....	xxij <sup>ii</sup>	xxij <sup>j</sup>

## CRUCH.

Alic Beler .....	lx <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>j</sup>
Petr de Wakebrugg .....	iiij <sup>ii</sup>	iii <sup>j</sup>
Walt de Wetecroft .....	iiij <sup>ii</sup>	iii <sup>j</sup>
Rob de Godington .....	xxxij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>	xx
Ranulps de Wetecroft .....	xxxij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>	xx
Galf de Wetecroft .....	xxx <sup>s</sup>	xvij <sup>j</sup>
Alanus le Salkere .....	xij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>	vij <sup>j</sup>
Summa bonorum .....	xxvj <sup>ii</sup>	xxvj <sup>j</sup>

Johnes Cubbel .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>j</sup>
Wills Juxta Aquam .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>j</sup>
Rob de Alsibrok .....	xxx <sup>s</sup>	xvij <sup>j</sup>
Rob Keybbil .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>j</sup>
Rob fil Henr .....	xxx <sup>s</sup>	xvij <sup>j</sup>
Nich Pistor .....	x <sup>s</sup>	vij <sup>j</sup>
Nich Juxta Agnam .....	I <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>j</sup> vi <sup>j</sup>
Ric de Holewey .....	x <sup>s</sup>	vij <sup>j</sup>
Adam le Heyre .....	xxx <sup>s</sup>	xvij <sup>j</sup>
Rob del Mosse .....	xlvj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>	ij <sup>j</sup> iii <sup>j</sup>
Walt del Hull .....	x <sup>s</sup>	vij <sup>j</sup>
Summa bonorum .....	xxxij <sup>ii</sup> vj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>	xxxij <sup>s</sup> ij <sup>j</sup>

## DENEBY.

Wills Rosel .....	lx <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>r</sup>
Avice Frechevill .....	vj <sup>ii</sup>	vj <sup>s</sup>
Hugo del Grene .....	vj <sup>ii</sup>	vj <sup>s</sup>
Thom Rosel .....	vj <sup>ii</sup>	vj <sup>s</sup>
Henr Rosel .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>r</sup>
Henr fil Xpriane .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij
Ric Rasoun .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
Summa bonorum .....	xxvj <sup>ii</sup>	xxvj <sup>s</sup>

## BREYDESALE.

Hamo de Iffley .....	vj <sup>ii</sup>	vj <sup>s</sup>
Galf le Reue .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Johes fil Steph .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>r</sup>
Henr le Bercar .....	lx <sup>s</sup>	iiijs
Ric fil Rob .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
Johes le Knyth .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>r</sup>
Johes le Taillour .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
Alic de Graweyn .....	l <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>r</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
Thom de Cothale .....	l <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>r</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
Johes le Palmer .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>r</sup>
Ric le Rydier .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>r</sup>
Summa bonorum .....	xxvj <sup>ii</sup>	xxvj <sup>s</sup>

## HALLUM.

Wills fil Rob .....	xxx <sup>s</sup>	xviji <sup>d</sup>
Johes de Halton .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>r</sup>
Rob de Monte .....	xxx <sup>s</sup>	xviji <sup>d</sup>
Johes fil Mabill .....	lx <sup>s</sup>	iijs
Henr en le Tres .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
Ric de Monte senior .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
Ric Bataill .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>r</sup>
Ric fil Matild .....	lx <sup>s</sup>	iijs
Heruicus Barfot .....	l <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>r</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
Summa bonorum .....	xviji <sup>ii</sup>	xviji <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>

## (Fourteenth membrane.)

[Whole membrane illegible and torn, except two or three names under Sandiacre and West Hallam.]

## HOPWELLE and WYLLESTHORP.

## (Fifteenth membrane.)

Wills Saucheverel .....	iiij <sup>u</sup>	xv <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>t</sup>	ix <sup>d</sup>
Johnes Patryk .....		xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>t</sup>	
Johnes Husbande .....		xxvj <sup>s</sup>	vij <sup>d</sup>	xvj <sup>t</sup>
Simon Spychesach .....		xxvij <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>d</sup>	xvij <sup>t</sup>
Henr de Aston .....		xxvj <sup>s</sup>	vij <sup>d</sup>	xvj <sup>t</sup>
Wills Hasard .....		xlv <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>t</sup>	ij <sup>d</sup>
Johnes Alwyn .....		xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>t</sup>	
Simon Pouger .....	iiij <sup>u</sup>	x <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>t</sup>	vj <sup>d</sup>
Wills Skot .....		xxxvij <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>d</sup>	xxij <sup>t</sup>
Hugo fil Godefr .....		xxvij <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>d</sup>	xvij <sup>t</sup>
Alic de Sutton .....		xxxj <sup>s</sup>	vij <sup>d</sup>	xix <sup>t</sup>
Summa bonorum .....	xxvij <sup>u</sup>	x <sup>s</sup>	xxvij <sup>t</sup>	vj <sup>d</sup>

## HORSEL WODEHOUSES.

Rob de Stanesby .....	iiij <sup>u</sup>		iiij <sup>s</sup>	
Rad fil Gilb .....		c <sup>s</sup>		v <sup>t</sup>
Wills fil Walt .....		lx <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>t</sup>	
Wills fil Rob .....		xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>t</sup>	
Wills de Stanesby .....		xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>t</sup>	
Henr Cade .....		xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>t</sup>	
Rob fil Galf .....	vj <sup>u</sup>	xij <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>d</sup>	vj <sup>t</sup>
Wills fil Ranulphi .....		xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>t</sup>	
Summa bonorum .....	xxvj <sup>u</sup>	xij <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>d</sup>	xxvj <sup>t</sup>

## HORSTON.

Thom de Sandyacre .....	.	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>t</sup>
Ric Fox .....		l <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>t</sup>
Henr fil Henr .....		xxxj <sup>s</sup>	vij <sup>d</sup>
Summa bonorum .....	vj <sup>u</sup>	xx <sup>d</sup>	vj <sup>t</sup>

**HORSELEYE.**

Nich de Breydeshala .....	lx <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Johes fil Xiane .....	l <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
Johes Hervy .....	iiij <sup>ll</sup>	iiij <sup>s</sup>
Ric le Wheler .....	l <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
Galf Spark .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Wills fil Henr .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
Rob fil Thom .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
Summa bonorum .....	xvj <sup>ll</sup>	xvj <sup>s</sup>

**MORLEYE.**

Wills de Moston .....	vj <sup>ll</sup>	xiij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>	vj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
Laur de Okoure .....	lx <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>	
Thom de Macy .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>	
Thom de Burg .....	l <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>	
Henr del Holt .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>	
Johes del Mersh .....	xxxiiij <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>d</sup>	xx <sup>d</sup>
Wills fil Wills .....	liij <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>d</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>
Rad fil Alic .....	xxx <sup>s</sup>		xvij <sup>d</sup>
Summa bonorum .....	xx <sup>ll</sup>		xx <sup>s</sup>

**KYLBURN.**

Ric de Halom .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Hugo de Wynster .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
Henr de Halum .....	l <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
Wills Capellanus .....	xxx <sup>s</sup>	xvij <sup>d</sup>
Henr Neem .....	l <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
Gilbtus Keys .....	xxx <sup>s</sup>	xvij <sup>d</sup>
Ric le Warde .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
Summa bonorum .....	xij <sup>ll</sup>	xij <sup>s</sup>

**HOLEBROK SOUTWODE.**

Ric Malin .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Johes de Eginton .....	xxx <sup>s</sup>	xvij <sup>d</sup>
Rad Meke .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Rob Knyte .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Adam Skayth .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
Rad Parvus .....	xxx <sup>s</sup>	xvij <sup>d</sup>
Summa bonorum .....	x <sup>ll</sup>	x <sup>s</sup>

## CHADESDEN.

Wills de Chadenesden .....	vij <sup>b</sup>	vij <sup>b</sup>
Johnes Giffard .....	iiij <sup>b</sup>	iiij <sup>b</sup>
Wills le Wyne .....	xl <sup>b</sup>	ij <sup>b</sup>
Rog fil Johnes .....	lx <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>b</sup>
Wills Crer deriurs .....	l <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>b</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
Wills Ysmay .....	l <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>b</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
Wills Ad crucem .....	xl <sup>b</sup>	ij <sup>b</sup>
Wills Matheumogh .....	lx <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>b</sup>
Ric Vicar .....	iiij <sup>b</sup>	iiij <sup>b</sup>
Henr le Spenser .....	xl <sup>b</sup>	ij <sup>b</sup>
Wills fil Ric .....	lx <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>b</sup>
Johnes de Budlon .....	iiij <sup>b</sup>	iiij <sup>b</sup>
Wills Gilb .....	xlj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>	ij <sup>b</sup> j <sup>a</sup>
Summa bonorum .....	xl <sup>b</sup>	xx <sup>d</sup>
		xl <sup>b</sup> j <sup>a</sup>

## ILKESTON.

Johnes Fytil .....	lx <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>b</sup>
Wills fil Petri .....	xl <sup>b</sup>	ij <sup>b</sup>
Ric in le hurne .....	lx <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>b</sup>
Simon le Tamer .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>b</sup>
Ric del Howe .....	iiij <sup>b</sup>	iiij <sup>b</sup>
Ric attepol .....	xl <sup>b</sup>	ij <sup>b</sup>
Adam de Loskowe .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>i</sup>
Thom Sonne .....	xxx <sup>s</sup>	xvij <sup>d</sup>
Summa bonorum .....	xvij <sup>b</sup>	xvij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>

## BEAUREPEYR.

Jordanus Rosel .....	xl <sup>b</sup>	ij <sup>b</sup>
Johnes Bolneys .....	lx <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>b</sup>
Adam le Ternour .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>b</sup>
Thom de Odyham .....	xxx <sup>s</sup>	xvij <sup>d</sup>
Adam in le Fold .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
Henr fil Rog .....	xxx <sup>s</sup>	xvij <sup>d</sup>
Johnes Capellanus .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>b</sup>
Henr fil Gonne .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>

Rob Rodde .....	xxx <sup>s</sup>	xvij <sup>d</sup>
Wills de Semondley .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
Ric de Yevecle .....	xxx <sup>s</sup>	xvij <sup>d</sup>
Simon le Deye .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Walt Rogger .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Summa bonorum .....	xxij <sup>ii</sup>	xxij <sup>s</sup>

**PARVA CESTR.**

Rog de Cestre .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
Simon de Cestre .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
Rob Bercar .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
Summa bonorum .....	lx <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>

**RISELEYE pro medietate.**

Ric de Wyleby .....	xxx <sup>s</sup>	xvij <sup>d</sup>
Wills de Riseleye .....	xxx <sup>s</sup>	xvij <sup>d</sup>
Rog de Riseleye .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
Summa bonorum .....	iiij <sup>ii</sup> iiij <sup>s</sup>	
Summa totalis tot' hundr'		xliij <sup>ii</sup> : ij <sup>s</sup> : v <sup>d</sup>

**Litchurch Hundred.****CLIFTON.***(Sixteenth membrane.)*

Henr de Hunsdoun .....	lx <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Johnes de Marchinton .....	lx <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Johnes Dunnynge .....	l <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
Johnes de Lemmistre .....	vij <sup>ii</sup>	vij <sup>s</sup>
Rad fil Henr .....	lx <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Ric de Aldewerk .....	iiij <sup>ii</sup>	iiijs <sup>s</sup>
Wills de Roddesleye .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
Rob fil Henr .....	lx <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Henr de Aula .....	l <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
Thom le Baillif .....	lx <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Summa bonorum .....	xxxij <sup>ii</sup>	xxxij <sup>s</sup>

## CHELASTON.

Ric de Cotes .....	iiij <sup>ii</sup>	iiij <sup>s</sup>
Elias Hayward .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Wills le Chapman .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Rob Mareschal .....	lx <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>s</sup>
Wills Halfweyn .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Petr Bonde .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Robs de Tykhull .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Nich de Barwe .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
Steph fil Rog .....	lx <sup>s</sup>	ijj <sup>s</sup>
Wills fil Petr .....	xxx <sup>s</sup>	xvij <sup>d</sup>
Thom . . . .....	xxx <sup>s</sup>	xvij <sup>d</sup>
. . . .....	lx <sup>s</sup>	ijj <sup>s</sup>
. . . .....	lx <sup>s</sup>	ijj <sup>s</sup>
Summa bonorum .....	xxx <sup>ii</sup>	xxx <sup>s</sup>

## ASTON SUPER TRENT.

Wills de Saucheuerell .....	iiij <sup>ii</sup>	iiij <sup>s</sup>
Galf de Plasedene .....	lx <sup>s</sup>	ijj <sup>s</sup>
John que fuit ux Edmund .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Agn que fuit ux Simois Suet .....	lx <sup>s</sup>	ijj <sup>s</sup>
Wills de Hyl . . . .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Alan' de Wynne .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Simon fil Wills .....	l <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
Henr fil Edwardi .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Rog de . . . .....	l <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
Wills Rowe .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
. . de Pykynton .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
. . .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
Summa bonorum .....	xxvj <sup>ii</sup>	xxvj <sup>s</sup>

[Seven townships quite illegible or partly torn off.]

## LONGELEY MEIGNIL.

.	.	Meignel .....	lx*	ij*
.	.	Gardiner .....	xl*	ij*
.	.	.....	xx*	xij <sup>d</sup>
.	.	fil Rob' .....	xij*	vij*
.	.	.....!	xx*	xij <sup>d</sup>
.	.	Wand .....	xvij*	xij <sup>d</sup>
		Summa bonorum .....	vij*	vij*
			xj*	vij <sup>d</sup>
			vij*	vij*

## ALWASTON.

Abbas de la Vale .....	lxvj*	vij*
Margareta de Frechevill .....	xl*	ij*
Wills Pimme .....	xx*	xij <sup>d</sup>
Hugo Faber .....	xij*	vij*
Galf Plesedene .....	xx*	xij <sup>d</sup>
Wills fil Robti .....	xvj*	x*
Wills de Sallowe .....	xij*	vij*
Rob Balle .....	x*	vj*
Summa bonorum .....	xii*	x*

## PARVA WESTON.

Johnes le Burgyloun .....	xl*	ij*
Johnes de Hoguenaston .....	c*	v*
Johnes le Official .....	xx*	xij <sup>d</sup>
Adam en le Huyrne .....	xx*	xij <sup>d</sup>
Johnes fil Phi .....	xxx*	xvij*
Wills fil Rog .....	xxx*	xvij*
Wills fil Fulcher .....	xx*	xij <sup>d</sup>
Ric fil Phi .....	xx*	xij <sup>d</sup>
Summa bonorum .....	xiiiij*	xiiiij*

.	.	fil Henr .....	xl*	ij*
Henr	fil	Thom .....	l*	ij* vj*
.	.	.....	xl*	ij*
.	.	.....	l*	ij* vj*

.....	xxx <sup>s</sup>	xvij <sup>d</sup>
.....	xlvij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup> v <sup>d</sup>
.....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
.....	xxij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>	xiiiij <sup>d</sup>
.....	xxx <sup>s</sup>	xvij <sup>d</sup>
Summa bonorum .....	lxj <sup>ii</sup>	lxj <sup>s</sup>

## SYDENFEN.

(Seventeenth membrane.)

Rob de Touk .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Wills Romesheued .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
Johns fil Johnes .....	xxx <sup>s</sup>	xvij <sup>d</sup>
Henr fil Henr .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
Ric fil Rob .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
Wills Toppe .....	xxx <sup>s</sup>	xvij <sup>d</sup>
Thom fil Isolde .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Summa bonorum .....	x <sup>ii</sup>	x <sup>s</sup>

## THURLESTON.

Johns Suet .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Thomas Cheueteyn .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Ric Ad pontem .....	lx <sup>s</sup>	ijj <sup>s</sup>
Galfrus de Irton .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Rad fil Rob .....	xj <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Galfrus de Chelaston .....	xxx <sup>s</sup>	xvij <sup>d</sup>
Rob Ladde .....	xxx <sup>s</sup>	xvij <sup>d</sup>
Galfrus le Taillour .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Rob Jonessone .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
Rog Freismitt .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
Petr de Tupton .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Rob fil Petr .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Johns le Parker .....	xxij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>	xiiiij <sup>d</sup>
Summa bonorum .....	xxijj <sup>ii</sup> ijj <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>	xxijj <sup>s</sup> ij <sup>d</sup>

## TWYFORDE.

Martin ad finem ville .....	xxx <sup>s</sup>	xvij <sup>d</sup>
Henr fil Wills .....	lx <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Mary Stel .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
Rob fil Alicie .....	lxx <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
. . . Walch .....	lx <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Wills . . . .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Marg ux Ric .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
Wills . . . .....	lx <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Johnes Mold .....	c <sup>s</sup>	v <sup>s</sup>
Rad Schail .....	xlvj <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
Wills fil Thom .....	vj <sup>ii</sup>	vj <sup>s</sup>
Henr Schale .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
Summa bonorum .....	xxxij <sup>ii</sup>	xxxij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>

## AYLWASTON.

Ric de Wylughby .....	iiij <sup>ii</sup>	iiij <sup>s</sup>
Galfrus fil Rob .....	lx <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Galfrus fil Rad .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Alic le Spens .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Ric Dede .....	iiij <sup>ii</sup>	iiij <sup>s</sup>
Rog Capells .....	iiij <sup>ii</sup>	iiij <sup>s</sup>
Walt Bate .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
Johnes Fannel .....	xxv <sup>s</sup>	xv <sup>d</sup>
Summa bonorum .....	xxj <sup>ii</sup>	xxj <sup>s</sup> ij <sup>d</sup>

## MAKWORTH.

Galfrus de Boolton .....	lx <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Rob fil Alani .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Johnes le Sompter .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
Hugo fil Petr .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Rog de Kegworth .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
Wills le Spenser .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Hugo Coccus .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
Henr Freman .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Rob le Taillour .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
John Ingram .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Rob Dasilie (?) .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Henr fil Alani .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
Summa bonorum .....	xx <sup>ii</sup>	xx <sup>s</sup>

Rob le Chapmon .....	xl <sup>b</sup>	ij <sup>c</sup>
Johnes . . . .....	xl <sup>b</sup>	ij <sup>c</sup>
Johnes de Detheke .....	xl <sup>b</sup>	ij <sup>c</sup>
Johnes le Kent .....	xxj <sup>a</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
Summa bonorum .....	vij <sup>ii</sup>	xx <sup>d</sup>

## PARMA OVER.

[Only amounts legible.]

Summa bonorum .....	xxxvij <sup>ii</sup>	vj <sup>c</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>	xxxij <sup>c</sup>
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[Illegible small township.]

TON.			
Rob . . . .....	c <sup>a</sup>	v <sup>c</sup>	
. . . Melkyn .....	xx <sup>a</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>	
Johnes Attewall .....	xl <sup>b</sup>	ij <sup>c</sup>	
Wills Sturde .....	xx <sup>a</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>	
. . . .....	xx <sup>a</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>	
. . . .....	xx <sup>a</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>	
. . . .....	c <sup>a</sup>	v <sup>c</sup>	
. . . .....	lx <sup>b</sup>	iiij <sup>c</sup>	
. . . .....	iiij <sup>ii</sup>	iiij <sup>c</sup>	
. . . .....	iiij <sup>ii</sup>	iiij <sup>c</sup>	
. . . .....	iiij <sup>ii</sup>	iiij <sup>c</sup>	
. . . .....	iiij <sup>ii</sup>	iiij <sup>c</sup>	
Summa bonorum .....	xl <sup>b</sup>	xl <sup>b</sup>	

## ETEWALLE.

Wills rector ecclie de Longeley .....	xx <sup>a</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
Rob Ingram .....	xxx <sup>a</sup>	xvij <sup>d</sup>
Johnes fil Thom .....	xiiij <sup>a</sup> iiiij <sup>d</sup>	vij <sup>d</sup>
Laur de Roolleston .....	xiiij <sup>a</sup> iiiij <sup>d</sup>	vij <sup>d</sup>
Rob de Braylesford .....	xiiij <sup>a</sup> iiiij <sup>d</sup>	vij <sup>d</sup>
Ric de Ryboof .....	xiiij <sup>a</sup> iiiij <sup>d</sup>	vij <sup>d</sup>
Walt Ryboof .....	xiiij <sup>a</sup> iiiij <sup>d</sup>	vij <sup>d</sup>
Henr le Tayllour .....	vj <sup>c</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>	iiij <sup>d</sup>
Wills Astel .....	x <sup>a</sup>	vj <sup>d</sup>
Summa bonorum .....	vj <sup>ii</sup> xiiij <sup>a</sup> iiiij <sup>d</sup>	vj <sup>c</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>

QUERNDON.

Henr de Aula .....	xxx <sup>s</sup>	xvij <sup>d</sup>
Wills de Aula .....	xxx <sup>s</sup>	xvij <sup>d</sup>
Emma de Aula .....	lx <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Hugo fil Thom .....	l <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
Matild qui fuit ux Wills .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Rob Andron .....	xxx <sup>s</sup>	xvij <sup>d</sup>
Rog ad Aulam .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Wills de Trowell .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
Summa bonorum .....	xv <sup>ii</sup>	xv <sup>s</sup>

AMBALDISTON.

Johnes Martin .....	iiij <sup>ii</sup>	iiij <sup>s</sup>
Rog le Ca . . . .....	lxx <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
Matild relicta Rad .....	iiij <sup>ii</sup>	iiij <sup>s</sup>
Thom Capett' .....	xi <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Wills Genot .....	iiij <sup>ii</sup>	iiij <sup>s</sup>
Rad Wynd .....	iiij <sup>ii</sup>	iiij <sup>s</sup>
Rob Gille .....	lxx <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
Ric Wyldebor .....	lxx <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
Galf Balle .....	lxx <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
Galf del Flate .....	l <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
Galf fil Simon .....	lx <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>s</sup>
Wills in le Thorp .....	xxx <sup>s</sup>	xvij <sup>d</sup>
Laur de . . . indon .....	lx <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Summa bonorum .....	xlij <sup>ii</sup>	xlij <sup>s</sup>

OSMUNDESTON IUXTA DERBY.

Johnes Osmundeston .....	xxx <sup>s</sup>	xvij <sup>d</sup>
Rob fil Rob .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
Rob le Leper .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Rob Arnald .....	xxij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
Wills del Peek .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
Summa bonorum .....	vj <sup>ii</sup> xij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>	vj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>

## MOGINTON.

Rob de Moginton .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Henr le Blount .....	xv <sup>s</sup>	ix <sup>d</sup>
Johes Pilcoes .....	xv <sup>s</sup>	ix <sup>d</sup>
Adam Peres .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
Rob de Grendon .....	x <sup>s</sup>	vj <sup>d</sup>
Edwardus Chandos .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Rog de Grendon .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
Summa bonorum .....	vij <sup>u</sup>	vij <sup>s</sup>

## KETLESTON.

Henr le Mulward .....	lx <sup>s</sup>	ijj <sup>s</sup>
Henr le Bercher .....	p	ij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>s</sup>
Ric le Reue .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Rob le Slatter .....	xxx <sup>s</sup>	xvij <sup>d</sup>
Marger de Stanleye .....	xxx <sup>s</sup>	xvij <sup>s</sup>
Rob le Fouler .....	xxj <sup>s</sup>	
Johes faber .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Summa bonorum .....	xij <sup>u</sup> vj <sup>s</sup> vij <sup>d</sup>	xij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>

## SWERKUSTON.

Johes le Beek .....	p	ij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
Henr le Beek .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
Henr Attebrugge .....	p	ij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
Johes Aleyn .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Alic q fuit ux Wills .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Summa bonorum .....	x <sup>u</sup>	x <sup>s</sup>

## MAKETON.

(Eighteenth membrane.)

Rog de Whetel .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
Hugo Lenge .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
Henr le Personesman .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Wills Kingge .....	lx <sup>s</sup>	ijj <sup>s</sup>
Rob le Shepherde .....	lx <sup>s</sup>	ijj <sup>s</sup>
Thom de Derb .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
Thom retr Molendin .....	x <sup>s</sup>	vj <sup>d</sup>
Ric le Lyttle .....	x <sup>s</sup>	vj <sup>d</sup>
Rob Tuschet .....	iiij <sup>u</sup>	iiij <sup>s</sup>
Rob le Breton .....	vj <sup>u</sup>	vj <sup>s</sup>
Summa bonorum .....	xxi <sup>u</sup>	xxij <sup>s</sup>

## MAGNA OVERA.

Magr Wills de Henouere .....	iiij <sup>ii</sup>	iiij <sup>s</sup>
Rad Rodet .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Wills Bernard .....	iiij <sup>ii</sup>	iiij <sup>s</sup>
Ric Abbot .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
Wills le Wyse .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Rob le Yonge .....	lx <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>s</sup>
Rob Lyoun .....	iiij <sup>ii</sup>	iiij <sup>s</sup>
Wills Wylbe .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Henr fil Rob .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
Rob le Wodeward .....	xxx <sup>s</sup>	xvij <sup>d</sup>
Rob de Stretton .....	xxx <sup>s</sup>	xvij <sup>d</sup>
Ric Ad Crucem .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Johnes Super le Grene .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Emma ux Johnes .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Johnes . . . .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
Thom de Henouere .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Thom fil Ric .....	xxxij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>	xx <sup>d</sup>
Summa bonorum .....	xxxxvj <sup>ii</sup> vj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>	xxxxvj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>

## BRUNALDESTON (Burnaston).

Rog de Cuyll .....	iiij <sup>ii</sup>	iiij <sup>s</sup>
Galf de Mersam .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Ric Herings .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
. . . .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
. . . .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
. . . .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
. . . .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
. . . .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
Summa bonorum .....	xlij <sup>ii</sup>	xlij <sup>s</sup>

## Kyrke Longeley.

Johnes de Twyford .....	iiij <sup>ii</sup>	iiij <sup>s</sup>
Thom de Stanton .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Johnes de Longeleye .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Henr de Aston .....	xxx <sup>s</sup>	xvij <sup>d</sup>
Petr Capells .....	xxx <sup>s</sup>	xvij <sup>d</sup>
Henr de Meignil .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Hernic' de Ca . . . .....	iiij <sup>ii</sup>	iiij <sup>s</sup>
Summa bonorum .....	xvij <sup>ii</sup>	xvij <sup>s</sup>

## RADBURN.

Edwardus Chandos .....	lx <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>d</sup>
Johnes . . . .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
. . . .. ....	xxx <sup>s</sup>	xvij <sup>d</sup>
. . . .. ....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
. . . .. ....	xxx <sup>s</sup>	xvij <sup>d</sup>
. . . .. ....	xxx <sup>s</sup>	xvij <sup>d</sup>
. . . .. ....	xxx <sup>s</sup>	xvij <sup>d</sup>
. . . .. ....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
. . . .. ....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
Summa bonorum .....	xv <sup>ii</sup>	xv <sup>s</sup>
Walt . . . .. ....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
Johnes de Leyton .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
. . . de S anton .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Summa bonorum .....	iiij <sup>ii</sup>	iiij <sup>s</sup>
. . . .. ....	iiij <sup>ii</sup>	iiij <sup>s</sup>
. . . .. ....	lx <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Johnes . . . .. ....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
. . . .. ....	iiij <sup>ii</sup>	iiij <sup>s</sup>
. . . .. ....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
. . . .. ....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
Rad de Weston .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
Summa bonorum .....	xvij <sup>ii</sup>	xvij <sup>s</sup>
Summa toti' Hundr' .....	xxxvj <sup>ii</sup>	

## VILLA DE DERBY.

Henr Lomb .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
Petr de Stanley .....	xxx <sup>s</sup>	xvij <sup>d</sup>
Wills le Glouer .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Simon de Bolewiks .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Wills . . . .. ....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
Thom . . . .. ....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
Rog fil Reginaldi .....	l <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
Walt Caym .....	xxx <sup>s</sup>	xvij <sup>d</sup>

Henr de Stone .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup> .
Thom de Merley .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Rad le .. . . .	l <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
Adam Mariman .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
Ric de Ibull .....	lx <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>s</sup>
Rog de Tikell .....	l <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
Ric Crawe .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
Johnes Bate junior .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Johnes Bate senior .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Wills . . . . .	xxx <sup>s</sup>	xvij <sup>d</sup>
Adam del Helerinshagh .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>a</sup>
Rob Neil .....	lx <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>s</sup>
Wills de Alton .....	iiij <sup>ii</sup>	iiij <sup>s</sup>
Wills de Fornewerk .....	c <sup>s</sup>	v <sup>s</sup>
Matild de Bauquell .....	iiij <sup>ii</sup>	iiij <sup>s</sup>
Johnes de Morley .....	c <sup>s</sup>	.. <sup>s</sup>
Wills de Sheil .....	vj <sup>ii</sup>	vj <sup>s</sup>
Henr del Peek .....	iiij <sup>ii</sup> ..	iiij <sup>s</sup>
Wills Grom .....	lx <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>s</sup>
Johnes de Ibull .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Thom le Henster .....	vj <sup>ii</sup>	vj <sup>s</sup>
Agn de Lang .....	lx <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>s</sup>
.. . . . .	vij <sup>ii</sup>	vij <sup>s</sup>
.. . . . .	lx <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>s</sup>
.. . . . .	iiij <sup>ii</sup>	iiij <sup>s</sup>
.. . . de Weston .....	l <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
Johnes de Weston .....	vij <sup>ii</sup>	vij <sup>s</sup>
Wills Wyldere .....	lx <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>s</sup>
Paganus le Draper .....	x <sup>ii</sup>	x <sup>s</sup>
Johnes de Breton .....	vj <sup>ii</sup>	vj <sup>s</sup>
.. . . . .	iiij <sup>ii</sup>	iiij <sup>s</sup>
.. . . . .	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
.. . . . .	vj <sup>ii</sup>	vj <sup>s</sup>
.. . . . .	iiij <sup>ii</sup>	iiij <sup>s</sup>
.. . . . .	lx <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>

.	de Lokynton .....	vj <sup>h</sup>	vj <sup>j</sup>
Johnes Turpyn .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>	
Ric de Makeny .....	p <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>j</sup>	
Wills . . . .....	iiij <sup>h</sup>	iiij <sup>s</sup>	
Elias Lithelad .....	c <sup>s</sup>	v <sup>s</sup>	
Sarra le Graunt .....	iiij <sup>h</sup>	iiij <sup>s</sup>	
Rad le Mercer .....	c <sup>s</sup>	v <sup>s</sup>	
Rog de Breton .....	vj <sup>h</sup>	vj <sup>s</sup>	
.	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>	
.	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>	
.	lx <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>s</sup>	
.	iiij <sup>h</sup>	iiij <sup>s</sup>	
.	lx <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>s</sup>	
.	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>	
Roger de Broghton.....	iiij <sup>h</sup>	iiij <sup>s</sup>	
.	de Notingham .....	vj <sup>h</sup>	vj <sup>s</sup>
.	de Mershon .....	p <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
Johnes le Carpenter .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>	
Johnes de la Cormer .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>	
Reginald Traumpett .....	xxx <sup>s</sup>	xvij <sup>d</sup>	
Johnes Thatcher .....	x <sup>h</sup>	x <sup>s</sup>	
Wills de Louett .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>	
Rob de Lok .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>	
Thom . . . .....	vij <sup>h</sup>	vij <sup>s</sup>	
Wills Attebarre .....	x <sup>h</sup>	x <sup>s</sup>	
Samson de Chettell .....	vj <sup>h</sup>	vj <sup>s</sup>	
Galf . . . .....	iiij <sup>h</sup>	iiij <sup>s</sup>	
Johnes de Preston .....	lx <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>	
Johnes de Mering .....	vij <sup>h</sup>	vij <sup>s</sup>	
Simon de Notingham .....	iiij <sup>h</sup>	iiij <sup>s</sup>	
Rob de Merston .....	lx <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>	
Adam de Laycestle .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>	
Johnes Tibald .....	xxx <sup>s</sup>	xvij <sup>d</sup>	
Johnes le Draper .....	p <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>s</sup>	
Reginald' le Longe .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>	
Clicus de Baggelone .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>	

Wills Foyle .....	iiij <sup>ii</sup>	iiij <sup>a</sup>
Wills de Baggelone .....	c <sup>s</sup>	v <sup>s</sup>
Rog le Hower .....	lx <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>s</sup>
Henr de Wetton .....	vj <sup>ii</sup>	vj <sup>s</sup>
Johnes de Shardelowe .....	xij <sup>ii</sup>	xij <sup>b</sup>
Wills de Couentre .....	c <sup>s</sup>	v <sup>s</sup>
Thom Dixi .....	lx <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>s</sup>
Thom Slebrid .....	iiij <sup>ii</sup>	iiij <sup>a</sup>
Johnes de Neuton .....	vj <sup>ii</sup>	vj <sup>s</sup>
Ric de Barewe .....	c <sup>s</sup>	v <sup>s</sup>
Walt de Shardelowe .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
Rob de Broghton .....	vj <sup>a</sup>	vj <sup>s</sup>
Johnes Swansswire .....	c <sup>s</sup>	v <sup>s</sup>
Summa bonorum .....	cccxl <sup>ii</sup>	xvij <sup>ii</sup>

### Scarsdale Hundred.

[The first membrane of this Hundred is much torn, and also nearly illegible.]

#### BRAMPTON. (?)

(Nineteenth membrane.)

Rob le Breton .....	iiij <sup>ii</sup>	iiij <sup>s</sup>
Rog de Caus .....	lx <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>s</sup>
. . . de Lunacre .....	iiij <sup>ii</sup>	iiij <sup>s</sup>
. . . de Somersall .....	l <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
Johnes de . . . .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Wills de Wriggeley .....	xxx <sup>s</sup>	xvij <sup>d</sup>
Rob . . . .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Ric de Pokenegge .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
Hugo de . . . .....	xv <sup>s</sup>	ix <sup>d</sup>
Edussa ad Molendina .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
Ric del . . . .....	xxx <sup>s</sup>	xvij <sup>d</sup>
Rob de . . . .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
Wills de . . . .....	xxx <sup>s</sup>	xvij <sup>d</sup>
Rob le Gardener .....	xvij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>	xj <sup>d</sup>
Summa bonorum .....	xxvj <sup>ii</sup> xij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>	xxvj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>

## BARLEY.

Thom Coterell .....	lx <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Johnes fil Phil .....	lxx <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
Wills le Barker .....	lx <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Wills fil Bate .....	lx <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Alan fil Marg' .....	iiij <sup>h</sup>	iiij <sup>s</sup>
Adam del . . . . .	p <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>s</sup>
Adam . . . . .	xxx <sup>s</sup>	xvij <sup>d</sup>
Adam Attewell .....	p <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>s</sup>
Ric de . . . . .	xlp <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>

Wills le Ward .....	c <sup>s</sup>	v <sup>s</sup>
Egidens de . . . . .	vj <sup>h</sup>	
Wills fil Rad .....	iiij <sup>h</sup>	
Thom de Beghtun .....	c <sup>s</sup>	
Wills fil Rob .....	iiij <sup>h</sup>	
Hugo fil . . . . .	lx <sup>s</sup>	
Rob de la Grene .....	lx <sup>s</sup>	
Summa bonorum .....	xxx <sup>h</sup>	xxx <sup>s</sup>

Rob Fourneus .....	c <sup>s</sup>	
Sibella de Fourneus .....	xlp <sup>s</sup>	
Wills de Fourneus .....	xxx <sup>s</sup>	
Wills de Cotingham .....	lx <sup>s</sup>	
Wills Sayhare .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	
Wills de Manton .....	xlp <sup>s</sup>	
Ric de Hakenthorp .....	xlp <sup>s</sup>	
Thom Mogge .....	p <sup>s</sup>	
Rob de Manton .....	xxx <sup>s</sup>	
Johnes Wyot .....	xxjs <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>	
Rob . . . . .	xvj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>	

## BARLEBURGH.

(Twentieth membrane.)

Thom de Goushull .....	iiij <sup>b</sup>	iiij <sup>b</sup>
Gilb de Roumeley .....	lx <sup>a</sup>	ij <sup>b</sup>
Thom de Rommeley .....	iiij <sup>b</sup>	iiij <sup>b</sup>
Galf le Gardiner .....	xl <sup>a</sup>	ij <sup>b</sup>
Ric le Grey .....	xxx <sup>a</sup>	xvijj <sup>d</sup>
Simon Comader .....	iiij <sup>b</sup>	iiij <sup>b</sup>
Ric Overthegate .....	lx <sup>a</sup>	ij <sup>b</sup>
Wills de Dokemonton .....	xl <sup>a</sup>	ij <sup>b</sup>
Godewyn' Balle .....	xl <sup>a</sup>	ij <sup>b</sup>
Rob de Shotewell .....	lx <sup>a</sup>	iiij <sup>b</sup>
Thomas del . . . .....	c <sup>a</sup>	v <sup>a</sup>
Henr Agge .....	lx <sup>a</sup>	iiij <sup>b</sup>
Rob Compus .....	lx <sup>a</sup>	iiij <sup>b</sup>
Prior de Warsop .....	iiij <sup>b</sup>	iiij <sup>b</sup>
Rad le Chapman .....	lx <sup>a</sup>	iiij <sup>b</sup>
Rob Faber .....	lx <sup>a</sup>	iiij <sup>b</sup>
Rob Attewelle .....	xl <sup>a</sup>	ij <sup>b</sup>
Rog de Selliok .....	xxx <sup>a</sup>	xvijj <sup>d</sup>
Thom Godes .....	xx <sup>a</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
Wills Waywoorn .....	xl <sup>a</sup>	ij <sup>b</sup>
Summa bonorum .....	lvj <sup>b</sup>	lvj <sup>b</sup>

## SHURLANDE.

Simon Cappellanus .....	xxx <sup>a</sup>	xvijj <sup>d</sup>
Henr le Chaumberleyn .....	xl <sup>a</sup>	ij <sup>b</sup>
Adam le Hunt .....	xxj <sup>a</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
Rog Bryan .....	xx <sup>a</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
Rog le Deye .....	xxv <sup>a</sup>	xv <sup>d</sup>
Rob Gille .....	xx <sup>a</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
Ric le Taylour .....	xl <sup>a</sup>	ij <sup>b</sup>
Walt Fyding .....	xxx <sup>a</sup>	xvijj <sup>d</sup>
Wills le Mareschall .....	x <sup>a</sup>	vj <sup>d</sup>
Wills de Dalby .....	xxx <sup>a</sup>	xvijj <sup>d</sup>
Summa bonorum .....	xijj <sup>b</sup> vj <sup>a</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>	xijj <sup>a</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>

## DRONEFELD.

Adam fil Rog de Tapton .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
Rob Durant .....	xxx <sup>s</sup>	xvij <sup>c</sup>
Rog le Longe .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
Wills Quintyn .....	x <sup>s</sup>	vj <sup>d</sup>
Walt de Gildeford .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
Rad de . . . .....	x <sup>s</sup>	vj <sup>d</sup>
Rog de Lynacre .....	x <sup>s</sup>	vj <sup>d</sup>
Rob de Bateley .....	x <sup>s</sup>	vj <sup>d</sup>
Wills Cafkyn .....	xxx <sup>s</sup>	xvij <sup>d</sup>
Rob de Fleteburgh .....	x <sup>s</sup>	vj <sup>d</sup>
Rog fil Henr .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
Simon fil Johes .....	xxx <sup>s</sup>	xvij <sup>d</sup>
Roger Bate .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
Ric le Lokker .....	x <sup>s</sup>	vj <sup>d</sup>
Johes fil Ric .....	x <sup>s</sup>	vj <sup>d</sup>
Johes fil Thom .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
Reginald' Peyn .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Rog Lylle .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Rob de Mora .....	xxx <sup>s</sup>	xvij <sup>d</sup>
Adam Lylle .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Alanus Lylle .....	x <sup>s</sup>	vj <sup>d</sup>
Wills Cocus .....	xxx <sup>s</sup>	xvij <sup>d</sup>
Wills de Colley .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Ric del Wodhouses .....	l <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
Johes del Wodhouses .....	x <sup>s</sup>	vj <sup>d</sup>
Rob de Totenley .....	x <sup>s</sup>	vj <sup>d</sup>
Wills Loukok .....	x <sup>s</sup>	vj <sup>d</sup>
Johes fil Nich .....	x <sup>s</sup>	vj <sup>d</sup>
Summa bonorum .....	xxx <sup>ll</sup>	xxx <sup>s</sup>
. . .		
Rog le Wyn .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Johes de . . . .....	xlv <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup> ij <sup>d</sup>
Wills fil Hugo .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
Rob . . . .....	xxij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>	xiii <sup>d</sup>

Nich Seruiens .....	xxx <sup>s</sup>	xvij <sup>d</sup>
Jacobus fil Matild .....	xv <sup>s</sup>	ix <sup>d</sup>
Johnes Pygot .....	xlv <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Hugo Heruy .....	xlj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Wills Heruy .....	xlv <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Ric Drie .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
Siward de Mar .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Hugo Randulf .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Wills Lewys .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
Johnes de Holebrok .....	xv <sup>s</sup>	ix <sup>d</sup>
Rog de Childeres .....	xv <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Rob Molendinar' .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
Thom fil Dikon .....	xvij <sup>s</sup> iiiij <sup>d</sup>	xj <sup>d</sup>
Summa bonorum .....	xxv <sup>h</sup> xvij <sup>s</sup> iiiij <sup>d</sup>	xxv <sup>s</sup> xj <sup>d</sup>

## DORE.

Ric fil Johnes .....	xlij <sup>s</sup> iiiij <sup>d</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup> ij <sup>d</sup>
Wills del Holmes .....	xxxvj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>	xxij <sup>d</sup>
Johnes de Horlowe .....	xxx <sup>s</sup>	xvij <sup>d</sup>
Rob fil Henr .....	xxij <sup>s</sup> iiiij <sup>d</sup>	xiiiij <sup>d</sup>
Petr Faber .....	xxx <sup>s</sup>	xvij <sup>d</sup>
Johnes de Mora .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
Alanus ad Aulam .....	l <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
Wills del Lymme .....	lx <sup>s</sup>	iij <sup>s</sup>
Johnes Clericus .....	xxx <sup>s</sup>	xvij <sup>d</sup>
Wills de Hanley .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Hugo le Barker .....	xxx <sup>s</sup>	xvij <sup>d</sup>
Alic Barry .....	x <sup>s</sup>	vj <sup>d</sup>
Summa bonorum .....	xx <sup>h</sup> iij <sup>s</sup> iiiij <sup>d</sup>	xx <sup>s</sup> ij <sup>d</sup>

## BOLLESOUERE.

Wills Aleyn .....	xj <sup>s</sup>	vj <sup>d</sup> ob. 9
Avic Picard .....	x <sup>s</sup>	vj <sup>d</sup>
Thom de Oxcroft .....	xlj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup> j <sup>d</sup>
Wills B . . ley .....	xxxj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>	xjx <sup>d</sup>
Wills Walot .....	xix <sup>s</sup> ij <sup>d</sup>	xj <sup>d</sup> ob.

Thom fil Rob .....	xxx <sup>s</sup>	xvij <sup>d</sup>
Johes le Breuster .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Wills de Elmeton .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
Thom fil Thom .....	x <sup>s</sup>	. vj <sup>s</sup>
Gilb le Messager .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Henr Rauen .....	xxx <sup>s</sup>	xvij <sup>d</sup>
Hugo de Walley .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>s</sup>
Hugo le Webster .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Wills Pistor .....	lx <sup>s</sup>	iii <sup>s</sup>
Walt Geffrei .....	xxx <sup>s</sup>	xvij <sup>d</sup>
Rob Elyn .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>s</sup>
Johes Faber .....	xxv <sup>s</sup>	xv <sup>d</sup>
Agn Wysman .....	xlv <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup> iii <sup>s</sup>
Johes Botell .....	xxj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>	xij <sup>s</sup>
Wills le Webster .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>s</sup>
Wills le Carter .....	xxv <sup>s</sup>	xv <sup>d</sup>
Wills Belot .....	l <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>s</sup>
Wills Undertheclif .....	lx <sup>s</sup>	iii <sup>s</sup>
Hugo Curwenne .....	lx <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Wills Husbond .....	lxv <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup> ii <sup>s</sup>
Rob Margery .....	iiij <sup>b</sup>	iiij <sup>s</sup>
Johes de Bardesay .....	lxv <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup> ii <sup>d</sup>
Wills fil Rog .....	iiij <sup>b</sup>	iiij <sup>s</sup>
Wills del Hull .....	xxj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>	xij <sup>s</sup>
Summa bonorum .....	liij <sup>b</sup> xij <sup>s</sup> j <sup>d</sup>	liij <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>

## ELMETON.

Henr le Greyne .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Wills le Greyne .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Adam de Bolton .....	xxv <sup>s</sup>	xvij <sup>d</sup>
Johes de Walley .....	xxx <sup>s</sup>	xvij <sup>s</sup>
Walt Toke .....	xxij <sup>s</sup> iii <sup>d</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
Summa bonorum .....	vij <sup>b</sup> iiij <sup>s</sup> iii <sup>d</sup>	vij <sup>s</sup> jj <sup>d</sup>

## OXCROFT.

Rob Mirield .....	xxx <sup>s</sup>	xvij <sup>d</sup>
Wills Pinkeringe .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
Rob le Spens' .....	x <sup>s</sup>	vj <sup>d</sup>
Ric le Hyne .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
Wills le Coke .....	xxx <sup>s</sup>	xvij <sup>d</sup>
Summa bonorum .....	cx <sup>s</sup>	v <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>

## DUKMONTON.

*(Twenty-first membrane.)*

Rog de Dukmonton .....	lx <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>s</sup>
Ric de Sutton .....	xxx <sup>s</sup>	xvij <sup>d</sup>
Wills Bercar .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Steph Molendinar .....	xv <sup>s</sup>	x <sup>d</sup>
Henr Bond .....	x <sup>s</sup>	vj <sup>d</sup>
Rob fil Ric .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
Henr fil Ric .....	xxx <sup>s</sup>	xvij <sup>d</sup>
Hugo de Cabale .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Hugo Bond .....	xxx <sup>s</sup>	xvij <sup>d</sup>
Rob fil Adam .....	x <sup>s</sup>	vj <sup>d</sup>
Rob Faber .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
Summa bonorum .....	xv <sup>li</sup>	xv <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>

## EKYNGTON.

Adam de Spinkhull .....	lx <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>s</sup>
Johes Colpin .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Alanus le Mounier .....	xxx <sup>s</sup>	xvij <sup>d</sup>
Wills de Hanley .....	xxx <sup>s</sup>	xvij <sup>d</sup>
Johes Tille .....	lx <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>s</sup>
Wills Munniott (?) .....	lx <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>s</sup>
Wills le Mild .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
Rob Jurdan .....	lx <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>s</sup>
Johes de Cabale .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Wills Boner .....	lx <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>s</sup>
Rob Tille .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Johes Cade .....	lx <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>s</sup>
Galf de Balme .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Summa bonorum .....	xxx <sup>li</sup>	xxx <sup>s</sup>

(Torn off.)

Wills Andrewe .....	xvj <sup>a</sup>	vij <sup>d</sup>	x <sup>d</sup>
Wills fil Jokes .....	xx <sup>a</sup>		xij <sup>d</sup>
Wills Cau <sup>e</sup> .....	xx <sup>a</sup>		xij <sup>d</sup>
Thom fil Jokes .....	xxx <sup>a</sup>		xvij <sup>d</sup>
Wills de la Grene .....	xij <sup>a</sup>	iii <sup>d</sup>	vij <sup>d</sup>
Rad Godhine .....	xx <sup>a</sup>		xij <sup>d</sup>
Rog de Cubbeley .....	xxx <sup>a</sup>		xvij <sup>d</sup>
Wills Sampson .....	xl <sup>a</sup>		ij <sup>a</sup>
Rog Sampson .....	xxx <sup>a</sup>		xvij <sup>d</sup>
Thom Pistor .....	xx <sup>a</sup>		xij <sup>d</sup>
Agn Sampson .....	xiiij <sup>a</sup>	iii <sup>d</sup>	xx <sup>d</sup>
Alanus Stuffyn .....	xxv <sup>a</sup>		xxj <sup>d</sup>
Petr del Bernes .....	l <sup>a</sup>		ij <sup>a</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
Nich Kate .....	lxx <sup>a</sup>		ij <sup>a</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
Rob Stote .....	xx <sup>a</sup>		xij <sup>d</sup>
Johnes Stute .....	xij <sup>a</sup>	iii <sup>d</sup>	vij <sup>d</sup>
Ric de Cotington .....	xxx <sup>a</sup>		xvij <sup>d</sup>
Rog ad parcum .....	xx <sup>a</sup>		xij <sup>d</sup>
Wills le Granger .....	xx <sup>a</sup>		xij <sup>d</sup>
Hugo Fremon .....	xxx <sup>a</sup>		xvij <sup>d</sup>
Henr de Kirkeby .....	l <sup>a</sup>		ij <sup>a</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
Wills fil Rad .....	xxx <sup>a</sup>		xvij <sup>d</sup>
Henr Ryling .....	xxx <sup>a</sup>		xvij <sup>d</sup>
Thom Barre .....	l <sup>a</sup>		ij <sup>a</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
Agn del Wod .....	xxx <sup>a</sup>		xvij <sup>d</sup>
Walt Dun .....	xx <sup>a</sup>		xij <sup>d</sup>
Rob Gilmyn .....	xl <sup>a</sup>		ij <sup>a</sup>
Wills Harecourt .....	xxxv <sup>a</sup>		xxj <sup>d</sup>
Rad Ryling .....	xlv <sup>a</sup>		ij <sup>a</sup> iii <sup>d</sup>
Ric fil Rog .....	xij <sup>a</sup>	iii <sup>d</sup>	vij <sup>d</sup>
Rob le Turnur .....	xij <sup>a</sup>	iii <sup>d</sup>	vij <sup>d</sup>
Summa bonorum .....	xlvj <sup>b</sup>	ij <sup>a</sup> iii <sup>d</sup>	xlvj <sup>c</sup> ij <sup>d</sup>

## HOLMESFELD.

Johnes de Caldewell .....	iiij <sup>ii</sup>	iiij <sup>ii</sup>
Johnes del Halsted .....	lx <sup>s</sup>	iij <sup>s</sup>
Rog de la Mor .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Adam del Wod .....	iiij <sup>ii</sup>	iiij <sup>ii</sup>
Adam fil Hugo .....	lx <sup>s</sup>	iij <sup>s</sup>
Petr attebrok .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Ric Bysshop .....	c <sup>s</sup>	v <sup>s</sup>
Adam Attetounesend .....	iiij <sup>ii</sup>	iiij <sup>ii</sup>
Adam de Cartlache .....	lx <sup>s</sup>	iij <sup>s</sup>
Summa bonorum .....	xxx <sup>ii</sup>	xxx <sup>ii</sup>

## SUTTON.

Rob Frauncey .....	xlij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>ii</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup> ij <sup>d</sup>
Rog Fox .....	xxx <sup>s</sup>	xvij <sup>d</sup>
Rog de Hanley .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Nich del Clay .....	xxx <sup>s</sup>	xvij <sup>d</sup>
Rog Fylding .....	lx <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Adam Halifax .....	xv <sup>s</sup>	ix <sup>d</sup>
Rob de Magges .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Johnes Filding .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Henr del Wodthorpe .....	xlvj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>ii</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>
Summa bonorum .....	xvij <sup>ii</sup> v <sup>s</sup>	xvij <sup>s</sup> iij <sup>d</sup>

## WINGWORTH.

Johnes Bate .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Johnes fil Rob .....	xl	ij <sup>s</sup>
Ric Bichebrok .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Walt Attelidgate .....	xxx <sup>s</sup>	xvij <sup>d</sup>
Rob del Hull .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Rob de Braylesford .....	l <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
Rog fil Henr .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Rog Whiting .....	xxx <sup>s</sup>	xvij <sup>d</sup>
Rob del Hall .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Rog atte Barre .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
Matild Thorald .....	xxx <sup>s</sup>	xvij <sup>d</sup>

Hugo Bercar .....	xx <sup>b</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
Wills le Ward .....	xx <sup>b</sup>	xij <sup>c</sup>
Rad Atteyate .....	xx <sup>b</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
Oliuer de Baumford .....	xx <sup>b</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
Nich de Wyndhull .....	xx <sup>b</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
Rog de Appelknoll .....	xl <sup>b</sup>	ij <sup>b</sup>
Petr de Appelknoll .....	xl <sup>b</sup>	ij <sup>b</sup>
Adam de Carpenter .....	xl <sup>b</sup>	ij <sup>b</sup>
Wills le Clerk .....	l <sup>b</sup>	ij <sup>b</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
Johnes Bychebrok .....	l <sup>b</sup>	ij <sup>b</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
Summa bonorum .....	xxxvj <sup>b</sup>	xxxvj <sup>b</sup>

Johnes Abbot .....	xxij <sup>b</sup> iiiij <sup>d</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
Roger le Mazon .....	xij <sup>b</sup> iiiij <sup>d</sup>	vij <sup>d</sup>
Rob le Shepeherde .....	xxvj <sup>b</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>	xvj <sup>d</sup>
Rob Attewell .....	x <sup>b</sup>	vj <sup>d</sup>
Wills Badecok .....	xj <sup>b</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>	vij <sup>d</sup>
Ric Whiting .....	xvij <sup>b</sup> iiiij <sup>d</sup>	xj <sup>d</sup>
Summa bonorum .....	v <sup>b</sup> iij <sup>b</sup> iiiij <sup>d</sup>	v <sup>b</sup> ij <sup>d</sup>

## NORTON.

Thom de Chaworthe .....	x <sup>b</sup>	x <sup>b</sup>
Thom de Bircheued .....	lj <sup>b</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>	ij <sup>b</sup> vij <sup>d</sup>
Gilb de Greuell .....	lx <sup>b</sup>	ij <sup>b</sup>
Rob del Selliok .....	lj <sup>b</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>	ij <sup>b</sup> vij <sup>d</sup>
Rad Payn .....	lj <sup>b</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>	ij <sup>b</sup> vij <sup>d</sup>
Johnes del Grene .....	xx <sup>b</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
Isabella de Norton .....	lj <sup>b</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>	ij <sup>b</sup> vij <sup>d</sup>
Gilb del Leyes .....	lj <sup>b</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>	ij <sup>b</sup> vij <sup>d</sup>
Rob Heruy .....	xl <sup>b</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>	vij <sup>d</sup>
Wills Picard .....	xx <sup>b</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
Thom de Gotham .....	xx <sup>b</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
Rog fil Bate .....	xxxj <sup>b</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>	xjx <sup>d</sup>
Summa bonorum .....	xxxvj <sup>b</sup>	xx <sup>d</sup> xxxj <sup>b</sup> j <sup>d</sup>

## ESSOVER.

(Twenty-second membrane.)

Alanus del Mersh .....	iiij <sup>u</sup>	iiij <sup>s</sup>
Jordanus de Shetley .....	lx <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>s</sup>
Johnes de Byley .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
Johnes de Northey .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
Johnes le Hunt .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Wills Osebarne .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
Petr de Alston .....	iiij <sup>u</sup>	iiij <sup>s</sup>
Wills de Alton .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Rad de Cruch .....	lx <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>s</sup>
Wills le Hunt .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij
Ric le Hunt .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Simon Camp .....		
Walt de Ubbestoft .....	lx <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>s</sup>
Summa bonorum .....	xxx <sup>u</sup>	xxx <sup>s</sup>

## ALFRETON.

Wills le Bagger .....	lx <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Wills le Taylour .....	l <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
Petr Thorald .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
Adam fil Isabell .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
Henr Dosell .....	xxx <sup>s</sup>	xvij <sup>d</sup>
Wills Bere .....	lx <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Johnes fil Adam .....	xx <sup>s</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
Ric de Northey .....	xxxij <sup>s</sup>	iiij <sup>d</sup>
Johnes Bars .....	xv <sup>s</sup>	ix <sup>d</sup>
Johnes Batemon .....	xv <sup>s</sup>	ix <sup>d</sup>
Rob fil Rog .....	lx <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Wills le Walsh .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Ric Gilbt .....	xxx <sup>s</sup>	xvij <sup>d</sup>
Rob de Lancroft .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Rob le Walsh .....	xl <sup>s</sup>	ij <sup>s</sup>
Summa bonorum .....	xxvj <sup>u</sup> xij <sup>s</sup> iiij <sup>d</sup>	xxvj <sup>s</sup> viij <sup>d</sup>

## SCARTHECLIVE.

Rog Somer .....	iiiij <sup>b</sup>	iiij <sup>b</sup>
Ric de Grangid .....	lx <sup>a</sup>	iiij <sup>b</sup>
Wills Faber .....	xx <sup>a</sup>	xij <sup>c</sup>
Rad Faber .....	x <sup>a</sup>	vj <sup>c</sup>
Agn Pinnok .....	x <sup>a</sup>	vj <sup>d</sup>
Thom in le lone .....	xx <sup>a</sup>	xij <sup>c</sup>
Henr de Ryley .....	xx <sup>a</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
Wills Binder .....	x <sup>a</sup>	vj <sup>c</sup>
Rob fil Elie .....	xxx <sup>a</sup>	xvij <sup>c</sup>
Rob Ingemay .....	xxx <sup>a</sup>	xvij <sup>d</sup>
Wills Bercar .....	x <sup>a</sup>	vj <sup>c</sup>
Johnes Suet .....	xx <sup>a</sup>	xij <sup>d</sup>
Henr Cocus .....	xl <sup>a</sup>	ij <sup>b</sup>
Johnes de Ryley .....	x <sup>a</sup>	vj <sup>c</sup>
Henr . . . .....	xl <sup>a</sup>	ij <sup>b</sup>
Roger de . . . .....	xx <sup>a</sup>	xij <sup>c</sup>
Rob Beiley .....	x <sup>a</sup>	vj <sup>d</sup>
Johnes de Cressington .....	x <sup>a</sup>	vj <sup>d</sup>
Summa bonorum .....	xxij <sup>b</sup>	xxij <sup>b</sup>

## TIBESSHELF.

Johnes le Heriz .....	iiiij <sup>b</sup>	iiij <sup>b</sup>
Rob Fraunces .....	lxx <sup>a</sup>	ijj <sup>b</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>
Agn Fraunces .....	xx <sup>a</sup>	xij <sup>c</sup>
Simon de Gonaldeston .....	x <sup>a</sup>	vj <sup>d</sup>
Wills Brodhod .....	x <sup>a</sup>	vj <sup>d</sup>
Johnes de Dokemonton .....	xx <sup>a</sup>	xij <sup>c</sup>
Rad de Gonaldeston .....	l <sup>a</sup>	ij <sup>b</sup> vj <sup>c</sup>
Thom le Greyne .....	xl <sup>a</sup>	ij <sup>b</sup>
Johnes Prepositus .....	xv <sup>a</sup>	iv <sup>c</sup>
Johnes fil Henr .....	xv <sup>a</sup>	ix <sup>d</sup>
Wills fil Rob .....	xxx <sup>a</sup>	xvij <sup>d</sup>
Adam de Askamhull .....	x <sup>a</sup>	vj <sup>c</sup>
Summa bonorum .....	xvij <sup>b</sup>	xvij <sup>b</sup> vj <sup>d</sup>

## BRAKONTWETT.

Johnes Stotard .....	xx*	xij <sup>d</sup>
Alanus del Ker .....	xxx*	xvij <sup>d</sup>
Thom de la Boure .....	x*	vj <sup>d</sup>
Steph del Ker .....	xxx*	xvij <sup>d</sup>
Rog Balle .....	xx*	xij <sup>d</sup>
Walt de Ogaston .....	x*	vj <sup>d</sup>
Summa bonorum .....	vj <sup>h</sup>	vj*

## CESTREFELD.

Rog de Glapwell .....	iiij <sup>h</sup>	iiijs*
Rob Durant .....	c*	v*
Gilb de Hulme .....	lx*	iji*
Reginaldus de Haliwell .....	iiij <sup>h</sup>	iiijs*
Johnes Bonde .....	xl*	ij*
Johnes le Barker .....	xxx*	xvij <sup>d</sup>
Rob Fox .....	x*	vj <sup>d</sup>
Wills le Lorimer .....	xx*	xij <sup>d</sup>
Rob Proudfot .....	xl*	ij*
Johnes de Mammesfeld .....	iiij <sup>h</sup>	iiijs*
Johnes le Mason .....	lx*	iji*
Adam fil Hugh .....	iiij <sup>h</sup>	iiijs*
Henr de Mammesfeld .....	xl*	ij*
Thom de Skeggebi .....	lx*	iji*
Henr le Eyr .....	xl*	ij*
Henr de Sutton .....	xx*	xij <sup>d</sup>
Adam Abbot .....	iiij <sup>h</sup>	iiijs*
Rob fil Gilb .....	xl*	ij*
Wills Blome .....	x*	vj <sup>d</sup>
Rog Mauger .....	xxx*	xvij <sup>d</sup>
Johnes Blome .....	xx*	xij <sup>d</sup>
Ric de Tommeworth .....	xl*	ij*
Galf Wegge .....	x*	vj <sup>d</sup>
Rob fil Felicie .....	xxx*	xvij <sup>d</sup>
Walt Ketell .....	xl*	ij*
Rob le Lorimer .....	lx*	iji*
Summa bonorum .....	lx <sup>h</sup>	iji*
Summa to <sup>l</sup> huius Wap .....	xlrij <sup>h</sup>	xix*
		vj <sup>d</sup> q

Hos rotulos liberavit hic Rogerus  
Deyncourt onius tax' etc., roll xx<sup>ma</sup>

Com' Derb'  
xxv die Octobr Anno scdo

Summa summarum omnium Wap' et hund'

predictorum huius Com ..... cccxij jx<sup>s</sup> x<sup>d</sup> ob q<sup>t</sup>

[There are a great variety of fragmentary subsidy rolls extant for Derbyshire of later years of the reign of Edward III., containing many points of exceptional interest. It is hoped to give a summary of these in the next volume of the *Journal*.—J. C. C.]





DOROTHY VERNON, WIFE OF JOHN MANNERS.

## Dorothy Vernon, Heiress of Haddon.

By G. LE BLANC SMITH.

**D**OROTHY VERNON, of Haddon, would seem but a hackneyed subject on which to write an article, especially for Derbyshire people, but the customary tale of her wild escapade requires proving, and in the following pages I shall endeavour to discover how much truth the tale contains.

The casual visitor to Haddon leaves with a mind well primed with all sorts of tales—a story of oppression, merry-making, flight, love, galloping horses, and the usual termination of such a sequence of events, a secret marriage, followed by paternal forgiveness.

The tale as now told divides itself up thus:—

- (1) Dorothy Vernon, an heiress, but second daughter only, falls in love with one John Manners, who seems to have been no uncertain or unresourceful lover.
- (2) The mutual understanding between the pair having been discovered, the lover is forbidden the house.
- (3) Manners, with the resource naturally to be looked for in the resolute and devoted lover of ancient times, disguises himself as a forester and obtains speech with his mistress.
- (4) Dorothy, oppressed by her step-mother, can endure home no longer, and during the night of the ball given in honour of her sister Margaret's marriage, flies to her lover.

(5) The pair, after an all-night ride, are duly married at Aylestone, near Leicester.

The most particular points in the story are these:—  
(1) Manners is denied the house; (2) Dorothy has a step-mother; (3) She escapes during the ball in honour of her sister; (4) She flies down "Dorothy Vernon's Steps"; (5) The pair are married next day at a village in the vicinity of Leicester.

Such are the main points in the tale told daily, year after year, to the thousands of visitors to this famous old house.

Like many another story, it bears no close scrutiny, and may perhaps be traced to the fact that we know no details of the marriage of the couple, for not even the year in which it took place is known. Here, then, is an excellent foundation for the heaping up of a little romance.

But let us take the story and analyse it. (1) Manners is denied the house.—Why? He was the second son of an Earl of Rutland. Dorothy was the second daughter of a rich country squire! In what lies the cause of complaint?

(2) Dorothy has a step-mother. Had she? We know that Dorothy's own mother died on March 25th, 1558. We also are told, in the story current at Haddon, that Dorothy fled on the night of her sister's wedding. This also occurred in 1558. Had, then, Sir George Vernon *married a second wife between March, 1558, and the date of his daughter's wedding in the same year?* And had this second wife in that short time driven Dorothy to flight with her lover owing to her cruelty?

Was Dorothy carrying on a secret correspondence with John Manners before her own mother's death, or was their secret understanding the immediate result of the advent of a step-mother? It seems most improbable.

(3) Dorothy escapes during the ball in honour of her elder sister's marriage. Here lies the whole failure of the story. We know from an Inq. Post. Mort. of 8 Eliz. that Dorothy Manners was found to be 20 years of age. This was in 1565, and she was married. We also know that Dorothy's sister Margaret was married in 1558.

Now, considering these facts carefully, what do we find? If Dorothy was 20 years of age in 1565, she must have been born in 1545, consequently, if, as they say, she eloped during the ball in 1558, *she can have been only 13 years old*. This is surely sufficiently damning evidence of the total untruth of the tale.

(4) Dorothy flies by "Dorothy Vernon's Steps." This child of thirteen summers escapes, then, down a flight of steps which were built in 1650, 66 years after her decease, for the accounts relative to the building of those steps are in existence.

(5) She rides all night to Aylestone, and is there married. The idea of such a child covering about 60 miles on horseback after a dance is absurd.

Not only were the steps non-existent, but there is also considerable doubt if the actual ballroom was in existence at the time of the supposed flight. Certainly the present decorations did not exist, so either the room was a chamber with bare walls, or else John Manners stripped them of their practically new decoration, and supplied their place with oak panelling of his own design. Opinions, however, are much divided over the question of the date of this room. Lysons calls it Elizabethan; Rayner flatly contradicts him.

Now Rayner was not a native of this county when he compiled his book, and admits that much of his material was collected for him by friends. Lysons, on the other hand, was afforded every facility for knowing all about the structure, for the Duke of Rutland's architect placed at his disposal the detailed plans of the house drawn up by him for a proposed history of Haddon to be privately published by the Duke.

Mr. Henry Duesbury, the well-known architectural archæologist, says: "In passing from the great hall to the long gallery (ballroom), we are strongly reminded of the great change society underwent in the time of Elizabeth. Here all is rich . . ." etc. "Large bay windows looking on to terraces; *everything* telling of the state and ceremony of the courtier and gentleman" (the italics are miné).

We may, therefore, consider that it was far from probable that the ballroom—at least as a habitable room—existed at the time of the imaginary elopement.

The onus of proof of this improbable tale should rest not upon him who would disprove the tale, but on those who uphold it.

Now why should this powerful country squire, Sir George Vernon, be so bitterly opposed to his youngest daughter becoming the wife of the second son of so mighty an Earl as the Earl of Rutland? As a match, viewed from the standpoint of social advantage, it was in every way desirable and excellent. The religious question has been made to take the part of whipping-boy in this controversy, but in those days difference of religious views and opinions were as much a matter of politics as of doctrine, and seldom stood in the way of a desirable marriage.

Whether Sir George Vernon's second wife bore her ill-will in later years seems to be doubtful, for we find that in her will she, Mathilda, surrendered to Margaret and Thomas Stanley, and to John Manners and Dorothy his wife, all her interest under the will of her husband in all his possessions. Enmity and hatred, if they ever existed, were then forgotten.

The old adage hath it, "Where there is smoke there is fire." Where, then, is the fire which sent forth this murky smoke, besmirching the fair name of Dorothy Vernon? History knows it not.

The first mention of the story in black and white, so far as can be ascertained, appeared in the pages of *The London Magazine* of 1822, under the title of "The King of the Peak," and the authorship of Allan Cunningham. A year later the tale appeared in the more sumptuous guise of a three-volume novel, the author of which assumed the name of Lee Gibbons. William Bennett, *alias* Lee Gibbons, declared he had the whole tale from the then custodian of the Hall, and that Dorothy fled by a window, leaving a slipper behind her in the act.

In 1860, or thereabouts, another recruit to the ranks of

Dorothy Vernon romancists was found in the person of Miss Eliza Meteyard, who wrote the tale of *The Love Steps of Dorothy Vernon* under the euphonious nom-de-plume of "Silverpen." This tale has been described as "of more than glucose stickiness and sweetness." She it was who first introduced the steps into the tale, and thereby damned the whole story. Since the days of "Silverpen," novelettes on the hackneyed subject have become legion. There is, however, no need to plunge further into the question.

Among the novelette writers, however, should be mentioned one who wrote *Sweet Doll of Haddon*, for he stoutly asserts that "the date of the birth of Dorothy, John Manners' first child, proves that the marriage must have taken place about the same time as that of Margaret."

The eldest child, however, by this marriage was a son—George—who, according to his existing monument in Bakewell Church, was but 64 years old in 1623. He was born, therefore, in 1569, just eleven years after the marriage of his aunt Margaret. The children of Dorothy and John Manners were, as a matter of fact, three sons, George, John, and Roger, and one daughter, Grace, *not* Dorothy.

As regards the personal appearance of the "Fair Dorothy," which has been the subject of conjecture, the accompanying illustration may be taken for what it is worth, for this representation *may* not be a truthful portrait; but the fact remains that when the Vernon chapel in Bakewell Church was restored, or, rather, rebuilt on the original lines—or something like them—the two bodies of John and Dorothy were disinterred. Both were in a wonderful state of preservation, especially that of John Manners. Dorothy's head had been at some time cut off, surgically examined, and replaced face downwards. Despite these facts, the hair and flesh were in remarkably good preservation. The former was of lovely auburn tint, and remarkably long and soft; her face, however, was not in a condition from which to deduce an opinion of her beauty.

John Manners was found to be wonderfully like his effigy

on the tomb. If this was noticeable after the lapse of so many years, surely the likeness at the time the effigy was constructed must have been even more remarkable.

Arguing from analogy, Dorothy's effigy was also a portrait, and can be duly criticised.

Enough now has surely been said to prove that Dorothy Vernon's love tale must be considered as one of romance only—one of those fables, indeed, which has grown up, as fables always will grow up, around stately homes and prominent personages.

## The Names of the Derbyshire and Staffordshire Barrows.

By S. O. ADDY.



GREAT number of the burial-mounds on the western side of Derbyshire and in the adjoining parts of Staffordshire are still known by their ancient names.

This is not the case in those English districts where the land has been much cultivated, as for instance in the wolds of East Yorkshire. In that part of England burial-mounds, often flattened by the plough, are abundant, and Canon Greenwell and Mr. Mortimer have opened hundreds of them. Neither of these antiquaries, however, gives us a list of their names; indeed, only in the rarest cases has the name of a barrow in those districts been preserved. In Derbyshire and Staffordshire it is otherwise, and the late Mr. Thomas Bateman has told us, whenever he could tell us, the name of every mound which he explored. Moreover, at the end of his *Ten Years' Diggings*, 1861, he published a "list of barrows in the counties of Derby and Stafforl, distinguished by the word 'low' subjoined to the name, or otherwise indicated by the etymology of the prefix."<sup>1</sup>

*Bateman's list enlarged.*—Taking this list as a basis, and comparing it with the names given in the text of *Ten Years' Diggings*, and of the same author's *Vestiges of the Antiquities of Derbyshire*, 1848, I have compiled a more extended list,

<sup>1</sup> We must remember that the Ordnance maps mention comparatively few barrows. Thus out of thirty-four barrows known as the Garton Slack Group, thirty-one had escaped the eyes of the surveyors. Mortimer, *Burial Mounds of East Yorkshire*, p. 208.

omitting from it all names which do not end in *-low*, and omitting also those barrows, if they are barrows, such as Abney-low, which have taken their names from the villages near which they are situate. I shall refer, however, to names like Abney-low in a subsequent part of this Introduction. The additions which I have made to Bateman's list have been obtained from *Domesday Book*, from the volumes of this *Journal*, from Mr. Jeayes's *Derbyshire Charters*, the *Reliquary*, county histories, and Ordnance maps. I am aware that the list could be greatly enlarged, not only from the six-inch Ordnance map, but from published and unpublished documents. I have tried to obtain the earliest possible forms of the names; I fear that in many cases old forms are not available. Only those Staffordshire barrows which Bateman mentions are included; it seemed undesirable to omit them, though they belong to another county.

*The word "low."*—The Old English *hlāw* or *hlāw* (Gothic *hlaiw*, a grave) meant a mound, but it had the specific meaning of burial-mound. In Old English charters, according to Professor Napier and Mr. Stevenson, "it is almost invariably joined with a personal name, no doubt recording the person buried therein."<sup>1</sup> Before the thirteenth century it had become *low*, (or *lōwe* in the dative) as in *Tidislāwe*, near Tideswell, mentioned in 1251. In the fourteenth century it had become *low*, as in *Fowelowe*, mentioned in 1308. The change was in accordance with the well-known rule that O.E. *ā* becomes in Southern English, *ō*; thus *stān* becomes *stone*. In the Derbyshire dialect, however, the sound of the *a* is still retained in these place-names, for people say Basla', Foola' or Fowla'. Huckla'. As late as 1686 Plot speaks of "a Barrow or Low, such as were usually cast up over the bodies of eminent Captains."<sup>2</sup> When we find such a name as *Oswaldes hlāw* in an Old English charter we know at once that it means Oswald's burial-mound, because Oswald is a name of frequent occurrence in ancient documents. On the Yorkshire Wolds burial-mounds are known as Howe Hills, from O.N. *haugr*, a cairn.

<sup>1</sup> *Crawford Charters*, 1895, p. 70.

<sup>2</sup> *Staffordshire*, p. 402.

In Mr. Bateman's list, as enlarged by me, it will be found that in the majority of cases the word prefixed to *-low* is a personal name; the chief exceptions being such names as Nether-low, where the position is described. Blake-low and White-low may have taken their names from the appearance which they presented when first covered by the limestone of the district, and Green-low may have been named from its colour.

*The personal names contained in the Derbyshire and Staffordshire burial-mounds.*—For various reasons some of the personal names which form the first element of the words in the subjoined list can be recognized with greater certainty than others, and I will now mention those which can either be inferred with certainty or without much doubt.

Addoc.	Deorstan.	Ræfn.
Aloc.	Duua.	Scæcca.
Atta.	Earne.	Skarði.
Bassa.	Grís.	Skarfri.
Bega.	Harald.	Snell.
Blindr.	Hocca.	Spearhafoc.
Boti.	Hreinn.	Swan.
Brothar.	Hrollaugr.	Swegen.
Brocc.	Hyrningr.	Tatmann.
Carda.	Leodman.	Thor.
Caschin.	Martin.	Thurkill.
Ceatta.	Minning.	Tidi.
Cnut.	Müs.	Wærin.
Craca.	Offa.	Waltere.
Culvard.	Oc.	Wigburh.
Cyne.	Petrus.	Withering.
Deor.	Pinning.	Wulf.

Of these fifty-one names seven appear to be Old Norse, viz., Blindr, Grís, Hreinn, Hrollaugr, Hyrningr, Skarði, and Skarfri. Some of the names, such as Bassa and Ræfn (Hrafñ), are common both to O.N. and O.E. There is hardly a trace of the names of women, Wigburh and perhaps Evot (see Ivet-low) being the only possible exceptions. Lady-low and Queen-low may, however, have derived their names from women.

Although in some cases there is no evidence to show what the personal name prefixed to the word *-low* is, we may be tolerably sure that it is a personal name, and not an adjective describing the appearance or position of the mound.

*The names are not prehistoric.*—The short list just given will show that the names belong to history, and not to prehistoric time. It will not, for instance, be doubted that an Englishman called *Deorstan* gave his name to Derston-low. Some of the names are still in use: *Bassa* is Bass; *Duua* is Dow; *Grīs* is Grice; *Hreinn* is Raine; *Mærtin* (Martin) is still used; *Skarði* is Sheard; *Skarfr* is Sharp; *Harald* exists unchanged, and so do *Swan* and *Thurkill*; *Waltere* is Walter; *Wulf* is Wolf. The names are the names of Englishmen, with some mixture of Scandinavians, and Mr. Round assures us, on the evidence of *Domesday*, that Derbyshire was a Danish district.<sup>1</sup> We are more likely to under-estimate than to over-estimate the Danish element.

When we find a village called Snelston and a barrow called Snels-low in the same county, we see that the one means Snell's farm and the other Snell's tomb. And when we know that in Old English Snell was not only a man's name, but was an adjective in common use, meaning quick or brave, it becomes evident that the name of the tomb, like that of the farm, belongs to historic time, and was given by men who spoke English. It is wrong to say that the builders of such tombs "lived before Agamemnon," nor can it be said that their names are Celtic. It is possible that one or two Celtic names may occur in the following list: Callidge-low may contain the man's name *Cealloc*, but even that is very doubtful. By far the greater number of the tombs were erected by Englishmen or Danes. "It appears," says Lord Avebury, "that in England the habit of burying under tumuli was finally abandoned during the tenth century."<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> *Feudal England*, p. 72.

<sup>2</sup> Lubbock, *Prehistoric Times*, 3rd edition, p. 117, referring to Kemble, in *Archaeological Journal*, xiv., p. 119.

Not the least interesting of these personal names is *Caskin*, which appears in Caskin-low. *Caschin* was the owner of Eyam in the time of Edward the Confessor, and also part owner of Elton, which is four miles east of Caskin-low. The index of names in Mr. Jeayes's *Derbyshire Charters* shows that the name Caskyn, Casken, Caskin, occurs eight times, from early in the thirteenth century downwards. At Brampton, near Chesterfield, we have Nicholas Caskin in 1438, and, in the same village, John Gaskyn is mentioned in 1468. A charter ten years later in date mentions Lawrence Gaskyn, son of John Gaskyn of Brampton. In these charters the name Pichot, Picot, or Pygot occurs, showing that *c* and *g* will sometimes interchange. Now the surname Gascoigne still occurs in Derbyshire, and is pronounced Gaskin, and Mr. Bardsley regards the names Le Gascoyne, Gascon, and Gaskin as identical, meaning an inhabitant of Gascony. If I am right in regarding *Caschin* as equivalent to Gascon, it follows that at least one settler from Gascony came to Derbyshire before the Norman Conquest. The interchange of *c* and *g* is a difficulty, especially as the surname Cashin exists; but I have noticed other instances in proper names where this interchange takes place, and one can hardly doubt that Caskin and Gaskin of Brampton are variants of the same family name.

*The age of the barrows.*—In eight cases Mr. Bateman found Roman coins in the barrows of Derbyshire and Staffordshire.<sup>1</sup> In Rolley-low on Wardlow Common "a few human bones and teeth, and a third brass coin of Constantine the Great" (who died A.D. 337) were found about a foot from the surface. The barrow is described as "most interesting." It contained, amongst other things, calcined human bones, a calcined red deer's horn, "a skeleton with contracted knees," "a highly ornamented urn, of rude but chaste design," and various instruments of flint. The O.N. man's name *Hrollaugr* would become Rowley or Rolley in modern English.

<sup>1</sup> *Vestiges*, pp. 28, 30, 40, 55, 76, 82; *Ten Years' Diggings*, pp. 43, 55, 61, 82, 122, 126. Lying together in a hole Mr. Mortimer discovered pieces of flint, part of a bronze knife, and two pieces of greenish coloured glass—one from the neck, the other from the body of a vase—*Burial Mounds of East Yorkshire*, p. 165.

A brass coin of Constantius Chlorus, who died at York A.D. 306, was found in Rusden-low. This barrow contained "a neat spear point of flint burnt white," an iron blade, a comb rivetted with iron pins, "a highly-ornamented drinking cup of red clay," and another "drinking cup beautifully decorated," etc.

Although successive burials took place in Rolley-low and Rusden-low, we are not entitled to assume that they were separated from each other by wide intervals of time.

It is impossible even to guess the date of the earliest barrows. As regards the latest, we know that in Iceland only unbaptized persons were buried in hows,<sup>1</sup> and there is no doubt that the practice of mound-burial was discouraged by Christianity. It appears from a document dated A.D. 1249 that the newly-converted Prussians promised that they would not thenceforth observe the rites of the heathen in burning or burying their dead with horses or men, or with weapons or clothing, or other valuable things, but would bury their dead according to the rites of the Christians, in cemeteries and not outside.<sup>2</sup> In Norway and Denmark mound-burial continued to the tenth century, if not later. Thus King Harold Fairhair, who died at Trondhjem in 930, was buried in a lordly how.<sup>3</sup> The barrow of Queen Thyra, at Jellinge, in Jutland, was erected in the tenth century. It is certain that the Danish population would continue to practise their own burial rites, just as they continued to speak their language, in this country. Moreover, we must not forget that the Danish invasion of England was comparatively late. Immediately before the sixth and seventh centuries, when Christianity was introduced into these islands, mound-burial must have been extremely frequent. As regards the evidence for Derbyshire, a very important document shows that cremation was not forgotten in that county in the eleventh century. One of the abbots of Burton relates that the bodies of two rustics continued to haunt their graves at Drakelow until they were exhumed and burnt.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Landnámaþök*, c. II.

<sup>2</sup> Dreger, *Codex Diplomaticus Pomeraniae*, pp. 286-294; No. 191, cited in *Archæologia*, xxxvii., p. 463.

<sup>3</sup> Vigfusson and Powell, *Corpus Poeticum Boreale*, ii., 311.

<sup>4</sup> See under *Drake-low*. See p. 120.

*Family burial-mounds.*—“Many of the Derbyshire *lows*,” says Dr. Brushfield, “are named from the villages in their vicinity, as Fairfield, Chelmorton, Calver, etc.” The *lows* deriving their names from villages, as given in Bateman’s list, with one or two additions, are:—

Abney-low.	Ecton-low (Staffs.).	Priestcliffe-low.
Calver-low.	Fairfield-low.	Swarkestone-low.
Chelmorton-low.	Glossop-low.	Waterfall-low.
Cronkstone-low.	Mayfield-low.	Wetton-low.

Of the Derbyshire villages, Abney, Calver, Glossop, Priestcliffe, and Swarkeston are in *Domesday*. It is possible that these *lows*, or some of them, are family burial-mounds or cemeteries, but that could only be proved by excavation. Abney-low, for example, may be the name of the large rounded eminence to the south of that village, or it may be the name of the village cemetery. There is a place called Stainbrough-low, near Stainbrough, in South Yorkshire. The *Black Book of Hexham*, compiled in 1479, mentions Halton-lawe, le Netley-lawe, Mabchestre-lawe, and Elichestre-lawe.<sup>1</sup>

William Bray, writing in 1778, mentions “the barren hills called Basslow-barrow,” and says “Basslow-barrow shows its naked top over the house,” i.e., Chatsworth House.<sup>2</sup> The name seems to have disappeared; at least I cannot find it on the Ordnance map. But probably it marks the site of Bassa’s grave, and there is nothing to show that it was a family burial-place.

Whether such names as Abney-low are descriptive of village cemeteries or not, it is evident that some of the Derbyshire barrows were family tombs. There was “a very large barrow” on Brassington Moor, called Stoney-low, in which the number of interments “must have been enormous.”<sup>3</sup> In describing an important barrow in the parish of Weaverthorpe, Canon Greenwell says “it was in all probability a family burial-place, and

<sup>1</sup> In Raine’s *Priory of Hexham*, ii., pp. 39-49. On p. 49 we have Hetheres-low-chestres, where the word prefixed to *law* is a man’s name, probably the same as that which appears in Hathersage.

<sup>2</sup> *Tour into Derbyshire, &c.*, 1783, pp. 170-172.

<sup>3</sup> *Vestiges*, p. 46. Is this Stoney-low identical with the Brassington-low of the O.M. of 1836?

it must have been in use for a period extending at least over the lifetimes of three generations.<sup>1</sup> Mr. Mortimer discovered fifty-three cremated interments in Howe Hill, Duggleby, and he thinks that, had the whole mound been excavated, he would have found as many more.<sup>2</sup> In this case, however, all the burials seem to have taken place at the same time, and they were all sealed up by a layer of blue clay, twelve inches in thickness.

*Tideswell and Tideslow: Brassington and Brassing-low.*—In two cases the same personal name enters into the name both of a town and of an adjacent burial-mound. Thus *Tideswell*, in *Domesday Tidesuelle*, is a little more than a mile to the south of *Tideslow*. The burial-mound may yet be seen on the summit of a hill which overlooks the town, and it is mentioned in a document of the year 1251 as *Tidislawe*—a place (*locus*) on the north side of *Tideswell*. It is certain that *Tidislawe* means Tidi's burial-mound, and that *Tidesuelle* means Tidi's well. It is not, however, so clear that *well* here means a spring or fountain of water.<sup>3</sup> The man's name *Tidi*, genitive *Tides*, occurs three times in Mr. Searle's *Onomasticon*, and we have it as *Tiddi* in *tiddes ford*, mentioned in a charter of the year 847.<sup>4</sup> Forms like this show that the first *i* in *Tidi* was short. The name also occurs with great frequency in compounds, as *Tidbeald*, *Tidbeorht*, *Tidburh*, *Tidcume*, *Tidfrith*, *Tidhelm*, *Tidman*, *Tidwulf*, etc.

Before the year 1824 *Tideslow* was opened by some curious persons, who found human bones in it.<sup>5</sup> A careful examination of the mound, which is 120 feet in diameter, is much to be desired. It belongs to Mrs. Wilson, of Bamford.

Bateman does not mention *Brassing-low*, but I find *Brassing-low Moor*<sup>6</sup> on the Ordnance map of 1836 at a distance of three

<sup>1</sup> *British Barrows*, p. 197.

<sup>2</sup> *Op. cit.*, p. 30.

<sup>3</sup> Such forms as *Tideswall* and *Kaveneswalle* (written thus in 1243) may contain the M.E. *walle*, a well or spring. But the O.N. *völlr*, a field or paddock, would become *wall* in English.

<sup>4</sup> In Sweet's *Second Anglo-Saxon Reader*, p. 184.

<sup>5</sup> See Dr. Brushfield's "Tideswell and Tideslow," in vol. xxvii., p. 68 of this *Journal*.

<sup>6</sup> We have just seen that the number of interments in *Stoney-low* on *Brassing Moor* "must have been enormous." Was it identical with *Brassing-low*?

miles N.W. of Brassington, and the name is obviously genuine. In *Domesday* Brassington appears as *Branzinctun*. The first part of this place-name is almost certainly a proper name, and we may conjecture that it was *Brantsing* or *Bransing*. This also appears to be a case in which a village and an adjacent burial-mound have derived their names from one and the same man. There is a barrow called Walderslow in Waldershelf (now Bolsterstone), near Sheffield. The man's name *Wealdhere* occurs in both these words, *shelf* being possibly O.E. *scylf*, a peak, or turret. We may compare Tibshelf and Wadshelf in Derbyshire, which contain the men's names *Tibba* and *Wada*.

*Modern names of "lows."*—In several cases limekilns have been made on the sites of barrows; Taylors-low is a case in point. When this has happened the barrow appears to have been re-named after the owner of the kiln, as if the innovator had been conscious that the original prefix was a man's name.

*Courts held on barrows.*—Bateman's list has four barrows called Moot-low, and the O.E. *gemöt* means meeting, council. It is well known that courts were often held on burial-mounds;<sup>1</sup> indeed, the hundreds of the various counties, as for instance the hundred of Totmanslow in Staffordshire, frequently derive their names from such mounds, apparently because the hundred courts were held upon or near them.

*Authorities.*—The Old English names in the following list have mostly been taken from Mr. Searle's *Onomasticon Anglo-Saxonicum*, 1897, the sub-title being "A list of Anglo-Saxon proper names from the time of Beda to that of King John." This book, very useful as it is, could be much enlarged and improved. For Old Norse proper names I have used the indexes to the *Landnámabók*, *Flateyjarbók*, and various sagas. I have also made a little use of E. H. Lind's *Norsk-Isländska Dopnamn och Fingerade Namn*, Upsala, 1905. Only the first part of this work, extending to the name *Bötölf*, was published at the time of writing. It is a most valuable and useful publication, and I regret that it was not finished.

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<sup>1</sup> See Gomme's *Primitive Folk-Moots*.

*Abbreviations in the following list.*

D.C.—*Descriptive Catalogue of Derbyshire Charters*, compiled by Isaac Herbert Jeayes, 1906.

Inq. C.C.—*Inquisitio Comitatus Cantabrigiensis*, ed. Hamilton.

M.E.—Middle English.

N.E.D.—*New English Dictionary* (Oxford).

O.N.—Old Norse, represented by Icelandic.

O.E.—Old English (Anglo-Saxon).

O.M.—Ordnance Map.

R.H.—*Rotuli Hundredorum* (thirteenth century).

T.Y.D.—Bateman's *Ten Years' Diggings*.

Vestiges.—Bateman's *Vestiges of the Antiq. of Derbyshire*.

A number placed after a personal name denotes how often it occurs in Mr. Searle's *Onomasticon*. Thus *Pinca* (2) means that Mr. Searle gives two instances of this man's name.

*List of Mounds.*

ABBOTS-LOW, near Hopton. This large barrow was opened by Major Rooke in 1793 (*Archæologia*, xii. 4), and is called Abbot's Lowe in *Vestiges*, p. 26. It contained a very large urn, about seventeen inches in diameter, and a deposit of burnt bones and ashes. *Abbud*, the name of a priest, occurs once, c. 904; cf. O.E. *abbod* from Lat. *abbatem*, the head of a monastery, the O.N. man's name *Abōti*, and "le Parson's lawe" in the *Black Book of Hexham* (Surtees Society), p. 27. The Syriac *abbā*, from which abbot is derived, was a name originally given to all monks.

ARBOUR-LOWS, nine miles south-east of Buxton. The prefix stands for *harbour*, a shelter or place of refuge, with lost initial *h*. The loss of the aspirate may be seen in many local names, and amongst them in Cold Arbour, in Ashover, mentioned by Titus Wheatcroft, the Ashover schoolmaster, in 1722 (*Derbyshire Archæological Journal* xix. 40). There is more than one barrow at this place, and the earliest writers speak of it as Arbour-lows. It is better to follow them, inasmuch as the

name Arbour-low suggests that the stone circle and vallum were part of a tomb, whereas they were something else. I hope to deal with these remains in a separate article.

**AT-LOW**, a village in Derbyshire; *Domesday* Etelawe; Attelawe in 1225; Attelowe in 1287; Attelau is found as a surname in *R.H.* From the man's name *Eata* or *Atta* (11).

**BACK-LOW**, near Swinscoe, S. Called Back-of-the-Low in *T.Y.D.* p. 124, and Back-low on p. 27.

**BARLOW**, near Chesterfield; *Domesday* Barleie.

**BASLOW**, a village in Derbyshire; Basselau in *Domesday*; Basselawe in *R.H.*; Basselowe in 1285. From the man's name *Bassa* (1), once Latinized as *Bassus*. Osbertus Basse is mentioned in the *Domesday of St. Paul's*, 1222. *Cp.* the O.N. man's name *Bassi*, of frequent occurrence; also the modern surname Bass. *Cp.* also Bassenthwaite, near Keswick, *i.e.*, Bassa's paddock; Baswick, near Beverley, and Baseworth, in Yorkshire. The name appears to be Scandinavian.

**BELOW**, near Youlgreave. There is another Bee-low east of Chapel-en-le-Frith; *cp.* Belawe, in Norfolk, *R.H.* The village of Beeley, near Bakewell, is Begelie in *Domesday*, and the man's name *Biga* occurs in that survey. There was a Cumbrian St. Bega (*cp.* St. Bees); the Irish virgin St. Bee appears as *Begha* c. 630. *Cp.* Beeby, near Leicester, and Beesby, near Waltham, Lincs.

**BIRK-LOW**, near Hathersage, spelt Birchlow on the O.M. of 1836. *Cp.* Birkby, near Northallerton. Two burial-mounds in Caithness are popularly known as "Birkle Hills."—Laing and Huxley's *Prehistoric Remains of Caithness*, 10, 30. The prefix may be the birch-tree, or it may be the man's name *Beorcol* or *Bercul* (4). A deed of 1449 mentions a close in Hilton, Derbyshire, called Berkeshey, *D.C.*

**BLACKSTONE-LOW**, near Bradbourne.

**BLAKE-LOW**. This name occurs in four places; *cp.* Whitelow, *infra*, and Blake Fell, a peak in Cumberland. In Lancashire they say, "as blake as a paigle," as pale as a primrose.

The first element of the name may refer to the pale colour of the burial-mounds—for they would look pale before the grass had grown over them—or it may be the personal name now appearing as *Blake*.

**BLEAK-LOW**, one mile north-east of Great Longstone. The summit exceeds 2,000 feet in height. *Cp.* Bleak Hills, near Mansfield.

**BLIND-LOW**, near Hartington; there is another Blind-low near Chelmorton. *Cp.* Blindley Heath, near E. Grinstead. Some fields at Brinsworth, near Rotherham, are known as Blind Wells. From the O.N. man's name *Blindr*. The surname Le Blinde occurs in *R.H.*

**BOAR-LOW**, near Tissington. *Cp.* Boar's Hill, near Abingdon; Boarstall, near Bicester; and Boarhills, near St. Andrews.

**BOLE-LOW**. Three *lows* bearing this name are given in Bateman's list. A bole-hill was a smelting-place for lead or other metals, and these were set up, like burial-mounds, on the tops of hills, the object of the smelter being to get wind for his furnace. Sometimes a burial-mound was used for this purpose.

**BOOTH-LOW**. Bateman mentions two *lows* of this name, one being called Nether Booth Low. Shepherds' booths were erected on high ground, for it was there that they watched their flocks in summer.

**BORTHER-LOW**, near Middleton-by-Youlgreave. *Cp.* Brotherton, near Pontefract; Brothwick, near Alnwick; and Brothertoft, near Boston. From the man's name *Brothar* (6). The *r* has undergone metathesis, as in Brough for Burgh, or *burst* for *burst*.

**BOTTES-LOW**, S. *Cp.* Bottesford and Bottesfeld. From the man's name *Boti*, *Bote*, Latinized as *Botius* (3). *Cp.* O.N. *Boti*, *Botte*.

**BRASSING-LOW**, three miles north-west of Brassington, *Domesday* Branzinton. *Cp.* Bronsclawe, in Staffordshire, *R.H.*, and Bressingham, in Norfolk.

**BRED-LAW.** Not mentioned by Bateman, but Bredelawe in *Domesday*. De Bredelowe is an old Derbyshire surname, *D.C.* There is a place called Bredsall, or Breadsall, in Derbyshire, in *Domesday* Braideshale. *Cp.* Bredestorp mentioned in 1125 —*Liber Niger* of Peterborough (Camden Society). William de Breydeshale, of Derbyshire, is mentioned in 1258, and a place called Breydeston in 1294 (*Derbyshire Archaeological Journal* xii. 24). There is a man's name *Breiðr* in *Landnáma*, and these names show that a corresponding O.E. man's name once existed. It may have been *Breid* or *Breide* in a Danish district.

**BRIER-LAW** (Breerla'), near Buxton. *Cp.* Brerlowe, in Shropshire, *R.H.*, Brereton, and Brierley. Brere-law-medou in the *Black Book of Hexham*, p. 39.

**BROAD-LAW**, marked on the O.M. of 1836 as near Great Hucklow. It is on the summit of a piece of steep ground.

**BROCK-LAW**, near the village of Peak Forest; so named in a Derbyshire *Directory* of 1857. I have no other evidence of it. From the man's name *Brocc*, as in *Brocces-hlāw*. Henry le Brok is mentioned in *R.H.* *Cp.* Brockworth, near Gloucester, and Brockmanton, near Leominster.

**BROWN-LAW OR BROWNS-LAW.** Bateman gives two instances, the one near Hartington, and the other near Castern, in Staffordshire. There was a Brounuslowe at Newton Solney in 1304, *D.C.* Bronslaw or Brouneslaw is mentioned in the *Black Book of Hexham*, p. 31. *Cp.* Brunestorp, in Norfolk (*Inq. C.C.*), and Brunesfeld, in *R.H.* *Brun* was the owner of Ludworth, and part owner of Marston and Shipley, in Derbyshire, in the reign of Edward the Confessor, and *Brune* was the owner of Rodsley in the same reign. From the O.N. man's name *Brūni?* The meaning of O.E. *brūn* is dusky, dark, brown.

**BULLOCK-LAW**, near Hartington. *Cp.* Bullockeby, in Norfolk, *R.H.* Bullock is an old surname in Derbyshire (*D.C.*), and, on the analogy of such names as Wolf and Lamb, may go back to an early time. The surname *Bulloc* occurs in *R.H.* See Far-low (p. 120).

**BURNET-LOW**, near Grindon. Bateman calls it Burnett's Low in *T.Y.D.*, "the prefix being derived from a late occupier of the land."

**BURROW-LOW**, near Hartington. "Those Tumuli, or (as we call them) Burrows"—Charleton's *Chorea Gigantum*, 1663, p. 39, cited in *N.E.D.*

**CALLIDGE-LOW**, near Brassington. Of this mound Bateman says, in *Vestiges*, p. 37, that it is "usually called Galley Lowe, but was formerly written Callidge Lowe, which is probably more correct." Here, among many interesting remains, was discovered a necklace of thirteen pendant ornaments of gold, eleven of them being set with garnets. It was found among "a few human bones mixed with rats' bones and horses' teeth," about two feet from the surface. Other skeletons, calcined human bones, a rude urn, etc., were discovered. From the man's name *Calic*, found in the *Scōp* or *Gleeman's Tale* as ruler of the Finns; or *Calic*, found once as a moneyer. Cf. the O.N. man's name *Kjallakr*, from the Gaelic *Cealloc*. According to Bede, *Ceollach* or *Cellach* was the second bishop of Mid-Anglia or Mercia, but he returned to Scotland.

**CALLING-LOW**, near Youlgreave. It is written Chalenglowe in 1567, Chalensloe in 1627 (Youlgreave Parish Register), and Challenge-low in Glover's *Derbyshire*, ii. 191. Challengewood occurs in 1361, *D.C.* Cf. Challenge, in Fifeshire.

**CAL-LOW**. Bateman mentions four instances, two of them being in Staffordshire. It is not clear that all these are the names of burial-mounds. Callow, near Wirksworth, is Calde-lawe in *Domesday*, and is written Caldelow in 1299, and Caw-low in 1734. Cf. Caldecotes, Calehale, and Ceolhal in *Domesday* (Derbyshire). There is a place called Calton, or Calton Pastures, near Chatsworth.

**CARDER-LOW**, near Hartington. Written Cartherlow on the O.M. of 1836. Mr. Searle gives *Cardan-hlāw* and *Cerdan-hlāw* from Kemble's *Cod. Dipl.* About the centre of this barrow "was found the skeleton of the chief over whom the barrow

had at first been raised . . . at his elbow lay a splendid brass or bronze dagger . . . a few inches lower down was placed a beautiful axe or hammer head of light-coloured basalt." In this barrow there was a secondary interment of a very tall man, near whom was an iron knife—*Vestiges*, p. 64. From a man's name *Carda*, or *Cerda*, occurring only in these burial-mounds.

**CARTER-LOW.** Bateman does not say where this is.

**CASKIN-LOW**, or **CASKING-LOW**, one and a half miles north-west of Hartington. Bateman has it "Casking low," but it is Caskin low on the O.M. of 1836. In *T.Y.D.*, p. 40, Bateman says: "There are two barrows in the valley adjoining a hill near Hartington called Casking Low, which are commonly called Moneystones. The largest has been nearly removed . . . The smaller barrow is in the same field, about one hundred yards from the other, measures about six yards across, and is surrounded by a circle of large limestones." Particles of charcoal and three skeletons were found. Two of these "had each but one spear head of flint, though they were surrounded by a slight sprinkling of chippings of the same material." *Cp.* Moneylaws, near Carham, Northumberland, meaning "many tombs." According to *Domesday*, *Caschin* (Caskin) was part owner of Elton—six miles from Hartington—in the time of the Confessor; *Caschin* was also the owner of Eyam. The surname Caskyn, Casken, Caskin, occurs in old Derbyshire charters, *D.C.*

**CAS-LOW**, near Mayfield. *Cp.* Cheselowe, in Monyash, in 1361, *D.C.* Keswick is Casewic in the *Crawford Charters*. Gough's *Camden*, ii. 503, speaks of Castlow Cross, in Staffs. From O.N. *kös*, or *köstr*, a pile.

**CAT-LOW**, near Parwich. From the man's name *Ceatta* (1). *Cp.* Catcott, near Bridgwater; Catwick, near Hornsea; and Catworth, in Huntingdonshire. There is a Catlaw in Northumberland.

**CLIPPER-LOWS**, in Brassington, mentioned in 1620. Some fields in Holbeck, Nottinghamshire, are called the Far Clippers.

**COCK-LOW**, S. *Cp.* Cokkeswell, in Worcestershire, *R.H.*, and Cockthorpe, in Oxfordshire. The surname De Cokeseye occurs in Derbyshire in 1381, *D.C.* In *T.Y.D.*, 183, 184, Bateman calls this barrow "The Cock-low." A Coklawe is mentioned in the *Black Book of Hexham*, p. 47, now Cocklaw, four and a half miles from Hexham. Cocklaw, near Lanark, has remains of "an ancient circular camp."

**COP-LOW**, at Coplow Dale, near Little Hucklow. This mound, now hardly visible, is on the summit of a piece of bowl-shaped ground, and human remains have been found in it. There is a Coplow in Staffordshire, and there was a Copplowe near Foston in the thirteenth century, *D.C.* Under the word "copped," the *N.E.D.* quotes Speed, 1611: "Hubba the Dane . . . was there . . . under a heape of copped stones interred." *Cp.* Coppede-low, Fin-cop-low, and Hay-cop-low. Billesdon Coplow, in Leicestershire, is described as the site of an Anglo-Saxon cemetery.

**COPPEDE-LOW**. A charter of the thirteenth century mentions "le Coppede-lowe," in Tansley, *D.C.* Another charter of the same period, relating to Alsop-in-the-Dale, has "le Ceppide-lowe"—*Derbyshire Archaeological Journal* vii. 107. The surname Le Coppede occurs in *R.H.*, and elsewhere. The *N.E.D.* has the word "cop-head," meaning a high, peaked head, and "cop-headed," with the same meaning. There is reference to Horman's *Vulgaria*, 1519: "A copheeded felowe may have wytte ynough." See Cop-low.

**CORSE-LOW**. The O.M. of 1836 gives Corselow Wood, half a mile east of Abney. Mr. Searle has a man's name *Corsa*, as in Corsan-tun (1); but there are several places called Corse in Scotland. *Corse* can hardly mean a dead body, and is probably a metathesis for *cross*. See Cross-low.

**COW-LOW**. Bateman gives five instances of this name, one being in Staffordshire. One of the Derbyshire names is written Cowlowe in 1633, and is mentioned as Coulowe in 1251—*Derbyshire Archaeological Journal* v. 16. The prefix in Cowlow,

near Buxton, rimes with *how*. From the man's name *Cūga* (1). *Cp.* the O.N. ekename *Kugi*. Two beautiful pins of gold, connected by a gold chain, and set with ruby glass, and also many other beautiful objects, were discovered in Cow-low, near Buxton—*Vestiges*, p. 92. *Ceawan-hlāw*, Ceawa's burial mound, in Kemble's *Cod. Dipl.*, points to another pronunciation of *cow*, riming with *mow*.

**CRAKE-LOW**, near Parwich. There is a Crake-low about half a mile west of Hartington. A Crak-lawe, or Crawlaw, is mentioned in the *Black Book of Hexham*, p. 42. Bateman opened "a peculiarly-shaped barrow upon Crakendale Pasture, near Bakewell"—*T.Y.D.*, p. 71. *Cp.* Crakanthorp, in *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees Society), ii. index, and Crakehall, near Bedale. The O.N. man's name *Krākr*, meaning crow, would be Croke in Southern English; but Derbyshire was a Danish district.

**CROSS-LOW**, near Parwich. There is another Cross-low near Eyam, written Crosslowe in 1702. "They preserve the memory of the deceased ladies of the place by erecting a little pyramid of stone for each of them, with the lady's name. These pyramids are by some called crosses"—Martin's *Western Islands of Scotland*, 1716, p. 164. See Corse-low.

**CULVERDS-LOW**, S. *Cp.* Culverthorpe, near Sleaford, and Culverley, near Southampton. The surname Culvard, Culvert, is found in *R.H.* Under *Ceolfrith*, Mr. Searle cites *Ceolferthes-mōr*, from Kemble's *Cod. Dipl.* From the man's name *Ceolfrith*.

**DARBY-LOW**, near Fairfield.

**DARS-LOW**, near Monyash. *Cp.* Darsham, near Saxmundham, in Sussex. From the man's name *Deor*, or *Diar* (3).

**DERSTON-LOW**, near Buxton. This is mentioned as Derston-low in a document of 1251—*Derbyshire Archaeological Journal* v. 163. The name now seems to be lost. From the man's name *Deorstan*, *Derstan* (*Domesday*).

**DIRT-LOW**, near Ashford. There is another Dirt-low half a mile south-east of Castleton. *Cp.* Dirtcar, near Wakefield.

DOOG-LOW. Griffe-Grange, otherwise Bret-Griffe, "is separated from Hopton on the south-east by an ancient ditch, called Dooglow Dyke"—White's *Directory of Derbyshire*, 1857, p. 416. From O.N. *dolgr*, a fiend or ghost?

DOW-Low, near Church Sterndale. *Cp.* Dowthwaite and Dowland, in which the prefix rimes with *caw*, and Dowthorpe, near Hornsea. There is a place called Dowell near Hartington. Duffield, in this county, appears in *Domesday* as *Duelle*, Duua's field. There is a place called Dowell near Sterndale—*T.Y.D.*, p. 243. From the man's name *Duuua* or *Duua* (3). *Cp.* the modern surname Dow.

DRAKE-Low, near Burton-upon-Trent; there is a hamlet called Drakelow near Bawtry. Drachelawe in *Domesday*, and Drake-lawe in *R.H.* It is possible that the first part of this word is the O.E. *draca*, a dragon, for there is an ancient legend about "the Devil of Drakelow." It appears that between the years 1003 and 1093, if we may rely on these dates, the ghosts of two rustics buried at Drakelow continued to haunt their graves until their dead bodies were exhumed and burnt; see Mr. Kerry's account of Geoffrey's MS. in the British Museum—*Derbyshire Archaeological Journal* xvii. p. 57. However, *Draca*, a moneyer, is mentioned on a coin of Hardicanute, though G. aber reads *Wraca*, and we have the modern surname Drake. See Scrip-low.

ELK-Low, ELLOCK-Low, or ALECK-Low, three miles east of Hartington. Pegge, in *Archæologia* vii. 133 (1783), calls it Ellocklow. The O.M. of 1836 has Aleck-low. From the man's name *Aloc*, found in the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*.

END-Low, two miles west of Hartington. In *Vestiges*, p. 45, Bateman speaks of it as an "immense accumulation of stone." Bray says that "ashes and burnt bones have been found in End-low"—*Tour*, 1783, p. 242. Richard de Endeslawe, of Shropshire, is mentioned in *R.H.* *Cp.* Enslow, three miles east of Woodstock, Oxfordshire.

FAR-Low. Bateman mentions two instances, one near Tideswell, the other near Cauldon. There is a Farlow near Cleobury

Mortimer, in Shropshire. *Cp.* Fersfield in *R.H.*, Farlawe and "lez Farlaws" in the *Black Book of Hexham*, pp. 49, 50, and Farsheved, meaning bull's head, in *Chronicon Petroburgense*. From the O.N. ekename *Farri*, meaning bullock, O.E. *fearr*, a bull? See Bullock-low (p. 115). The prefix may, however, be O.E. *feorr*, far, distant.

**FIN-COP-LOW**, near Ashford, where there is a place called Fin-cop.

**FIND-LOW**, near Chelmorton.

**FOO-LOW**, a village near Eyam, written Fowelowe in 1308 and 1451. The *Chartulary of Darley Abbey* mentions "Henricum de le Foulowes de Derby"—*Derbyshire Archaeological Journal* xxvi. 113. The local pronunciation is Fowlow, the first syllable riming with *mow* or *sow*. This points to an O.E. man's name *Fawle* (*Fawle?*), found once as the name of a moneyer; otherwise it might be from the man's name *Fugel*, or *Fugul* (3).

**FOWSE-LOW**, near Hopton. *Cp.* O.E. *fūss*, O.N. *fūss*, brave, noble, O.H.G. *funs*, ready, and the O.N. man's name *Vigfūss*, meaning warlike. From an unrecorded man's name *Funs*, or *Fūs* which occurs in old German personal names.

**FOX-LOW**, two miles south-east of Buxton. There is also a village called Foxlowe near Hartington, written Foxlawe in 1244, and Foxlowe in *R.H.* *Cp.* Fukislowe, in Cambridgeshire, *R.H.* Henry le Fox is mentioned in *R.H.* *Cp.* the modern surname Fox.

**GALLEY-LOW**. See Callidge-low. Pegge, in *Archæologia* vii. 133 (1783), speaks of Gallow-low.

**GIB-LOW**. Bateman seems to be mistaken in speaking of "the large barrow upon Middleton Moor, called Gib Hill," as having the suffix *low*.

**GORSTY-LOW**, near Chapel-en-le-Frith; Gorstilowe in 1633. *Cp.* Gorsty Hill, near Blackheath, in Staffordshire.

**GREAT-LOW**, near Tideswell. Bateman mentions two other barrows of the same name. He only examined the one between Hurdlow and Chelmorton, and he gives no evidence of its size. These mounds may have been named from their size.

**GREEN-LOW**. Bateman gives five instances. There is a town in Berwickshire called Greenlaw, and two others of the same name in Scotland. A place called Green Cairn is mentioned in Horsley's *Britannia Romana*, p. 66; Grenelawes in *Feodarium Prioratus Dunelm.* (Surtees Society), p. 375. In Iceland "the quiet barrows of the happier dead were sometimes miraculously marked out, as Thorgrim's, in Gisli's Saga, which was always green on one side, and Wash-brink, Einar's barrow, close by Sigmund's barrow, which was green all the year round"—*Landnāma*, cited in Vigfusson and Powell's *Corpus Poeticum Boreale* i. 418. See *Landnāma*, part ii., chapter 7.

**GRIND-LOW**, the name of a hamlet near Eyam; Greneslaw in 1199; Greenlow in 1552 (Lysons's *Derbyshire*, p. 185); Grundloe in 1650. There is another Grind-low near Over Haddon. Near Edale are Grinds-low and Grinds-brook, the *i* being long. *Cp.* Grindeham in *R.H.* One instance of a man's name *Grind*, on a coin, is given by Mr. Searle. The *Black Book of Hexham*, p. 8, mentions "le Gryndstan-law." Mr. Searle mentions "Grindeles pytt," and another "Grendeles pyt" is mentioned in the *Crawford Charters*. A place called Grindell-dikes occurs in the *Black Book of Hexham*, p. 82. There is a place called Grindelsgrain Tor four miles north of Edale. *Cp.* Grindle-bam, near Derwent Hall, Ashopton; Grindleton, near Burnley, in Yorkshire; and Grindleford, near Hathersage. The poem *Berowulf* mentions an odious, devilish spirit, a thyrs, called *Grendel*. We may note that in folklore the colour green is regarded as unlucky. For an account of the exploration of a barrow at Grind-low, see Mr. B. Bagshawe's article in the *Reliquary* iii. 206. The O.N. *grind* means a gate, pen, fold.

**GRIN-LOW**, near Buxton. It was covered with limekilns in 1857. See Grind-low, above.

**GRIS-LOW**, near Calver. *Cp.* Gristhorpe, near Filey; Gris-thwaite, near Ripon; Grisby, near Whitby; and Griston, near Watton, in Norfolk. From the O.N. man's name *Griss* or *Gris*, M.E. *gris*, Scottish *gris*, meaning pig. John le *Gris* occurs in *R.H.*, and we have the modern English personal name Grice.

**GRUB-LOW**, S. There is a hill called Grubbit Law near Morebattle, in Roxburghshire.

**HADDOCK-LOW**, near Sparrow-pit, about three miles east of Chapel-en-le-Frith. The man's name *Addoc* occurs three times in the Durham *Liber Vitæ*, pp. 32, 95, and on p. 54 we have *Eaddoc*. Haddock is still found as a surname.

**HAL-LOW**, near Pleasley. *Cp.* the wapentake of Hellowe, in Lincolnshire, *R.H.*

**HAREFOOT-LOW**, near Hartington. King Harold I. was surnamed Harefoot, O.N. *héra-fōtr*. It is possible that we have here to do with the surname Harefōot. In *Grettis Saga* c. 11, we have *Trēfōtshaugr*, Treefoot's mound, the tomb in which Anund Treefoot (wooden leg) was buried. But *cp.* Haresfoot, six miles east of Hemel Hempstead, and the plant harefoot.

**HARE-LOW**, near Tideswell. There is another Hare-low near Bamford. Hayrlawwooddes, near Hexham, is mentioned in the sixteenth century—Raine's *Priory of Hexham* i. p. cxlviii. *Cp.* Hare-law, in the *Black Book of Hexham*, p. 44, and Herlaw, in Thorpe's *Diplomatarium*, p. 572. Henry de Herlawstone is mentioned in *Derbyshire Archaeological Journal* x. p. 153. *Cp.* the modern surname Hare.

**HAR-LOW**, S. *Cp.* Harlow, in Wath-upon-Dearne, Yorkshire; Harlow, near Harrogate; and Harlow, near Bury S. Edmunds; also Harswell and Harworth.

**HARROD-LOW**. "In a pasture called Perry, in this Peak-forest, a very great quantity [of human bones] has been discovered under a bank several yards in length; they are in general sound. There is another of these collections of bones in a pasture, called *Harrod-low*, in the same forest"—Bray's *Tour*

*into Derbyshire*, 1783, p. 239. The O.M. gives Perry and Perrygate on the north of the road between Tideswell and Chapel-en-le-Frith, and indicates some nameless tumuli. On the other side of the road is Haddock-low. From the man's name *Harald*. The *l* in Harrod is here silent, as in Rafe for Ralph. *Cp.* the modern surname Harrod.

**HAWKES-LOW**, near Parwich. It is written Hakes-low in a deed of 1695, and Hawks-low in 1836. Pegge, in *Archæologia* vii. 133 (1783), calls it Hakeslow. A Hauks-lowe is mentioned in the *Black Book of Hexham*, p. 61. One of the Hundreds of Northamptonshire was called Houkes-lowe. *Cp.* Hawksworth, Hawksley, Hawkswell, Haukeston, and Hawkwick. If Hawkeslow is right, the derivation is from an unrecorded man's name *Havoc*, as in *Goldhavoc*, *Spearhafoc*, corresponding to the O.N. man's name *Haukr*. *Cp.* Hakeman, in *R.H.*

**HAY-COP-LAW**, near Monsal Dale. *Cp.* Wardlow Hay Cop, near Tideswell, and see Cop-low and Fin-cop-low.

**HED-LOW**, near Snelston. From the man's name *Headda*, or *Hedda* (20).

**HEATHY-LOW**, near Eyam. *Cp.* Heathlee, near Longnor, in Staffordshire.

**HERNS-LOW**, near Eyam. *Cp.* Erneshow, near Hexham, and Yarns-low, *infra*. From the man's name *Earn*, or *Earne* (2), O.N. *Örn*. For the intrusive *h*, *cpl.* Hearnbriht for Earnbeorht, Hysabella for Isabella, in the Durham *Liber Vitæ*, and Haddock-low for Addlock-low (p. 123).

**HETINE-LOW**, near Bakewell. A grant of land, dated 1282, mentions "le Hetinelaw"—*Derbyshire Archaeological Journal* xv. 47. I have no other evidence of the name. *Cp.* Ettingshall, near Wolverhampton, and Ettington, near Stratford-on-Avon.

**HIGH-LOW**, near Hathersage. Bateman gives two other instances. One of these is called Highlowe in 1633, but Eyelowe and Le Eyelowe in *R.H.* We have Heyelawe in 1232, Heglowe in 1388 (*D.C.*), and Heigelowe in 1570. It occurs as Hyghlow on Saxton's map of Derbyshire, 1577.

**HIND-LOW**, near Buxton. The *i* is long. In *Vestiges*, p. 62, Bateman says there were four barrows "upon a tract of land denominated Hindlowe." Hiendley, near Barnsley, is pronounced Heendley.

**HOAR-LOW**, near Hartington. The surname Del Horlowe occurs in Derbyshire in 1333, *D.C.* O.E. *hār*, grey, old? *Cp.* Hoarthorn, white thorn. *Cp.* Hoar Cross, near Abbots' Bromley, Staffordshire; Hoarstone, near Kidderminster; and White-low.

**HOO-LOW**, or **WOO-LOW**, near Fairfield; Woolow on the O.M. of 1836. "Woolpit, near Stowmarket, Suffolk, derives its name from 'wolf-pit,' as it is recorded in *Domesday* as *Wlfpetta*"—*Crawford Charters*, p. 53. Identical in meaning with Wool-low, *infra*. From the man's name *Ulf* or *Wulf*, O.N. *Ulfr*, the modern surname Wolf.

**HORNING-LOW**, S. The surname De Horninglowe occurs in Derbyshire in 1268, *D.C.* From the man's name *Horning*, appearing in Horninggseye, in Cambridgeshire (*Inq. C.C.*); Hornigsherd and Horninggeshæd, in Suffolk; Hornington, near Tadcaster; and Horningtoft, near Fakenham, Norfolk. *Cp.* the O.N. man's name *Hyrningr*.

**HUCK-LAW**, the name of a village near Tideswell; Hochelai, in *Domesday*; Hokelawe, in *R.H.* On the O.M. is Hucklow Lees Barn, three miles north-east of Derwent Chapel. From the man's name *Hoca*, or *Hocca* (5). *Cp.* Hocheslau, in Northamptonshire—*Domesday*.

**HUNT-LAW**, a place in Derbyshire, mentioned in *Derbyshire Archaeological Journal* xix. 68. I do not know where it is. From the man's name *Hunta* (3). *Cp.* Le Hunte.

**HURD-LAW**, near Hartington; Hordlawe in 1244, Hordlow in 1570, Hurdlowe in 1633. There is another Hurd-low one mile south-west of Castleton. *Cp.* Hordlaw-syde, in Raine's *Priory of Hexham*. The O.E. *hord* means treasure.

**HURST-LAW**, S.

**I**VET-LOW, near Wirksworth. The surname *Ivette* occurs in *R.H.* This personal name also occurs as *Evett*, *Evot*, and in Bardsley's *English Surnames* it is proved by documentary evidence to be a diminutive or pet form of the woman's name *Eva*. *Cp.* Ivelaw, or Evelaw, an old Border town in Berwickshire, and Ivetsey Bank, near Lapley, in Staffordshire.

**K**ENS-LOW, near Middleton-by-Youlgreave. *Cp.* Kenworthy, Kenswick, and the surname De Kenshale, *R.H.* Kenesworth is mentioned in 1222—*Domesday of St. Paul's*, passim. From the man's name *Cyne* (4).

**K**IRK-LOW, near Tideswell, which, according to *Domesday*, was a berewick of Hope.

**K**NOCK-LOW, near Milnhouse Dale. Hugh fil. Noch' was parson of Dronfield early in the thirteenth century, *D.C.* It is not clear that the first element of this word is a personal name.

**K**NOT-LOW, near Flagg, six miles west of Bakewell. Knotelow in 1322, *D.C.* *Cp.* "le Knott-lawe," near Hexham (Raine's *Priory of Hexham* ii. 49), and Knoteshal, in Suffolk, *R.H.* Cnut was one of the owners of Sandiacre, in Derbyshire, in the time of the Confessor, and the surnames Knot and Cnotte occur in Derbyshire in the fourteenth century, *D.C.* Willelmus Cnot is mentioned in the *Chronicon Petroburgense*, p. 67, and Alice le Notte in *R.H.* From the man's name *Cnut* (9), Canute, O.N. *Knutr*?

**L**ADMANS-LOW, or **LADMAN-LOW**, near Buxton. The man's name *Leodman*, *Ledman*, occurs in *Domesday*. *Cp.* also O.E. *ladmann*, guide, leader. Called Laidman's-low in Jewitt's *Grave-Mounds*, p. 4. *Lad-mannis-gate* is mentioned in the *Black Book of Hexham*, p. 63.

**L**ADY-LOW, near Chapel-en-le-Frith. Bateman mentions another Lady-low near Blore. In one of these only a few flints and some charcoal were found. The other contained a deposit of calcined bones, some fragments of bronze, and a few instruments of flint. No evidence, therefore, of the burial of women

appeared. The word "Lady" is somewhat frequent in Derbyshire place-names, as Lady-Bower, Lady-Booth, Lady-Cross. *Cp.* Lady-house, at Milnrow, Lancashire.

**LARKS-LOW**, near Middleton-by-Youlgreave. Laveroc and Lark are frequent among the old surnames of Derbyshire, *D.C.* Larke occurs as a surname in *R.H.*, and also Le Laverock. These forms point to an O.E. man's name *Lawerce*, not found. One of the Hundreds of Kent was called Laverkefeld, and there is now a Larkfield in that county. Laverack occurs as a surname at Shirland in 1744. A place called Larks-field is mentioned in *Notes & Queries*, 9th S., viii. 264.

**LID-LOW**, near Thorpe. *Cp.* Ludlow, in Shropshire. From the man's name *Hlyda*, found in *Hlydan-pōl*, or from *Lida*, found in *Lidan-ege*? In O.E. poetry *lida* means a sailor.

**LIFFS-LOW**, near Hartington. Bateman, in *Vestiges*, p. 41, says that this barrow "has no specific name," but is situated "upon a ridge of high land, near the village of Biggen, which goes by the name of the 'Liffs.'" Liffs Road is near.

**LITTLE-LOW**, near Parwich. From the size.

**LOMBER-LOW**, S. Bateman calls it Lumber-low in the index. There is a place called Lomberdale near Youlgreave. Some ancient remains were discovered at Lombard's Green, near Parwich. "About 80 years ago, a labourer who was searching for lead ore, found . . . a military weapon, a considerable number of Roman coins, and an urn of great thickness"—White's *Directory of Derbyshire*, 1857, p. 444. The name Lombard was frequently applied to the Jews. The surname Lambard occurs in Derbyshire in 1187, *D.C.* *Lumar*, the name of a moneyer, occurs once. The name, however, may mean lamb hill.

**LONG-LOW**, near Hartington. There is a Long-low near Wetton, in Staffordshire, and another at Grindlow, near Eyam. The one near Wetton was a very important barrow, with numerous interments in cists, the skulls being kumbe-cephalic, or boat-shaped, with excessive elongation. Long mounds are

said to be a characteristic of a long-headed people. Longeclowe, in Ashford, occurs in 1358, *D.C.*

LOUSY-LOW, S. "Le Lousey-lawe" and "Lousy-law-carre" are mentioned in the *Black Book of Hexham*, p. 61. *Cp.* Lousie-wood Law, near Leadhill, in Lanarkshire, and Louseley, near Foolow, in Derbyshire.

LOWER-LOW, near Whiston. *Cp.* Nether-low, *infra.*

MARTINS-LOW, near Leek, S. From the man's name *Martin*, or *Martin* (8). *Cp.* Martinside, one mile south of Chapel-en-le-Frith, and Martinsthorpe, near Oakham, Rutlandshire.

MASSON-LOW, near Matlock. There are places called Masson, Masson Bridge, etc., near Matlock, and it is doubtful whether they have taken their names from the burial-mound, or whether the converse of this has happened. If these names have been derived from a mound called Masson-low, the prefix is the man's name *Mæssa*, as in *Mæssan-wyrth*, Massa's farm. *Cp.* Messenden, and Messewurth, *R.H.*

MEG-LOW, near Chapel-en-le-Frith; called Mag-low in the *Victoria History of the County of Derby* i. p. 394. From the man's name *Mæg* (1). *Cp.* the O.N. man's name *Magi*, for *Magni*, and the modern English surnames Meggs and Maggs. There is a place called Mag Clough near Eyam.

MICK-LOW, near Edale; there is another Mick-low near Bradwell, called Mucklow Hill in Gough's *Camden*, 1806, ii. 430. Mick-low, at Bradwell, seems to be no more than a large natural eminence.

MINNING-LOW, near Brassington; called Myninge-lowe in 1620, and Miningle-low in Bray's *Tour into Derbyshire*, 1783, p. 140. *Cp.* Meningham, in Kent, *R.H.*, and Miningsby, near Horncastle, in Lincolnshire. This huge tumulus was found to be encircled with a wall "in a manner precisely similar to the walls built round some of the Etruscan tumuli discovered in the north of Italy"—*Vestiges*, p. 40. It is described and figured by Douglas, *Nenia Britannica*, 1793. From an unrecorded man's name *Minning* (*cp.* Manning).

**MOOT-LOW**, near Youlgreave. Bateman records three others, one of them in Staffordshire. Two of these mounds had large flat summits, and were no doubt used as places of assembly, the original personal name which formed the first element of the word having perhaps been supplanted by the O.E. *gemōt*, meeting, council. One of these mounds occurs as Motlawe in 1243—*Derbyshire Archaeological Journal* vii. 129. There was a Hundred called Thinghowe, in Suffolk, *R.H.*, meaning “assembly mound.”

**MOSEY-LOW**, near Pilsbury. There is a place called Mosey Mere near Wirksworth.

**MOUNT-LOW**, in Brassington, mentioned in 1620—Glover's *Derbyshire* ii. 148. I have no other evidence of it.

**MOUSE-LOW**, near Glossop. The skeleton of “a very large and strongly built man” was found here; also a “peculiarly elegant and well-finished drinking cup,” and other remains. The skull was “of platycephalic variety.” Mr. Searle gives one example of a man's name *Mus* (*Müs*?) and Roger *Mus* is mentioned in *R.H. Cþ.* the O.N. ekename *Musa*. Mr. Bardsley mentions John le Mous and Hugh le Mus.

**MUSDEN-LOW**, S. Musden Grange is near.

**NAY-LOW**, near Tideswell. *Cþ.* Nay-green, at Little Longstone. The surname Nayl, Naill, occurs in Derbyshire in the fourteenth century, *D.C.* From the O.N. man's name *Nagli*, Nail, Nigel, Neal? *Cþ.* Nailsworth, Gloucestershire. The surname De Naileston is found in Derbyshire c. 1200, *D.C.*

**NEEDHAM-LOW**, near Whiston. “Probably a modern prefix”—Bateman.

**NETHER-LOW**, near Chelmorton. There is a Netherlaw near Kirkcudbright. *Cþ.* Lower-low, *supra*.

**NET-LOW**, on Alsop Moor. Bateman mentions two other *lows* of the same name in Staffordshire. *Cþ.* Netteswell, near Ware, Essex; Nettesworth, and Nettlesworth, near Durham. “In the centre of the tumulus (on Alsop Moor) was found a skeleton extended on its back at full length. . . . Close to the right

arm lay a large dagger of brass"—*Vestiges*, p. 68. *Cp.* the O.N. man's name *Knätr*.

#### NORTH-LOW, S.

OFF-LOW, S. One of the Hundreds of Staffordshire is called Offelow, *R.H.* From the man's name *Offa*, O.N. *Ufi*, of frequent occurrence. *Cp.* Offley.

OVER-LOW, near Hartington. Bateman mentions another Over-low near Stanton, in Staffordshire. "Over" means upper, as in Overend.

OVERSTONE-LOW, near Brampton, mentioned in the *Derbyshire Directory* of 1857. Stone pillars are found on the tops of some ancient burial-mounds in Norway and Sweden; see Du Chaillu's *Viking Age* i. pp. 303, *seqq.* *Cp.* Overstone, near Northampton.

OVRETTE-LOW, in the High Peak. The position seems to be unknown, but "Edward Needham of Ovrettelow" is mentioned in a list of Derbyshire landowners dated 1570—*Reliquary* viii. 189.

Ows-LOW, near Carsington. *Cp.* Owthorpe, near Belvoir, and Owsthorp, or Ousethorpe, near Pocklington, Yorkshire. The man's name *Owus* is found in *Domesday*.

OX-LOW, in Peak Forest. According to Pennington's *Barrows and Bone-caves of Derbyshire*, p. 25, this was explored by Mr. John Tym, who found in its centre a body in the usual contracted position, with which was a rude hammer or celt with a hole drilled through it for the haft, and part of a boar's tusk. "The teeth of the ancient savage buried in this mound were exceptionally fine and sound." From the man's name *Oc*, *Occ*, or *Ocg* (3), or from the man's name *Oggod*, as in Oggodestun, now Oxton. Radulphus Oc is mentioned in the Durham *Liber Vitæ*, p. 89.

PAINSTOR-LOW, on Alsop Moor. It is "in a field called Painstor, in the centre of which a female skeleton in a very decayed state was found"—*Vestiges*, p. 67.

PARS-LOW, near Drayton, in Staffordshire. Parwich, in Derbyshire, is Pevrewic in *Domesday*. *Cp.* Parsley-hay, near Hartington. From the surname *Peter*, or *Parr*. *Cp.* *parsley*, from *petersilige*, Lat. *petroselinum*.

PEAS-LOW, near Chapel-en-le-Frith. "Peslaw flatt" is mentioned in the *Black Book of Hexham*, p. 53. There is a place called Peasunhurst near Ashover, on high ground. The surname Pees occurs in Derbyshire in 1350, *D.C.* Pesenhale, now Peasenhall, in Suffolk, is mentioned in *R.H.* From a man's name *Pesa*, not found, the modern surname Pease, or Peace.

PEG-LOW, near Whiston. From the man's name *Pæcga*, found once in *Pæcgan-ham?* Pegge is an old surname in Derbyshire. An account of a mound called Pegge's Barrow is given in *Vestiges*, p. 24.

PENNY-LOW, half a mile south of Hartington; Pennilow in 1836. *Cp.* Pennington, and Pininchesdich, in Cambridgeshire, *R.H.* The surname Penyng is mentioned in *R.H.*, and Pynning in *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees Society) vol. ii., index. *Cp.* the O.N. ekename *Penni*, and the M.E. surname *Peny*. From an unrecorded man's name *Pining*, or *Pening*.

PICTOR-LOW, near Buxton.

PIKE-LOW, near Waterhouses, in Staffordshire. There is another Pike-low one mile north of Derwent Chapel, Ashopton. In Derbyshire the pinnacle of a church is known as a *pike* (O.E. *þic*). *Cp.* Pikwell, Pikewell, in Leicestershire, *R.H.*; also Pikeword, Pykeword, in Lincolnshire. "These piles of stones are often termed Cairn, Pike, Currough, Cross, &c."—Pennicuick's *Works* of 1715 (ed. 1815), p. 49, cited in *Notes & Queries*, 10th S., ii. 61.

PINCH-LOW, near Hartington. Pinxton, in Derbyshire, is written Penchiston in the thirteenth century, *D.C.* *Cp.* Pinkeworde, in Oxfordshire, *R.H.*, and Pinchinthorpe, near Guisborough in Yorkshire; Pinchinthorpe, in Cleveland, and Pynkney. The surname Pinke occurs in 1222—*Domesday of St. Paul's*. From the man's name *Pinca* (?)? In the dialect of the county a *pinch* is a short, steep hill.

QUEEN-LOW. Bateman does not say where this is. A barrow, called "The Queen's Barrow," near Market Weighton, contained the body of a woman and many of her beautiful personal ornaments—*Proceedings of the Arch. Inst. at York*, 1848, p. 27.

RAINS-LOW, near Elton. *Cp.* Rainshough, in Lancashire; Rainsbarrow Crag, Westmorland; Rainsdale-Craven, in Yorkshire; and the modern surname Raine. From the O.N. man's name *Hreinn*, meaning reindeer.

RAVENS-LOW, apparently near Elton. Ravenston, in Derbyshire, is Ravenestun in *Domesday*; Raven was a landowner in this county in the time of the Confessor. Raveneswall, in Derbyshire, is mentioned in 1243—*Derbyshire Archaeological Journal* vii. 129. From the man's name *Rafen* (4), O.N. *Hrafn*, or *Rafn*.

REEVES-LOW. In the *Geology of North Derbyshire* (Eyre and Spottiswoode, 1887), p. 2, it is said that "the Rivelin Grit is shifted at Upper Reeves Low." I am not sure that this is in Derbyshire. Possibly from O.E. *gerēfa*, reeve, prefect. *Cp.* however, Reeve Edge, near Hathersage, where *reeve* may be a ridge of rocks.

#### RIBDEN-LOW, S.

RICK-LOW, near Monyash. Spelt Ruck-low in 1857. *Cp.* Ruchlaw, near East Linton, Haddingtonshire.

RINGHAM-LOW, on Middleton Moor, by Youlgreave. There is another Ringham-low near the village of Monyash. There does not appear to be a place called Ringham near either of these villages, or anywhere in Great Britain. Ringham stands for *hringum*, circles, the dative plural of O.E. *hring*, just as the Derbyshire Roman road Batham Gate (Bathum Gate) means Baths road. Bateman describes the Ringham-low near Monyash as "a very remarkable tumulus . . . situated upon a piece of ground near the village of Monyash. . . . The upper portion being removed, it now presents the appearance of an oval elevation of considerable extent and trifling height, bearing in its present state no slight resemblance to the temple

at Arbor Lowe, this idea being strengthened by the immense stones of which the kist-vaen is composed. The oval measures about fifty-four yards by thirty-five, and is thickly studded with vaults of the usual construction, many of which radiate from the central part of the barrow, where one of rather superior size is placed"—*Vestiges*, p. 103; see a fuller account in *T.Y.D.*, pp. 93, *seqq.*

**RINGING-LOW**, near Brampton; there is another Ringing-low near Sheffield. *Cp.* Ringing Rocher, one mile north of Edale. An unrecorded man's name *Hring*, O.N. *Hringr*, occurs in Ringeswelle, in Devon; Ringethorp, in Leicestershire; and Ringeshale, *R.H.* There is a place called Ring-lows in Lancashire. Some old people near Sheffield speak of Ringing-low as Ring-low. "A great heape of stones called Ringinglawe" in 1574—Hunter's *Hallamshire*, 1819, p. 12.

**RISBORROW-LOW**, near Etwall. One of the Hundreds of Bucks. was called Rysebergh, *R.H.*, now Risborough. At Risbury, in Herts., is "an ancient camp," on an eminence.

**ROLLEY-LOW**, on Wardlow Common. Bateman mentions another Rolley-low near Mayfield, in Staffordshire. The barrow on Wardlow Common is described as "most interesting." In the centre, about eighteen inches from the surface, were found a few human bones and teeth, and a third brass coin of Constantine the Great (A.D. 306-337). Below these the area was divided into five partitions, in which were skeletons, urns, flint weapons, etc. From the O.N. man's name *Hrollaugr*.

**ROSE-LOW**, near Ashbourne.

**ROTHER-LOW**, apparently between Bradwell and Hazelbadge. It is mentioned as Rotherlawe in a document dated 1274—*Reliquary* viii. 34. I have no other evidence of it. From the man's name *Hrodear*, found once as a moneyer? *Cp.* Rothersthorpe, near Northampton.

**ROUND-LOW**, near Hopton. There is another Round-low in Staffordshire. From the shape?

ROW-LOW, near Youlgreave. *Cp.* le Rouheloweflat, in Atlow, in 1309, *D.C.* In Derbyshire *roll* is still pronounced *rolz*. Rowsley, near Matlock, was formerly written Rollesley; cf. Rolleston. Rolleston, in Staffordshire, is Rolfestun in Thorpe's *Diplomatarium*. From the O.N. man's name *Hrōlfjr?*

RUSDEN-LOW, near Middleton-by-Youlgreave.

SAINT-LOW, near Parwich. "A modern prefix"—Bateman. In the text he has "Saint's-low." Seyntlou is found as a surname in *R.H.*

SANDPIT-LOW, near Bradbourn. For discoveries of many ancient interments in a sand pit, see Faussett's *Inventorium Sepulchrale*, p. 1, *seqq.*

SCRAPER-LOW, near Hathersage. *Cp.* Scraptoſt, near Leicester, *R.H.* There is a mountain called the Scrape near Peebles.

SCRIPT-LOW, near Stanton, in Staffordshire. From the man's name *Scrippa*, found once in Scrippan-eg? *Cp.* O.N. *scripti*, a goblin, and the O.N. ekenames *Skripla* and *Skrippr*. There is a village called Scripplestown near Dublin.

SEED-LOW, west of Tideswell. Seed occurs as a surname at Ashover and in Sheffield.

SEEN-LOW, near Hartington. There is a Seene Law near Gifford, Berwickshire. *Cp.* Seynebur', or Seynesbur', in Gloucestershire, *R.H.* From the man's name *Sawine* (7)? *Cp.* Golden, for Goldwine.

SENNI-LOW, near Hartington. The surname Senewell, from a place-name, occurs in *R.H.*, and Senegrave is found in an early undated deed—Raine's *Priory of Hexham* i. clix. There is a place called Senny near Brecknock. *Cp.* Sinningthwaite, in Yorkshire, written Senyngthwat in the fifteenth century, and Synnington in that county (1484).

SHACK-LOW, near Bakewell. From the man's name *Scacca*, as in Scæccan-halh, Scacca's nook. *Cp.* the O.N. ekename *Skakki*, Lat. *Claudus*, limping, lame.

**SHAL-LOW**, near Flagg ; written Skellow and Shellow in 1857. *Cp.* Skellow, near Doncaster, and le Schelle-lawe in the *Black Book of Hexham*, p. 39. The village of Sheldon, *Domesday* Scelhadun, is two miles distant. *Cp.* Schalleby, in Lincolnshire, *R.H.*; Skelton ; and Skelmanthorpe, near Huddersfield. The O.N. ekename *Skalli* means bald-head.

**SHARD-LOW**, the name of a village near Derby; Serdelau in *Domesday*; Shardelawe and Sherdelawe in 1231; Shardelow in 1286. *Cp.* Scartesheg, in Norfolk, *R.H.* From the man's name *Scerda*, occurring once in Scerdan-burh? *Skarði*, meaning hare-lip, is a frequent Danish proper name on Runic stones. In Derbyshire a hare-lip is called a *hare-shorn* lip.

**SHAR-LOW**, near Bradbourn. A Scharlow is mentioned in the *Black Book of Hexham*, p. 13. *Cp.* the wapentake of Scarsdale, in Derbyshire, written Scarvesdal in *R.H.* Shar-low may be identical in meaning with Shard-low, the *d* having been lost.

**SHARP-LOW**, near Dovedale. Bateman describes it as "a low flat barrow"—*T.Y.D.*, p. 26. Walter de Sharpelowe is mentioned in a charter dated at Derby in 1338. *Cp.* Scerepeham, in *Inq. C.C.* There is a large barrow on the Folkton and Flixton Wolds in the East Riding of Yorkshire called Sharpe Howe (*Greenwell's British Barrows*, p. 271), and a place called Sharpenhoe in Bedfordshire. An iron knife, which had been wrapped in fine woollen cloth, was found on the left side of one of the skeletons of Sharp-low—*T.Y.D.*, p. 26. From an unrecorded man's name *Scearp*, answering to O.N. *Skarfr*, and to the modern surname Sharp.

**SHUTLING-LOW**, in Cheshire, but near the Derbyshire border. There are places called Shitlington in Bedfordshire, Northumberland, and Yorkshire ; *cp.* Shuttleworth.

**SINFIN-LOW**, near Repton. There is a place called Synfin near Osmaston, and Sinfín Moor near Derby.

**SITTER-LOW**, near Parwich. *Cp.* "pasturam que vocatur Sitarescleve," in Oxfordshire—*R.H.*

SITTING-LOW, the name of a hamlet near Chapel-en-le-Frith.  
*Cp.* Sittingbourne, in Kent.

SLIP-LOW, near Wetton, in Staffordshire. *Cp.* Slipton, near Thrapston, in Northamptonshire. The surname *Slippe* occurs in *R.H.*, and Slippedorf is mentioned in a German document of the eleventh century (Foerstemann). *Cp.* the O.N. *ekename Sleppa*.

SLIPPER-LOW, near Taddington; there is another Slipper-low, or Sliper-low, near Brassington. *Cp.* Slipper Hill, in Lancashire, and Slipperfield Loch, near West Linton, Peeblesshire. Pegge, in *Archæologia* vii. 133 (1783), speaks of Snipperlow, which may be the same barrow.

SMEET-LOW, near Holme End, in Staffordshire. Of this mound Bateman says: "The whole centre was destroyed by a limekiln." *Cp. smēðe hleaw*, in *Crawford Charters*.

SNELS-LOW, near the village of Peak Forest. There is a place called Snelston near Ashbourne, *Domesday* Snellestune, and Snilesworth near Northallerton. From the man's name *Snel*, or *Snell*, O.N. *Snjallr*, meaning swift, valiant.

SOUTH-LOW, near Wednesfield, in Staffordshire. From the position, or from an unrecorded man's name found in *Sūðeswyrth*, Southworth, Devon—Thorpe's *Diplomatarium*.

SPARK-LOW, about a mile and a half west of Monyash. "Sparcus filius Gamelli Oter" is mentioned in an undated charter in Greenwell's *Feodarium Prioratus Dunelm.*, p. 107, and the surname Sparke occurs twice in the same book. Cf. Sparkbottom, two miles west of Chapel-en-le-Frith. There is a field called Sparks Close in Bolsover. Bardsley is right in saying that Spark is a shortened form of Sparrowhawk, and mentions Richard Sparhawk, Rector of Fincham in 1534. From the man's name *Spearhafo*, meaning sparrow-hawk (2).

SPENE-LOW, at Alsop-en-le-Dale. "In le Heefeld unam dimidiā acram subtus le Spenelowe"—*Derbyshire Archæological Journal* viii. 107. I have no other evidence of it. There

is a rivulet called Spane Brook somewhere on the moors near Sheffield, and there are places called Speen in Buckinghamshire and Berkshire.

**STADEN-LOW**, near Buxton. There were several tumuli here. There was formerly a "square vallum, with the circle adjoining," at Staden-low. See Bray's *Tour*, 1783, p. 236. There is another Staden-low near Bakewell.

**STADMORE-LOW**, near Wolfstanton, S.

**STAN-LOW**, or **STANDLOW** (**STANDLA'**), near Great Hucklow. I have seen the interior of this barrow. Half of it has been destroyed to provide stones to mend the road, the soft earth being riddled and spread over the adjoining land. The tenant of the farm tells me that no pottery, urns, or human remains have been found. I noticed that a considerable number of animals' bones, birds' beaks, and pot sherds were mixed with the soil. The tenant said that many rats' bones were found in the mound. Some of the stones had been exposed to fire, as if a large fire had been made on the spot, or a house burnt down. From the O.E. *stān*, stone.

**STAND-LOW**, near Dovedale. From O.E. *stān*, stone, the *d* being redundant.

**STEEP-LOW**, near Alstonefield, in Staffordshire. It was "about fifteen feet in central elevation," and fifty yards in diameter. It contained "the body of a Romanized Briton" and iron spears. Forty-seven Roman coins, ranging between 265 and 323 A.D., were found. In Ælfric's translation of *Joshua* vii. 26, we have "worhton mid stānum ānne steāpne beorh him ofer," wrought with stones a steep barrow over him.

**STONE-LOW**, near Hartington; there is another Stone-low near Baslow.

**STONEY-LOW**, near Brassington; there is a Stoney-low near Cold Eaton, and another near Hartington. Bateman says that one of these mounds was "sometimes written Stanhope Lowe." From the O.E. *stānig*, stony.

SUC-LOW, in Litton. Suclowe in a charter of the thirteenth century, *D.C.* *Cp.* Suckley, near Worcester.

SURLS-LOW, three miles east of Chapel-en-le-Frith. This is not in the later one-inch O.M. Hence its genuineness is very doubtful.

SWAINS-LOW. Bateman does not say where this is. *Cp.* Svainnestorp, in Lincolnshire, and Sueynistorp, in Norfolk, *R.H.* Swain was one of the owners of Beighton in the time of the Confessor. From the man's name *Swegen*, O.N. *Sveinn*, of frequent occurrence.

SWANS-LOW, near Butterworth, in Staffordshire. *Cp.* Swaneton, in Lincolnshire, *R.H.* From the man's name *Swan* (4).

TAYLORS-LOW, near Wetton, S. Bateman says that this is "a modern appellation." The mound had been used for a limekiln, and that may have belonged to a man called Taylor. The one-inch O.M. has Cromwells-low near Tissington—obviously a modern name.

THIRKEL-LOW, near Buxton; written Thirk-low on the O.M. of 1836. *Cp.* Thirkelby, near Thirsk. From the man's name *Thurkill*, a shortening of *Thurcytel* (19), O.N. *Thorkell*. See Mr. Salt's paper in the *Antiquary* xxxiii. 324.

THOO-LOW, near Mappleton, in S. There is a hamlet called Thulston near Derby, and a place called Tholthorpe near Boroughbridge, Yorkshire. From the man's name *Thol*, found once in *Domesday*.

THREE-LOW, near Coton, S. Bateman has "Three-lows" in the text, and he speaks of "the largest barrow at Three-lows." Matilda de Threlowe, and John de Thrillowe, of Cambridgeshire, are mentioned in *R.H.*; also Trillawe, in Suffolk. There was a wapentake called Threhow, Trehou, or Throhow, in Lincolnshire, *R.H.*; also a Hundred called Fourhowe in Norfolk. On Wykeham Moor, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, "are three houses called 'The Three Tremblers,' standing a few yards apart from each other"—Greenwell's *British Barrows*, p. 357.

On Egton South Moors, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, are three barrows called Three Howes—*Ibid.*, p. 335. At Three Barrow Down, near Dover, are three large tumuli. “We have in Hampshire three groups of tumuli known in each case as the Seven Barrows”—*Journal of Anthropol. Inst.* xxii. 13. Treloveheth, at Sudbury, in Derbyshire, is mentioned in this *Journal* viii. 61.

**THUR-low.** There is a place called Thurlow Booth near Crich. Torlowe, at Thuraston, occurs in 1330, *D.C.* From the man's name *Thor* (5).

**TIDES-low,** on the summit of a hill one mile north of Tideswell. Pronounced Tidsla', the *i* being short. The prefix, both in the burial-mound and the town (*Domesday Tidesuelle*), is the man's name *Tidi*, in which the first *i* was short. The genitive of *Tidi* was *Tides*. Bardsley mentions the surname Tydyman, and it exists to-day as Tiddeman. In 1251 the parish of Tideswell is said to have been bounded “ex parte aquilonali a loco qui vocatur *Tidislawe*”—*Derbyshire Archaeological Journal* v. p. 151. See Dr. Brushfield's article on “Tideswell and Tideslow” in this *Journal*, vol. xxvii.

**TOL-low.** A place called Tollow Field, near Hognaston, is mentioned in White's *Directory of Derbyshire*, 1857, p. 423. This appears as Tallow Field on the O.M. of 1836. *Toli* was one of the owners of Sandiacre, in this county, in the time of the Confessor, and the surname *Fil. Tholi* occurs in a Derbyshire charter of the twelfth century, *D.C.* I am not sure that this is a genuine *low*.

**TOP-low, S.** From the position, or from the man's name *Topp*, as in Toppes-ham. *Cp.* Toppes-feld, in Essex, *R.H.*; Tupton, in Derbyshire, *Domesday* Topetune; Toppesham, now Topsham, in Devon; and the O.N. ekename *Topp*.

**TOTMANS-low, S., near Cheadle.** Tatemaneslau in *Domesday*. From the man's name *Tatmann* (2). The surname *Tatman* occurs in *Test. Ebor.* (Surtees Society) vol. ii., index.

**TUP-LOW**, near Foolow.

**TURNING-LOW**, near Hartington.

**UNDER-LOW**, near Chelmorton. There is another Under-low near Heathcote. From the position.

**UPPER-LOW**, near Chelmorton. From the position.

**WAGGON-LOW**, near Cronkestone. From the O.E. man's name *Wagan* (5), O.N. *Vagn?* But *cp.* Waghen, or Wawne, near Beverley.

**WARD-LOW**, between Tideswell and Ashford; Wardelawe in 1258. There was a place called Werdelau near Durham—Raine's *Priory of Hexham* i. 45, 46. *Cp.* Wardlawhill, in Lanarkshire. "About seventeen bodies," laid in coffins or cells, were discovered in Wardlow barrow in 1759—*Vestiges*, p. 19. From the O.N. man's name *Varði*, corresponding to O.E. *Wearda*. *Cp.* the modern surname Ward, from *weard*, a watchman.

**WARRY-LOW**, near Cronkestone. Warin-law-side is mentioned in the *Black Book of Hexham*, p. 7. From the man's name *Warin* (2). *Cp.* the later Warison, for Warinson.

**WARS-LOW**, near Leek, S.

**WATER-LOW**, near Brassington. It was explored about 1889, when a human skeleton was found—*Derbyshire Archaeological Journal* xii. 153. Waterthorpe, in Beighton, is written Walterthorp in 1328, *D.C.* It appears from the quotation from Shakespeare's *Henry VI.*, given in Bardsley's *English Surnames*, that *Walter* was pronounced *Water* in the poet's time. From the man's name *Waltere*, or *Wealdhere*.

**WEST-LOW**, near Litton. Canon Greenwell mentions a barrow called Westow in the East Riding of Yorkshire—*British Barrows*, p. 206.

**WHITE-LOW**, near Winster. There is another White-low near Ible. From the colour, or from the man's name *Hwita* (7), O.N. *Hvitr*, Danish *Hvid*.

**WIGBARROW-LOW**, near Bradbourn; written Wigber-low in 1831. From the woman's name *Wigburh*, or *Wiberga* (3)?

**WILL-LOW**, near Parwich. *Cp.* Wilsthorpe, near Derby and York. Willington, near Derby, is Willetune in *Domesday*. Wilsley, in Derbyshire, was anciently written Wyllesleah (Thorpe's *Diplomatarium*). There is a great barrow called Willy How near Wold Newton, East Yorkshire, and a barrow called William Howe near Egton Bridge, in the North Riding—Greenwell's *British Barrows*, 334.

**WIND-LOW**, near Wormhill. In *Vestiges*, p. 88, Bateman speaks of "a low flat barrow at Windle (Wind Lowe) Nook, near Hargate. If the name is genuine, the *d* is probably intrusive, and we have to do with the man's name *Wine*, of frequent occurrence. Wynneshulle, in Derbyshire, is mentioned in 1232—*Derbyshire Archaeological Journal* viii. 31. *Cp.* Winsley, near Belper, and Winslow, in Buckinghamshire.

**WITHERY-LOW**, near Wormhill. *Cp.* Wederingsete, now Wetheringsett, in Suffolk (Thorpe's *Diplomatarium*); Wytherington, in *Chronicon Petroburgense*; and Witheringwick, in Yorkshire. From the man's name *Withering*, found on a coin in the time of Canute. The name is still in use.

**WOOL-LOW**, near Buxton; written Woluelowe in 1331 (*D.C.*), and Woolowe in 1633, and now sometimes called Hoo-low. *Cp.* the round mound called Wooldbarrow, on Bloxworth Heath, Dorsetshire. From the man's name *Wulf*, or *Ulf*, of frequent occurrence. Richard de Wulvelawe occurs in an undated document—*Derbyshire Archaeological Journal* xv. 87.

**WYLMES-LOW**, in Litton. Wylmeslow in 1375, *D.C.* *Cp.* Wilmslow, near Stockport, and Wilmyshay in 1281, *D.C.* From the man's name *Wilhelm*?

**YARNS-LOW**, near Eyam. According to the *Crawford Charters*, p. 51, *Earneshrycg* becomes Yearnys-Rygge in the fifteenth century. *Cp.* Herns-low (p. 124), and Yarnefeld, in Somersetshire—*R.H.* From the man's name *Earn*, or *Earne*, O.N. *Örn*.

## Neolithic Celt.

By THE EDITOR.

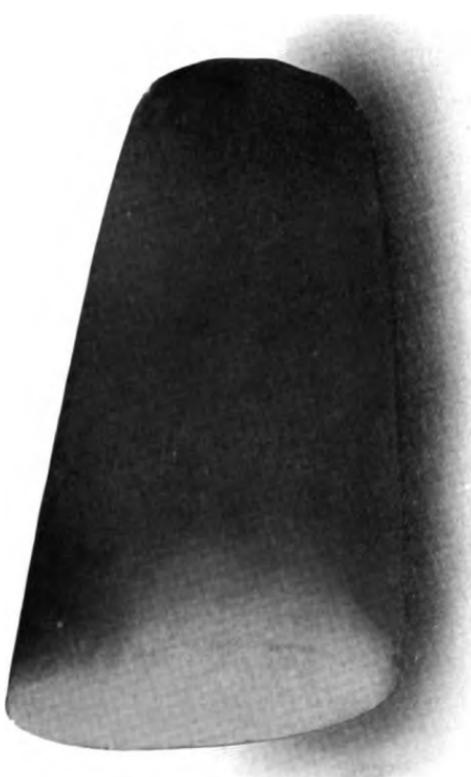


HIS beautiful specimen of a polished stone axe, of which the illustration here given represents its full size, is of lithographic stone. It was found on the Moor Grange Farm, which lies a short distance from the road called the "Chelmorton Moor Lane," leading to Taddington. The fortunate finder was Mr. Henry Bagshawe, the son of the owner and occupier of the farm, who came upon it close to the wall while ploughing the Cote Close, situated on the western side of the homestead.

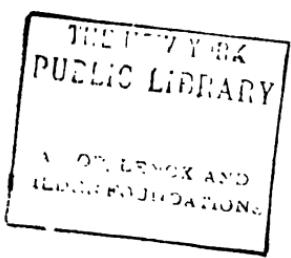
In this field, which, he says, had not been ploughed for three or four years, there used to be a small mound, near which at various times he has picked up many broken bits of celts.

About half a mile away is the remains of a tumulus in a piece of ground bearing the significant name of "The burying field."

Among the editorial notes in vols. xxiv. and xxv. of this *Journal* will be found descriptions and an illustration of "The Rowarth Celt," which, though considerably longer, does not appear to be a more perfect specimen than this "Taddington Celt."



TADDINGTON CELT.



## Snitterton Bull Ring.

By G. LE BLANC SMITH.



**N** the Statement of Accounts for the year 1906, which were published in the last number of the *Journal*, there occurs the following item:—

“Repairs to Snitterton Bull Ring, £o 15s. od.”

This little item, if ever noticed, would probably convey but little meaning to many people, but as a matter of fact there is much of interest in this payment.

Bull Rings were the places where, in the early part of the last century, the sporting proclivities of the nobility, gentry, and commoners found vent in a debasing and disgusting practice termed Bull-baiting.

Few of these rings now exist, but, after much inquiry, I have discovered that there are six in existence, still *in situ*, and one removed from its original position; seven in all. They are at:

Snitterton, Derbyshire. Horsham, Sussex.

Battle, Sussex (lately buried). Loppington, Shropshire.

Cellarhead, Staffs. Kilham, Yorks. (not *in situ*).

Brading, Isle of Wight.

At Eyam and Foolow specimens are said to exist under the ground.

Now, as to the actual baiting.

A detailed history of this now obsolete sport remains to be written, but the actual measure suppressing this barbarity was

safely passed in 1835. A similar measure was attempted in 1809, but one fiery member spoke warmly and eloquently in favour of the continued observance of this custom, maintaining that this "manly (!) exercise was one of the prime reasons of our growth of population and survival of military ardour." The result of this impassioned eloquence was that the Bill for the suppression of bull-baiting was thrown out by a majority of 45 votes—73 to 28.

When, however, the Bill at last became law, some twenty-six years later, the greatest adherents to the sport were compromised by a present of beef, not altogether to their complete satisfaction, as at Wokingham, as we shall see later.

Despite the law, however, the baiting of bulls continued till 1840 at the "wakes" at Eccles, Lancashire. In 1853, the practice still continued at West Derby, Liverpool.

The *Globe* quotes an instance of a correspondent to a provincial paper who mentioned, not long ago, that he had been talking only recently with a lady who remembered witnessing, as a child, the baiting both of a bull and a bear, at places in Cheshire near the Shropshire border!

The Stamford "bull-running" expired in 1840, but not without very much more than verbal protest. The Home Secretary at that time, Lord John Russell, together with a dragoon regiment and many hundred special constables, endeavoured for five years to stop it, but the cleverness with which bulls were smuggled into the town and released in the streets always baffled their united forces.

Finally, good sense came to the rescue, and on November 3rd, 1840, the inhabitants, at a public meeting, decided, owing to the large cost of the military necessary, to cease this cruel system of torture, from no sympathy with the bull. Somewhat similar scenes took place at Wokingham, whose people took a pride in their bull ring, and when the Corporation ordered the suppression of the game in 1822, great resentment was aroused locally.





FIG. I.—BULL RING, PRIOR TO PRESERVATION.

A certain George Staverton had bequeathed two bulls annually, to be baited and then given away to the poor. When the Corporation stepped in, and decided to kill the bulls in a more humane way, the populace rose in anger. Year after year the yard where the bulls were to be decently despatched was broken into by the infuriated mob and their legal prize carried off, and secretly, or rather informally, baited to death; this occurred certainly once in 1835, and we are told that one amateur and enthusiastic bull-baiter "lying on the ground, actually seized the poor brute by the nostril with his teeth."

This cruel tethered baiting subsided for good in 1840, after a stiff sentence of imprisonment had been passed on the ring-leaders.

Aylesbury rejoiced in a bull-baiting at the termination of the trial of Queen Caroline, and "the jubilee of George the Third at Windsor by a like performance," and so late as 1828 there was a baiting at Oakley, for which the bull was dosed with beer and gin "to promote a little excitement in him!"

The name of "bull ring" still clings to many a locality at this day, perhaps the most notorious being that at Birmingham; others are at Ashburton and Cullompton, in Devonshire, the latter place having two, termed the Higher and the Lower Rings respectively; Shropshire, in addition to that still in existence at Loppington, possessed two others, namely, at Whitchurch and Ludlow, while Staffordshire used to have one at Great Chatwell. Southwark High Street, in London, had one prior to 1560, when it was demolished. The top of Corve Street, Ludlow, is called the "Bull Ring," and it is presumed that baiting took place here between the top of the hill, Corve Street, and the streets, Old Street, Gaolford, and the Narrows.

The existing bull ring at Cellarhead is in perfect preservation, and *in situ*. Cellarhead is near to Werrington, is four miles from Hanley, three miles north of Caverswall, and is partly in

the parish of Cheddleton. The ring is now enclosed in the grounds of an ancient hotel, fixed in the centre of a natural amphitheatre.

The ring at Horsham, Sussex, is to be found near the village stocks, in a small enclosure near the Carfax—as the point from which the main streets of the town radiate is called. This specimen is said to have last been used about 1814.

Lancashire seems to have been much to the fore in the enjoyment of this form of "Sport," as at Preston there is still a stone to be seen in the Market Place, in which a ring was once fixed: it has, however, disappeared, and now only the stone remains. Chesterfield, Derbyshire, also had one in the Market Place, for a local bye-law enacts that every bull killed for human consumption should previously be baited in the Market Place, unless the butcher should care to pay a fine of 3s. 4d. It would seem very doubtful whether any butcher—for butchers are not as a rule the most tender-hearted and humanitarian members of society—would miss seeing a helpless creature tormented, the chance of a good tender carcase, or lose his 3s. 4d.

The ring at Battle, Sussex, has of late years been buried beneath an inch or two of soil, just in front of the Abbey gate, during levelling operations.

There was a ring at Guildford, and the stone yet remains *in situ*, though the great leather collar which secured the bull is in the possession of Dr. Williamson, of Guildford.

At Totnes, Devon, the baitings were carried out at a spot known as the Plains, near the bridge, and in 1900 a ring was dug up here which doubtless was used in this barbarous sport. Plymouth celebrated its last bull-baiting in 1830, in a field in Gilbert's Lane, Milehouse. The admittance was a shilling. "The bull was tethered to the ground, and dog after dog was let loose to worry it, preparatory to the slaughter. By degrees the bull turned up the ground to find a refuge for its nose and mouth; and again and again, one dog was tossed, another gored,

a third was caught by the farmer's wife—who ran about holding her apron open so that she might intercept the pets, and break their falls. ‘Fresh dog—form a lane!’ was the periodical cry, as a new trainer came forward to gain experience for his animal and to prove its expertness.”—(From Mr. H. Whitfield’s *Plymouth and Devonport: In times of War and Peace* [1900].)

Apart from the love of “sport,” which is the Englishman’s chief inheritance, there was an idea that the meat was improved in quality. The provision of suitable bulls fell, at Southampton, on the shoulders of the Mayor; at Weymouth a special detective seems to have been kept to spy upon the local butchers, for according to *The Encyclopædia of Sport*, in 1618, one Edward Hardy, butcher, “one of the searchers sworn and appointed for the viewing and searching of corrupt flesh killed within borough and towne, sayeth and presented upon his said oath that John Hingston, butcher there, upon Friday, being the fourteenth day of this instant monthe (August), did kill a bull unbaited, and did put the flesh thereof unto sale, and thereupon he is amerced by Mr. Mayor at iijs. iiid.”

In 1646, another member of the same family, Justinian Hingston, was fined for the same offence.

One of the reasons given for the baiting of bulls was that the flesh of bulls was unfit for food unless previously baited with dogs.

A writer in *The Globe* quotes from an ancient book on “Natural Magick” of 1669, by J. P. Porta, in which the following occurs:—

“The flesh of old oxen is hard and dry and will not easily boil,” therefore “the butchers set hounds at them, and let them prey upon them, and they will for some hours defend themselves with their horns; at last, being overcome by multitudes of dogs, they fall with their ears torn, and bit in their skin; these, brought into the shambles, and cut up, are more tender than ordinary.”

Thomas Muffett, in his *Health's Improvement*, 1655, says:—

“ Bull’s flesh, unless it be very young, is utterly unwholesome and hard of digestion, yea, almost invincible. Of how hard and binding a nature bull’s blood is may appear by the place where they are killed; for it glazeth the ground and maketh it of a stony hardness. To prevent which mischief either bulls in old time were torn by lions, or hunted by men, or baited by dogs, as we use them: to the intent that violent heat and motion might attenuate their blood, resolve their hardness, and make the flesh softer in digestion. Bull’s flesh being thus prepared, strong stomachs may receive some good thereby, though to weak, yea, to temperate stomachs, it will prove hurtful.”

With this consolation, perhaps, those who were kind-hearted enough to see the pain inflicted, comforted themselves.

Bye-laws were in force at other places in addition to Chesterfield for the propagation of this cruel pastime, as, in the recently edited Leicester Borough Records, it is enacted that:

“ no bocher kylle no bull to sell within this town, but yf it be bayted before in payne of a forfeiture thereoff.”

The bull was tied by either his nose-ring or else by a leather collar to the ring fixed in the ground.

The “tethered” manner of baiting a bull, as was in use at Snitterton, is thus described by a writer at the end of the seventeenth century:—

“ I’ll say something of baiting the bull; which is by having a collar about his neck, fastened to a thick rope about 3, 4 or 5 yards long, hung to a hook so fastened to a stake that it will turn round; with this the bull circulates to watch his enemy, which is a mastiff dog (commonly used to the sport) with a short nose that his teeth may take the better hold. This dog, if right, will creep upon his belly that he may, if possible, get the bull by the nose, which the bull carefully tries to defend by laying it close to the ground, when his

horns are also ready to do what in them lies to toss this dog ; and this is true sport. But if more dogs than one come at once, or they are cowardly and come under his legs, he will, if he can, stamp their guts out."

At Liverpool, one particularly plucky bull succeeded in so pleasing the spectators that it was, as a great treat, *taken to the play!* It was dragged off in triumph and coloured ribbons, and installed with due ceremony in one of the boxes of the Liverpool theatre !

In later years this obsolete custom had in some way deteriorated, and became more brutal even, in that there was no excuse about tough meat, as the meat was not devoured. In 1716 the following advertisement was made public :—

" At the request of several persons of quality, on Monday, the 11th of this instant of June, is one of the largest and most mischievous of bears that ever was seen in England to be *baited to death*, with other variety of bull-baiting and bear-baiting ; as also a wild bull to be turned loose in the same place, with fireworks all over him."

Again, in 1730, despite efforts to suppress the sport, we have the following advertisement of His Majesty's Bear Garden :—

" A mad bull to be dressed up with fireworks and turned loose in the game place. Likewise a dog to be dressed up with fireworks over him, and turned loose with the bull among the men in the ground. Also a bear to be turned loose at the same time ; and a cat to be tied to the bull's tail.

" **NOTE.**—The doors will be opened at four and the sport begin at five exactly, because the diversion will last long and the days grow short."

A very instructive article appeared in *The Encyclopædia of Sport*, giving many references to past tournaments.

The bull was always in worse plight than the bear, in that the latter was a considerable expense, bulls were cheap and their

meat was improved by the treatment they received ; he had though, a fair, but not always a certain, chance of having a game with his persecutors. One case in particular deserves mention ; it is told of a worthy publican at Stamford who, heated with the chase and excitement, was pursued by the tormented animal to the river's brink. He plunged in and promptly expired from apoplexy brought on by the shock.

In the work previously referred to the following occurs :—

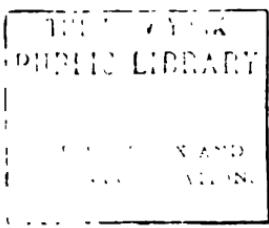
“ It is well to distinguish between the bull-running and the bull-baiting proper, of which the former was seen in its greatest perfection at Tutbury, Staffs., and at Stamford.

“ The traditional origin at Stamford was a chance fight between two bulls in a meadow by the town. A dog interfered in the fight and drove one of the bulls into the town, where it was promptly beset by all the other dogs, and ‘ became so stark mad that it ran over man, woman and child that stood in its way.’ The Lord of the town, William, Earl of Warenne, was attracted by the tumult, and it appealed so keenly to his sense of humour that he bestowed the meadows in which the quarrel started upon the butchers of the town, upon condition that they should provide a mad bull, for the continuance of that sport, every year on the day or week before Christmas.

“ The bull was always stabled overnight in an alderman’s outhouse, and for the next day all shops were closed, all business suspended. The only rule of the game seems to have been that there must be no iron on the bull-clubs. The bull was turned out, and then, in butcher’s picturesque style, ‘ hivie, shivie, tag and rag,’ men, women and children of all sorts and sizes, with all the dogs in the town, promiscuously run after him, with their bull-clubs scattering dirt in each other’s faces, as when Theseus and Pirithous conquered Hell and punished Cerberus. ‘ A ragged troupe of boys and girls do follow him with stones, with clubs and



FIG. 2.—THE BULL RING, AS NOW PRESERVED.



whips, and many nips, they part his skin from bones.' And (which is the greater shame) I have seen both senatores majorum gentium et matrones (*sic*) de eodem gradu, following this bulling business."

Tutbury has already been mentioned in regard to its bull-running, and the following account appears in Blount's *Tenures of Land and Customs of Manors* :—

" After dinner, all the minstrels repair to the Priory Gate, in Tutbury, without any manner of weapons, attending the turning out of the bull, which the bailiff of the Manor is obliged to provide, and is there to have *the tips of his horns sawed off, his ears and tail cut off, his body smeared all over with soap, and his nose blown full of beaten pepper.*<sup>1</sup> Then the steward causes proclamation to be made that all manner of persons, except minstrels, shall give way to the bull, and not come within forty foot of him, at their own peril, nor hinder the minstrels in their pursuit of him; after which proclamation the Prior's bailiff turns out the bull among the minstrels, and if any of them can cut off a piece of his skin before he runs into Derbyshire, then he is the King of Music's bull, but if the bull gets into Derbyshire, sound and uncut, he is the Lord Prior's again. If the bull be taken and a piece of him cut off, he is then brought to the bailiff's house, and there collared and roped, *and so brought to the bull-ring, in the high street at Tutbury, and there baited with dogs;*<sup>2</sup> the first course in honour of the King of Music, the second in honour of the Prior, the third for the town, and if more, for the diversion of the spectators, and after he is baited the King<sup>3</sup> may dispose of him as he pleases.

" This usage is of late perverted; the young men of Stafford and Derbyshires contend with cudgels about a yard

<sup>1</sup> The italics are mine.

<sup>2</sup> The italics are mine.

<sup>3</sup> Evidently the " King of Music."

long, the one party to drive the bull into Derbyshire, the other to keep him in Staffordshire, in which contest many heads are often broken. The King of Music and the bailiff have also of late compounded, the bailiff giving the King five nobles (£1 13s. 4d.) in lieu of his right to the bull, and then sends him to the Duke of Devonshire's Manor at Hardwicke, to be fed and given to the poor at Christmas."

The Duke of Devonshire stopped this disgusting series of exhibitions in 1778, "respecting," we are told, "rather civility than antiquity."

A contributor to *Notes and Queries*, some years ago, states that the owner of a dog, which was thought to have the pluck necessary to bait a bull, paid 1s. as entrance fee for the privilege, the dog "pinning" the bull to receive five shillings.

The example at Snitterton is situated near the north-eastern apex of the triangle enclosed by the junction of the Matlock to Snitterton Hall road, the Snitterton Hall to Wensley road, and that from Wensley to Matlock. The staple, through which the ring passes, is considerably worn, showing that it has had no slight usage; the whole is very massive, as though the people in the locality had been in no mind to be baited *by* the bull, instead of *vice versa*.

This Derbyshire bull ring was, during the year of grace 1906, excellently preserved by setting the staple in concrete 6 ins. deep, and, above that, 3 ins. of cement. The cement extends for a considerable distance at the top (3 sq. ft.), and protects the staple and ring from the effects of the water, which used to cover it after every storm of rain,<sup>1</sup> when it was in the condition shown in fig. 1. Fig. 2 shows it since restoration.

During the operation of digging down to the stone in which the staple is secured below ground, I had the good fortune to hear the views and recollections of several old villagers. One man, in particular, told me that he was told by his father that

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<sup>1</sup> Owing to children playing with it, it was left lying in a hollow scooped out by them.

often in the evenings men from Winster, Wensley, and other neighbouring villages would bring down their bull-dogs to be tried against a bull at Snitterton, or else matched against one another. The constant use to which the ring and staple were thus subjected made the substitution of a new set of bull-baiting paraphernalia for the old a wise precaution. I am told that last century the new stone was put in; it was 7 ft. deep and 2 ft. broad, and weighed so much that four horses were required for its carriage to Snitterton. When the stone was dug down to, this tale was found to be perfectly true in so far as the dimensions were concerned, and the staple—which projects 2 ft. from the top of the stone in order to reach the surface—was found to be quite sound, but somewhat worn at the top from use. The ring was likewise worn at one point. My informant described the importance of Snitterton during the early years of the past century, when it was on the turnpike road from Newhaven House to Nottingham, and “there were three pubs. once on a time.”

There are now no public-houses at Snitterton, and the village has apparently been growing beautifully less for some years.

To revert to the actual bull-baiting. My informant told me that his father described the bull-dogs to him, and that they were much smaller and longer than the modern bull-dog (which he considered “no good at all”), and more like the bull-terrier as regards head and neck, but shorter on the forelegs and generally brindled.

The inhabitants of Snitterton take the keenest interest in their bull ring, and were much delighted to see the effectual steps towards its perpetual protection which the Derbyshire Archaeological Society so wisely undertook. The ring may not be so valuable nowadays as it will be, and when the barbarous sport is considered to be of sufficient archaeological interest to form the subject of a monograph—as may happen in a few centuries—let us hope that the bull ring at Snitterton may not be the only one left to tell its tale.

The photographs show the situation of the ring in fig. 1, while in fig. 2 may be seen the ring itself since its preservation. In fig. 1 the arrow points directly to it.

Much of the above has been quoted verbatim from an article of mine, on the same subject, published in the January number of *The Reliquary and Illustrated Archaeologist* for 1907.

## Notes on some Derbyshire Antiquities from Samuel Mitchell's Memoranda.

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By JOHN WARD, F.S.A.

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**J**N the MSS. Department of the British Museum are nine volumes of abstracts of charters, pedigrees, tracts, cuttings, and particulars of antiquities relating mostly to the Hundreds of High Peak and Scarsdale, Derbyshire, made and bequeathed to the Museum by Samuel Mitchell, of Sheffield (Add. MSS., 28,108—28,116). The volume which attracted my attention several years ago is the fifth of the series (28,112). It may be described as an archaeological commonplace-book, into which he copied extracts from published papers, letters from antiquaries, and his own observations and investigations. These, for the most part, relate to Derbyshire, but some few to his more immediate neighbourhood in Yorkshire, while others show that he wandered further afield—to Anglesey, for instance. The handwriting is clear and neat, and the occasional sketches, some coloured, are as a rule carefully executed. The dates given show that most of the contents were written when he was a young man in his twenties, at which period he evidently had a strong predilection for prehistoric and Romano-British archaeology.

The earlier portion of the volume is devoted to transcripts of papers in *Archæologia* relating to Derbyshire, by Dr. Samuel Pegge, F.S.A., and Major Hayman Rooke; then follow the miscellaneous matters indicated above, as extracts from letters

received from Mr. William Bateman, of Middleton-by-Youlgreave, and the Rev. J. Watson, M.A., of Stockport; sketches copies of MSS. of John Mander, of Bakewell; and lastly, but most important, accounts of the openings of barrows, mostly in Derbyshire—the subject of this paper.

The following biographical sketch is taken from *The Sheffield and Rotherham Independent* of September 15th, 1868:—

"The death of Samuel Mitchell, Esq., which took place at an early hour yesterday morning, will be learned with regret by a wide circle of friends. Mr. Mitchell was born on the 13th February, 1803, and was the son of Mr. Samuel Mitchell, of Sheffield and Whiteley Wood, merchant, by Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. William Brightmore, and grandson of Thomas Bolsover, the inventor of the useful art of silver plating. When quite a young man he evinced a decided taste for antiquarian pursuits, and subsequently became one of our best known students of the Past. On the 10th October, 1828, he read before the Sheffield Literary and Philosophical Society a very interesting paper on 'The history of the Burgery of Sheffield, commonly called the Town Trust,' which was afterwards published in the *Independent*. In 1831, he was spoken of by the late Rev. Joseph Hunter in his *History of the Deanery of Doncaster* as 'a young and zealous antiquary,' a tribute to which he was justly entitled, for he had then discovered an important fact in connection with the history of Sheffield which had entirely escaped Mr. Hunter's notice when preparing his *History of Hallamshire*. Mr. Mitchell, in turning over the records in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, found in the 40th vol. of Dodsworth's collection evidence of the fact that Sheffield had been destroyed by fire during the civil wars in the reign of Henry III. So extensive was the destruction that Thomas de Furnival, then Lord of the Manor, claimed £3,000 as damages for burning his house and taking away his goods, and for years afterwards the inhabitants of the town were in the habit of dating events by the year of the great burning. About this period, Mr. Mitchell was actively engaged with his friend, the late Thomas Bateman, Esq.

of Lomberdale House, Youlgreave, in exploring the barrows of North Derbyshire. The result of their joint labours was published by Mr. Bateman, in a very readable volume, and the well-known Museum of Lomberdale was greatly enriched by the trophies of their skill and perseverance. The friendship then formed between these two men of kindred tastes continued intimate and unbroken until Mr. Bateman's death a few years ago. Mr. Mitchell contributed various valuable articles to antiquarian publications, and formed a large and important collection of original documents and other things relating to family and local history in this neighbourhood. It was his intention, an intention unfortunately never fulfilled, to publish a history and topography of the Hundreds of High Peak and Scarsdale in the county of Derby. The collections he made for this purpose form no inconsiderable portion of his literary remains, and if they fall into the right hands may still be made available for those who are glad to know something of the past history of places among which their present lot is cast. In politics, Mr. Mitchell was a Liberal. For many years he took an active part as an Improvement Commissioner and a guardian of Ecclesall Union, and was one of the most regular attendants at the meetings of the Literary and Philosophical Society, a body over which he was president in 1856. On the formation of the Sheffield Architectural and Archaeological Society, at the beginning of this year, Mr. Mitchell, though in failing health, came forward to assist, and was appointed one of the vice-presidents. He married, in 1829, Eliza, youngest daughter of Thos. Riddell, Esq., of Hull, who survives him."

Among the many papers that he read before the Sheffield Literary and Philosophical Society, the following related wholly or in part to Derbyshire: "On the Druidical Remains at Arbor Low" (November 5th, 1824); "On Druidism" (June 3rd, 1825); "On the Peak of Derbyshire at the time of the Conquest" (December 4th, 1829); "On the History of the Manor of Ashford-in-the-Water" (March 7th, 1834); "A Sketch of the History and Castle of High Peak" (December 1st, 1848); and

probably another, "On Ancient Modes of Sepulture" (November 5th, 1847), related to our county.

Most of the barrows described in the volume are in the vicinity of Youlgreave, and were opened in the early summer of 1824-5. It is evident that Mr. Mitchell had made the acquaintance of Mr. William Bateman, of Middleton-by-Youlgreave, a gentleman of antiquarian tastes, who had already gathered to his home the miscellaneous antiquities which, under his son, Thomas Bateman, F.S.A., formed the nucleus of the famous collection at Lomberdale House, a large portion of which is now one of the chief features of the Sheffield Museum. There is evidence that this acquaintanceship was already of at least several years standing; but whether it was the outcome of their kindred tastes, or was the cause which directed young Mitchell's thoughts in the direction of archaeology, is uncertain. Mr. Bateman was his senior by sixteen years, so perhaps it was the latter.

These barrow investigations are, with one exception, described on pages 30-34 of *Vestiges of the Antiquities of Derbyshire*, written by Thomas Bateman, and published in 1848. A comparison of these descriptions with those of the manuscript volume we are considering, is tolerably conclusive that the former were compiled from the latter, the chief alterations being in the terminology of the "finds," which the advance of archaeological knowledge had rendered desirable. In *Vestiges*, however, these investigations are attributed to William Bateman, Mitchell's name not being mentioned. It is true that in the preface the author expresses his obligations "to Samuel Mitchell, Esq., of Sheffield, for the account of his barrow-digging excursions in the North of Derbyshire"; but this obviously refers to some diggings made by the latter in the neighbourhood of Hathersage, a few years subsequent to 1824, which are given on page 27. The exception referred to above was the opening of a small barrow at One Ash, which was more successfully excavated by Thomas Bateman in 1844, and in the account of this on page 54, mention is made of Mr. Mitchell's

earlier examination. It is difficult to understand why Mr. Mitchell should have been ignored, as his memoranda clearly prove his own presence, and inferentially, in one case at least, Mr. William Bateman's absence, this being the excavation of a large barrow at Haddon Fields, which was jointly made by himself and Dr. Ewer Colie. The frequent use of the pronoun "we" in the memoranda may be reasonably taken to indicate the presence of his host. For some reason or other, Mr. Mitchell's memoranda, so far as the barrows in the Youlgreave district are concerned, cease with 1825. In *Vestiges*, two subsequent barrow-openings are attributed to Mr. William Bateman, the one on the Garratt Piece in 1826, and the other at Cross Flatts in 1827. Whether Mr. Mitchell was associated with these operations is uncertain. Mr. Bateman died in 1835, and nothing further is attributed to him in this respect. In the *Dictionary of National Biography* he is said to have "followed in the footsteps of Pegge and Major Rooke," and to have "made excavations into several of the barrows of the Peak District, and communicated some of the results to *Archæologia*." No such communications, however, appeared in that publication, nor, so far as I am aware, anywhere else. However much he may have been interested in these researches, we know him rather as a collector of the *dilettante* order; whereas everything goes to show that Mr. Mitchell was an archæologist in the full and true sense of the word.

Mr. Mitchell's memoranda of these investigations are well worth a place in this *Journal*, for they amplify the statements of *Vestiges* in many little particulars; and some of the other memoranda which will be given are of great interest, especially those which relate to Arbor Low. They are not given in the strict order of the volume, and my comments will take the form of footnotes.

[Fol. 38.]

Strawberry Lee, &c.

"July 1824, by permission of B. B. Steade Esq<sup>r</sup> of Beauchief Hall (agent to Peter Pegge Burnell Esq<sup>r</sup>) I opened a remarkably

conspicuous & well shaped tumulus at Strawberry Lee,<sup>1</sup> n<sup>r</sup> Totley, in Derbyshire, which was supposed to have been a barrow. We dug thro' the side to the centre without discovering the least sign of its being a funeral mound.

"The same day, I opened several of a great number of small tumuli near the Carle's Wark, close to the Burbage Brook, & near the road from Fox house to Hathersage, without finding any thing of interest. These were certainly not barrows."<sup>2</sup>

S. Mitchell Jun<sup>r</sup> 1824.

[Fol. 41.]

"Memorandum

Opening of Haddon barrow, June 1<sup>st</sup> 1824.<sup>3</sup>

"With the permission and kind assistance of Dr. Ewer Colie Esqr, I opened the barrow situate on the hill above the Eastern bank of the river Lathkill in Haddon pasture, in the County of Derby, which, having been disturbed some years before with the view of procuring stone to build the adjoining fences, had been found to contain human bones, &c. The men who were employed on that occasion, broke into a vault or coffin walled round with loose stone, containing two human bodies, together with a rude urn of unbaked clay, and about 30 Roman coins (one Gallienus) now deposited in Haddon Hall, on finding which they were ordered to desist from their search.

"On the 2<sup>nd</sup> attempt to open it, I ordered a trench to be cut from the N.W. boundary to the centre, as well as an excavation to be made in the place where the vault was originally

<sup>1</sup> 1½ miles west of Totley. No barrow is here marked on the Ordnance Survey.

<sup>2</sup> A good day's work, truly! Even with a large gang of labourers it would be impossible to satisfactorily prove whether all these mounds, including that at Strawberry Lee which is about 4 miles away, were or were not burial-places, in so short a time; but a similar haste was characteristic of much of Thomas Bateman's work, the result being that nearly all the barrows which he opened, and which have since been further examined, have yielded interments which escaped his spade.

*Vestiges*, p. 30, but the date given as May 31<sup>st</sup>, 1824, and without any mention of Mr. Mitchell or Dr. Colie.

broken into. We discovered the vault marked out by stones rudely piled together on each side, and at the ends, which pointed about S.W. & N.E., the head of the skeleton<sup>1</sup> lying at the N.E. end of it. Among the rubbish we discovered many human bones, fragments of bones, some pieces of calcined bones, with several Roman coins. The teeth of a dog, and a number of heads & bones of rats and other small animals were discovered here & in other parts of the mound. In the section from N.W. the mound was found full of stones, which seemed to extend through the whole barrow. Among these stones, which were intermixed with earth, we discovered, abt 3 yds. from the centre of the tumulus, a quantity of scattered Roman coins, to the number of 70,<sup>2</sup> w<sup>t</sup> some pieces of lead ore, & a portion of glass, which seemed to have formed part of an urn of the same material. The decayed remains of an oaken board,<sup>3</sup> of about  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. thick, were found near the centre of the mount. We could not discover any other vault than the one described, in the whole tumulus. From the fragments found in this excavation, as well as the former, there must have been at least 4 earthen urns deposited in the barrow.<sup>4</sup> The coins found were *Urbs Roma*, one; *Constantius*, 9; *Constantinus*, 9; *Constantinopolis*, 2; *Constans*, 17; *Valentinianus*, 5; *Valens*, 12; *Gratianus*, 3; & the remainder illegible. The mound was about 60 ft. in diameter & elevated 4 feet from the level of the ground. I have no doubt of its being constructed in the reign of the emperor Gratian, who was assassinated in the year 383."<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Vestiges*, "the bodies were laid with their heads towards the north-east."

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.*, "eighty-two (quere 71)."

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, "traces of decayed wood" in the vault.

<sup>4</sup> These are said to have been in the vault, in *Vestiges*.

<sup>5</sup> The mound, of course, was much more ancient, and the coins part of a hoard hidden in it at the time of Gratian or later. Derbyshire has supplied many instances of Neolithic and Bronze-age barrows, which received at later periods deposits, sepulchral or otherwise.

[Fol. 42.]

" May 31<sup>st</sup> 1824. Opening of One Ash barrow.<sup>1</sup>

" I re-opened a low on Mr. Beaumont's farm at One Ash, in the County of Derby, in which we found some further remains of an urn, and the bones & teeth of a skeleton lying with its head towards the S.E. On a previous examination of this barrow in 1818 we found some remains of the urn, & calcined bones, together with a great quantity of the bones of rats, & a few human bones. Having been disturbed by labourers procuring stone, the urn was, no doubt, broken to pieces by them. The barrow was about 6 yds. in diameter, & elevated not more than 3 ft. from the surface. From the appearance of the urn, which is ornamented in a style rather superior to what are usually found, Mr. Lemon supposes it (the barrow) to have been the burial place of a Briton of distinction."

[Fol. 42.]

" June 1<sup>st</sup> 1824. Arborlow.<sup>2</sup>

" Opened the tumulus at Arborlow by driving a level thro' the N.W. side next to the ditch. We found the whole mass as described by Mr. Mander of Bakewell (the companion of Major Rooke on its first examination 29<sup>th</sup> June 1782) composed of common vachill or loose stones & earth, intermixed occasionally with lumps of clay. A few heads & jaw bones of rats were scattered among the stones, with a human tooth, some fragments of bone probably human, and some small remains of charcoal. We penetrated 2 or 3 ft. below the depth to which Major Rooke had previously excavated it, when we came to a sandy soil with a stratum of clay beneath it, same as that of the natural soil

<sup>1</sup> This barrow was opened by Mr. Thomas Bateman on July 31<sup>st</sup>, 1844, when he found the remains of several interments. At the time, he was not aware that it had been previously opened by Mr. Mitchell, but refers to this in his text.—*Vestiges*, p. 54.

<sup>2</sup> Briefly referred to, *Vestiges*, p. 31, and again on p. 64, where Mr. Mitchell is stated to have been associated with Mr. W. Bateman. The second of these pages gives an account of the successful opening of this barrow by Mr. T. Bateman on May 23<sup>rd</sup>, 1845, when a cist containing burnt human bones and two small vases were found.

around the tumulus. We cleared away the whole centre of the mound without making any discovery, or meeting with any circumstance, which would induce us to suppose it had been a place of sepulture. I feel certain, that whatever (from the circumstance of our finding a few bones, & a human tooth) might have been its destination in later times, its original design was not as a place of burial, but was some necessary appendage to the temple."

[Fol. 43.]

"June 1<sup>st</sup> & 2<sup>nd</sup> 1824.<sup>1</sup>

"The large barrow situate 4 or 500 yds. from Arborlow, in a field called Gib hill, belonging to Mr. Thos. Bateman of Middleton by Youlgreave, was opened by Mr. W. Bateman, & myself, by driving a level thro' the S.E. side to the centre. The first covering which was about 2 yds. in depth consisted of loose stones & earth, (but not so stoney as the Arborlow) under which a thin layer of tuft stone. Beneath this was a stratum similar to the first of abt 1½ yds. in thickness with a second thin bed of tuft stone. To this succeeded a stiff reddish brown clay, completely saturated with what we supposed to be animal matter, & having evident marks of fire. This clay was laid on the natural soil, about 1½ yds. in thickness, and 3 or 4 yds. in diamr<sup>t</sup>, & was throughout its whole circumference full of burnt bones & charcoal, disposed apparently in layers. A stratum of tuft stone which we supposed had been changed into a yellow ochry substance by the action of fire, was placed under this; beneath which we penetrated to the solid rock 5 or 6 yds. in perpendicular height from the summit of the mount. We carefully examined the clayey stratum but could find no traces of an urn having ever been deposited; we found in the clay a small arrow head of flint, and a stone of somewhat

<sup>1</sup> *Vestiges*, pp. 31-2, and briefly in *Ten Years' Diggings*, pp. 17-20, in both of which the above exploration is attributed to Mr. W. Bateman only. These pages in *Ten Years' Diggings* record the opening of this great barrow by Mr. T. Bateman, January 10th-17th, 1848, when a huge cist containing burnt human bones and a vase were found near the summit.

peculiar shape, much broken, which might have been made use of as a hatchet,<sup>1</sup> some pieces of burnt bones (whether human or not cannot be ascertained) & a (very) few bones of rats were found.<sup>2</sup>

"The mount has, no doubt, been raised over the funeral pile of some family, in which the bodies were entirely consumed, perhaps before the introduction of urn burial. The tumulus has evidently been connected with the adjoining temple by a small rampire of earth which runs Southward from the vallum of the Arborlow, round this barrow to the Westward ; but may not be coeval with the original foundation of the temple. The remains found are in the possession of Mr. W. Bateman of Middleton.

"One of the men employed in this excavation stated positively that he & a John Broomhead, had, under the direction of Mr. B. Thornhill, of Stanton, dug down into the centre of this barrow many years before, when they found the bones of a human hand, & several *Coins*, some of which were silver, and that on their arrival at some large stones, they desisted. The coins were taken away by Mr. Thornhill. The stones appear to have been considerably above the stratum of burnt bones, &c. mentioned. On Mr. Bateman's application to Mr. Thornhill on the subject, he denied having any recollection of opening the barrow at all.

"Sam<sup>l</sup>. Mitchell Jun<sup>r</sup>.

The preceding memoranda communicated to D. Ewer Colie Esqr. Jun. 7<sup>th</sup> 1824."

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<sup>1</sup> "A battered celt of basaltic stone"—*Ten Years' Diggings*, p. 20. In addition to the "finds" enumerated above, a small iron fibula was found in the upper part of the mound.

<sup>2</sup> Mr. Mitchell's account of the opening of this barrow is valuable, as his description of the construction is more detailed and explicit than that of *Vestiges*, p. 31. The exploration of 1848 proved that the upper portion of the mound had been raised over four small ones of clay, placed square-wise. The present writer has recently suggested that these may simply represent the mode of constructing a square mound like that near the south-west side of the great circle at Dove Holes, and that the upper material of stones and earth represents a subsequent enlarging of the barrow when the cist was introduced (*Reliquary*, 1908). Derbyshire has supplied other examples of barrows which have been raised or otherwise enlarged upon the occasion of later burials.

[Fol. 45.]

"July 1824. Saw Mr. White Watson at Bakewell. He had submitted a portion of the reddish brown clay found in Gib Hill barrow, which I had brought away with me, to Sir Francis Darwin & Dr. Booth, who both agreed that the appearances of decayed matter throughout the mass were not sufficiently decisive to warrant the conclusion that they were the effects of decayed animal matter.

"Mr. Watson thought that the stone somewhat shaped like a hatchet found in Gib Hill Barrow, much broken, was, on comparison with such a like in his possession, the remnant of a Celt of porphyry."

[Extract of letter. Fol. 24.]

"An opportunity was lately given by the Rev Mr. Thornhill to make further inquiry as to the opening of Gib-Hill, by him—and he says, that if it ever was cut into by a Thornhill, it must have been by his late brother, Coll Henry T. This will, I fancy, make it very clear that it was not the gentleman described by the labourers. He could not tell where any coins were, that might have been found; but as they had them not at Stanton, they might probably be in the possession of Mrs. Henry T. the widow, who resides near Derby."

Aug 10. 24.

[Extract of letter from Mr. William Bateman.]

"Of the curious circumstance of the former opening by Rev. Mr. Thornhill, you heard *both sides*. I have reconsidered it, and find myself placed in a curious situation, between a desire to give every light in my power to our researches, & a disinclination to wound the feelings of so good a neighbour and friend as Mr. T. by even attempting to refresh his memory. I have come to this conclusion, that if Mr. T. did open it, he must have entirely forgot it, & that what was then found denote it to have been a Roman interment upon an aboriginal (or, at least much earlier) barrow.—Pray give me your opinion upon this."

... "As to the opening of it by Fidler of Biggin mentioned

to you by Mr. Bowman, I have inquired, & he informs me that he saw his uncle open two barrows in Hartington township, but never either saw, or heard of, Gib-Hill opened."<sup>1</sup>

"Account of the opening of some sepulchral tumuli in the neighbourhood of Arbor-low Co. Derby—read before the Literary & Philosophical Society of Sheffield, June 3<sup>rd</sup> 1825.<sup>2</sup>

"May 18<sup>th</sup> 1825. On opening a tumulus on the hill called Kenslow,<sup>3</sup> we met with a few remnants of the skull & other bones of a human skeleton deposited in a cist cut out of the solid rock, accompanied by a spear-head of Iron, and another small instrument of iron whose use we could not ascertain. The metal of which these were composed, was very much corroded. In the socket of the spear head the remains of wood were still visible; from the oxidation of the iron, it had become petrified, & as hard as the metal itself.

"On the same ridge<sup>4</sup> of hill, & not far distant, a very fine barrow was opened in 1821, an account of which I have already presented to the Society in my essay on Arbor-low.

"A second barrow opened on this same day & situate close to the Roman Road which crosses this part of the country from Buxton to Little Chester, presented nothing on being opened but a mass of burnt bones, ashes, & charcoal, without either urn or interments of any description.<sup>5</sup>

"May 20th, 1825. With somewhat better success we opened a tumulus not far from the village of Middleton, and on the low ground near the river Bradford.<sup>6</sup> The country people knew it by the name of Larks low. About the centre of the mount

<sup>1</sup> It is evident, from *Ten Years' Diggings*, p. 20, that Mr. Thomas Bateman considered that an attempt had been made to open Gib-Hill about the year 1812, and that the fibula may have been associated with a late interment near the summit, which was destroyed on that occasion.

<sup>2</sup> The portion of the paper "On Druidism," p. 157, relating to Derbyshire.

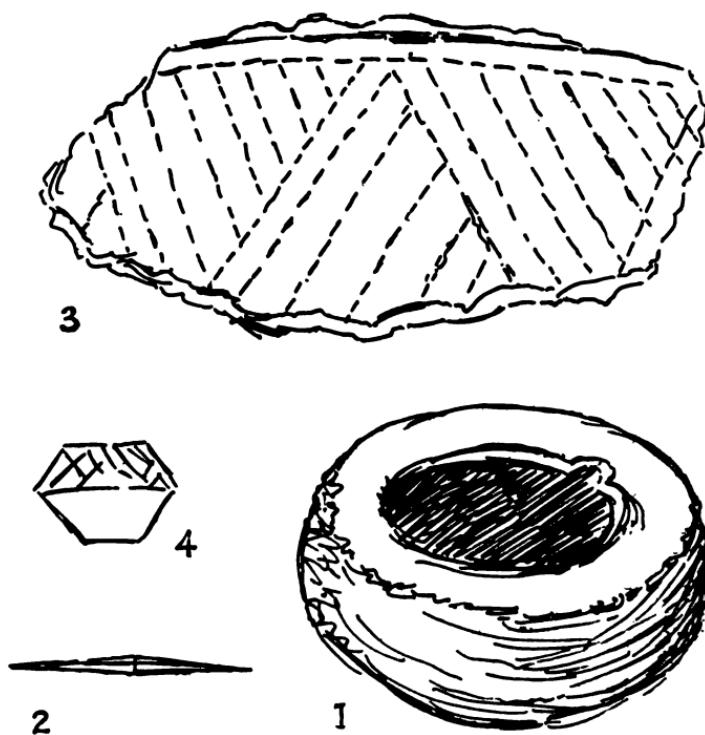
<sup>3</sup> *Vestiges*, p. 33.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 28.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 33. Subsequently re-excavated by Mr. T. Bateman, 1844.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 33.

we discovered a cist formed of large stones set edgeway at the sides and ends with similar ones serving for a cover. It contained the decayed fragments of a human skeleton. On the Eastern side of the barrow, after removing a flat stone we discovered an earthen lamp<sup>1</sup> (Fig. 1 in annexed plate) which



I should consider Roman, & which was placed on the top of a large urn full of burnt bones and ashes. The urn being composed of clay, wh<sup>ch</sup> had only been baked in the sun, fell into small pieces on the slightest touch, so that no part of it could be preserved. Fig. 3 presents the manner in which it was ornamented by zig-zag scratches, and from a segment of the

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<sup>1</sup> A so-called "Incense Cup."

circle measured on the spot it appears to have been 7 In diameter on the rim and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  In diam<sup>r</sup>. at bottom. Its general shape seemed to be like Fig. 4.<sup>1</sup>—The lamp which had been well baked, & is in great preservation was  $3\frac{3}{4}$  In diam<sup>r</sup>. & 2 In high. Fragments of human bones, along with the Teeth and bones of horses and other animals (among which the water rat was, as usual, conspicuous,) were scattered throughout the mount. A copper pin, Fig. 2,<sup>2</sup> rather more than 2 In. in length, which had previously served as a fastening for the dress, was also found.

"These barrows are situate in this manor of Middleton by Youlgreave, belonging to Thomas Bateman Esq<sup>r</sup>.<sup>3</sup> and were opened under the superintendence of M<sup>r</sup>. Wm. Bateman & myself.—I am decidedly of opinion that they are all Roman or Romanized British.<sup>4</sup>

"May 19<sup>th</sup> 1825. We opened a barrow composed principally of stone situated on the top of Cronkstone Hill.<sup>5</sup> It is on a farm belonging to the Duke of Devonshire, called Cronkstone Grange, in the Parish of Hartington, and is about three miles N.W. of Arborlow, which can be distinctly seen from it. We have discovered the remains of a human skeleton, deposited in a cist, formed of Stones, widely piled together, & about 4 feet in length. The body could not, of course, have been laid straight, but was doubled up with the knees towards the chin & breast, and reclined on the right side. This mode of interment is not very unusual in the Derbyshire barrows, & is supposed to be of the most remote antiquity. Under the head of the skeleton was placed the part of the horn of what I imagine to be the red-deer, and apparently must have been of large dimensions. It measures  $9\frac{1}{2}$  In. round the base or root. I have before noticed in my essay on Arbor-low that it was

<sup>1</sup> This is hardly likely to be a correct restoration of the cinerary urn.

<sup>2</sup> Not copper, but bronze. Evidently an awl, not a pin.

<sup>3</sup> Father of William Bateman.

<sup>4</sup> This, of course, is a wrong surmise. They are all of the Bronze Age.

<sup>5</sup> *Vestiges*, p. 33.

not uncommon to bury the horns of Deer with human bodies in these sepulchral tumuli. There was the usual accompaniment of rats' bones in this barrow, which I conceive, from analogous examples, should be referred to a very early date among the ancient Britons.

"The top of Cronkstone hill,<sup>1</sup> which is of great elevation is surrounded by a vallum & rampart of earth & stones, of no great height, ranging about 100 yards on every side of the barrow, & apparently intended solely to enclose & protect it. On the East side of the Hill is an amphitheatre, which has been formed by the excavation of the earth from the sides of the hill in a semi-elliptic form. There is a low bench of turf running quite round the amphitheatre, which has clearly been used as a seat for the principal spectators. It is about 15 or 16 yards across, and to the eastward, which is the side open, a space of the same width, & perhaps 100 yds. in length has been carefully levelled, and may perhaps have served as a cursus. This place is very similar to the semi-circular cove of earth mentioned by Stukeley, in his 2<sup>nd</sup> Itin. as existing at Stadenlow, near Buxton, & which he, with great probability, imagined to have been used for shows. Whether these remains at Cronkstone have served as a place of common amusement for the inhabitants of this district, or have been used for games instituted in memory of, & to the honour of the warrior or hunter buried in this barrow, whose remains we have deterred, must, of course, be quite conjectural."

"Sam<sup>l</sup>. Mitchell Jr."

[Fol. 44.]

"June 1<sup>st</sup> 1824. Examined Wm. Normanshaw of Middleton, aged 74 years, son of W. Normanshaw mentioned by Pegge.— He says he has repeatedly heard his father (who died abt 20 years ago at the age of 90) say that he remembered the stones in the circle at Arborlow; *many* of them standing, *more* erect

<sup>1</sup> *Vestiges*, p. 125.

than they do now.<sup>1</sup> Does not think they have undergone much alteration in position in his own remembrance.—Recollects Major Rook opening the low they found the horns of a stag—once dug into the side of the barrow belonging to T. Bateman Esqr. for stone, when he found the scull of a human being."

[Fol. 45.]

"Copied from MS of John Mander, of Bakewell.

"Arbourlows viewed by Mr. Pegge & myself, 10 Jun. 1761. There are 2 in the enclosed commons adjoining One Ash ground, the great one is environed (*a*) by a great circular rampire, whose height sloping is about 7 yds., the foss 4 yds. (*b*) over the area (*c*) flat of 50 yds. diam<sup>r</sup>.; round which are 32 very large limestone slabs formerly erect, now flat. This Mr. Pegge called a British temple. It has two entrances, one to the East, another to the West.<sup>2</sup> From that to the East runs a small rampire winding south westwardly to the 2<sup>nd</sup> low (D) at the distance of about 4 or 500 yds.<sup>3</sup> On the NE<sup>4</sup> side of the temple near the last entrance upon the rampire stands a large low, or mount of earth supposed a great barrow & is properly the low.

<sup>1</sup> This tends to confirm Pilkington's statement: "I have been informed, that a very old man, living in Middleton, remembers, when he was a boy, to have seen them (the stones), standing obliquely upon one end."—*A View of the Present State of Derbyshire*, II., p. 460 (1789). Statements of this sort, however, must be accepted *cum grano salis*. An old man employed in Mr. H. St. George Gray's recent excavation assured him that he had seen five of the stones standing when he was a boy and had sheltered *under* them. But it should be noticed that none of these statements imply that any of these stones were seen standing *vertically* on end. They simply imply that in comparatively recent times some were obliquely elevated, a conceivable attitude in the process of gradual subsidence.

<sup>2</sup> Mr. Manders evidently had the compass bearings on the plan referred to in this MS., wrong. The entrances of the circle are nearly due north and south, and the tumulus is on the south-east.

<sup>3</sup> Gib Hill, but its actual distance from the circle is about 300 yds. It is constantly stated by the older writers that this tumulus was connected with the circle by a "rampire." This, however, upon leaving the latter, does not point to Gib Hill, but has a southerly course for about 200 yds., after which it curves to the west, but with a bearing considerably south of the latter, and is then lost. The recent excavations proved that it consists of a small bank and ditch.

<sup>4</sup> This tumulus is on the south-east.

"The low D<sup>1</sup> is abt. 18 ft. Diam<sup>r</sup> at top, with a large hollow in the middle of its *area summitt* after the form of a basin, on the S side is a small faint rampire<sup>2</sup> of earth with several breaks in it running across the field (at the distance of ab<sup>t</sup> 70 ft. from the low) from the wall on the W, & across under the wall on wall to the E. N.B., On the W side of the western wall we could find no traces of this rampire, nor any place where it turned. This rampire crossing the Eastern wall as was said before passes quite to the foot of the great rampire of the temple."

"The tumulus at the temple on Arberlow was begun to be opened by Major Rook, June 26, 27, 28. Common Rachell, in which small parts of animal bones, parts of stag horns, some of birds with claws, some of mice. Clay in some parts. The name given to this place by the country people Arbour lows Rink—William Normanshaw of Middleton by Youlgreave says he has seen some of these stones erect. In the adjoining close S. is another barrow & the name Gib hill given to the close is for that a man was hung on a gibbet there fixt for a murder there committed—Llewing low (a Welch word) is the name of this barrow, other lows there are, Coving low, & Kenslow."

"Arber low 29: June 1782.

"Qy of its addition Rink? Mr. Rook thinks this to be the most ancient & capital monument of antiquity in the Kingdom, & upon a plan full as large as Stonehenge, but vastly more ancient. That in every such place each stone had its name, before which stones the respective chiefs stood in their general assemblies, & every one knew his own stone, which bore his name of office, as King stone, &c. Rinch, Ringh, Ring from Winshew Curium rotendum. The temple here is certainly round, & if no circumstance of a barrow appears in the Mount now (June 29<sup>th</sup> 1782) opening, It should seem to be more like a

<sup>1</sup> Gib Hill.

<sup>2</sup> From personal observations, this is very doubtful (J.W.).

court, when the assemblies of the ancient Britons with their chiefs were used to be held. Compare it with Vernometum in Leicestershr."

[Pencil note. Fol. 34.]

"April 1834. Saw several rude urns found in a tumulus on the Hathersage moor adjoining the boundary of Bamford Common. Near the tumulus was a Druidical circle with 6 stones about 2 to 3 ft. high within a low mound of earth, & at a short distance, a single upright stone 7 to 8 ft. high, now marking the boundary of Hathersage and Bamford, S.M."<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> *Vestiges*, p. 27.

## Court Rolls of the Manor of Holmesfield.

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By H. C. FANSHAWE.

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 UNDER the above heading in vol. xx. of this *Journal* will be found a translation and abstract by the Rev. Charles Kerry—at that time Editor—of the Court Rolls of this Manor, in the parish of Dronfield, belonging to His Grace the Duke of Rutland. They begin with the year 1480-1 and end with that of 1651.

Some additional notes and comments on the Rolls appear to be desirable, and are certainly not without their interest.

The Breviate which follows these—transcribed from the Wolley Charters, xi., 30—is not only interesting but most valuable, giving as it does an extremely clear idea of the customs of the manor and the position of the Copyhold Tenant.

The first point to be noticed is a footnote by Mr. Kerry at page 84 of the *Journal*, indicating that a certain entry of July, 1543, was the first relating to the family of Fanshawe, of Fanshawe Gate, in Holmesfield. On looking through the transcript, however, it was clear to me that various entries under the spelling of Fanchall, Faunchall, Fownchall, etc., related to this family, and a reference to the editor of the transcript confirmed this conjecture. Mr. Kerry felt sure that his copy of the spelling of the above names was correct, and that the second syllable of the name appeared in the original roll with a "ll." The

permission of the Duke was sought, and was most courteously granted, for the re-examination of the roll by Mr. I. H. Jeayes, of the British Museum. Mr. Jeayes was able to confirm Mr. Kerry's reading of the final syllable of the name, which appears in the roll with a "ll" down to 1516 (p. 80). From that year there is a break in the record down to 1540 (p. 81), where the name is spelt "ffantshawe," and 1543 (p. 84), where it is spelt "ffanshawe"—*i.e.*, as in its present form. This form begins with John Fanshawe, brother of Henry, first (1566) Queen's Remembrancer in the family, and father of Thomas, second (1568) Queen's Remembrancer. The fine brass to his memory (died 1578) in Dronfield Church, mentioned by Mr. Kerry on pp. 84 and 117, contains not only figures of the father and mother, but also of the four sons and two daughters. Among the sons are Thomas, Queen's Remembrancer of the Exchequer (born 1533, died 1601; see p. 117), and Robert (born 1542 *circa*, died 1613; see p. 126), who held Fanshawe Gate from his elder brother. Thomas Fanshawe, of Ware Park, was succeeded by Sir Henry Fanshawe (born 1569, died 1616). see p. 179. His death is recorded at p. 124 of the transcript in wrong order of date, as noted (p. 179) under that reference.

The following corrections in Mr. Kerry's transcript and additions to it have been made by Mr. Jeayes. The rolls from which the omissions are supplied were perhaps not seen by the former. The references are to the pages of the Society's *Journal* of the above date.

*Page 57.* Court of Nov. 12, 1490. Among the jurors is Johannes ffawnchall.

*Page 58.* Court of Pentecost 6 Hen. VII., Johannes ffaunchall, again juror. "Lydzatte" on p. 58 should be "Lydgatte," and "Carteleye" on p. 59, and again on p. 66, "Cartledge." Lydgate lies about half a mile to the west of

Holmesfield Church, and Cartledge Hall, the home of the Wolstenholmes, half a mile to the south of the same point.

*Page 61.* Court of 21 May, 8 Hen. VII. The name of Johannes ffaunchall is entered, but erased.

*Page 62.* Court of 24 Oct., 9 Hen. VII. Johannes ffaunchall.

*Page 64.* Court of 2 June, 10 Hen. VII., Johannes ffaunchall.

*Page 64.* Court of 9 Augt., 11 Hen. VII., Johannes ffawnchall.

*Page 65.* 28 May, 12 Hen. VII., Johannes ffaunchall.

*Page 66.* Sat. following St. Martin, 13 Hen. VII., Johannes ffaunchall.

*Page 68.* 13 Dec., 16 Hen. VII., Johannes ffaunchall.

*Page 69.* Wedn. before Corpus Christi, 17 Hen. VII., Johannes ffaunchall is entered as juror, as in all the above rolls, and in the roll of the court of the Tuesday before St. Katherine, 11 Hen. VII., of the Monday after Corpus Christi, 16 Hen. VII., and of the 18th Nov., 17 Henry VII., which are not included in Mr. Kerry's transcript. In the Court of 13 Nov., 17 Hen. VII. (p. 65), the name is spelt ffaunchall and not ffouchall as in the printed transcript (p. 65), and in the Court of the Monday before St. Andrew, 14 Hen. VII. (p. 66), it is spelt ffawncher, not ffaunchall.

*Page 69.* In the Court of Thursday next before the feast of St. James, 18 Hen. VII., the Jury presented Henry Fanchall for occupying a way called Grenegate, which he was forbidden to use under pain of 40 pence.

*Page 69.* In the roll of the Court of 22 Nov., 18 Hen. VII., the name is entered Henricus ffantchard (*sic*).

*Page 72.* The Court of Monday after Corpus Christi, 21 Hen. VII., presented Henry ffaunchall for making default at

Smeclifffeye, and he was fined 4d. (Smeekley Wood adjoins Horsley Gate, S.W. of Holmesfield).

*Page 73.* In Court of Tuesday after St. Martin, 22 Hen. VII., and of 8 June in the same year, Henry ffaunchall was presented for owing suit of court, and Thomas ffaunchall for not having paid fine as tenant.

*Page 74.* Court of 23 Henry VII., Henry, Thomas, John and Johanna ffaunchall are mentioned. In the Court of 1 Henry VIII., *page 74*, all the above are again mentioned.

*Page 75.* Court of 16 June, 3 Henry VIII., Vole should be Bole. One of the fields of Fanshawe Gate still bears this name.

*Page 76.* Court of 24 Nov., 3 Henry VIII., ffaunchall should be Fonchall. Henricus Fownchall owes suit; penalty put upon Thomas Fownchall for not having his house repaired.

*Page 77.* Courts of 5 Henry VIII., Thomas Fownchall and Henricus Fawnchall mentioned.

*Page 78.* Court of 23 Nov., 6 Henry VIII., Henricus Fonchall, juror.

*Page 80.* Court of 25 Nov., 8 Hen. VIII. The third letter of Fauchall may be a "u," but it is probably a "n," i.e., Fanchall.

*Page 84.* Second entry marked by Maltese cross should be Johannes ffanshawe, Ballivus.

*Page 89.* Court of 30 Augt., 1 Elizabeth. "To this court came John ffanshew, and surrendered common of pasture (as Roger Cartwright had it) to the use of his son Robert ffaunshew.

Court of 30 Jan., 3 Elizabeth. Penalty put on John ffaunshall and others to do repairs. Penalty put in respect of a hedge of Smecliffe, which the jury says belongs to John ffaunsha.

*Page 90.* Court of 25 Augt., 3 Elizabeth. Eliz. Leche

essoigns—*i.e.*, is exempted from appearance—by John Faunshawe.

*Page 91.* Court 5 Augt., 5 Eliz. Hen. Elliot essoigns by Rob. ffanshaw.

*Page 100.* Houndsfield should be Hounsfield, Holmesfield.

*Page 103.* Court of 14 July, 13 Eliz. “A well at ffanchawe, gathed” is mentioned in the proceedings.

*Page 108,* bottom. ffanshaw here should be spelt ffanshawe.

*Page 110, § 4.* Littlemore wood is described as “in Homesfeld now in tenure of Robert ffanshaw.”

*Page 111.* To Mr. Kerry’s note it may be added that John Bullock, who was Treasurer of the Inner Temple, had a son John, who, in 1608, married Katherine, the second daughter of Thomas Fanshawe, of Ware Park. The family belonged to Norton, and obtained valuable lands both of Darley and of Beauchief, de Bello Capite, Abbey.

*Page 112.* Court of 10 Augt., 18 Eliz. Fanshaw Yate should be ffanshawe gate.

*Page 114.* 5th entry. “made a recovery” should be “made a rescue.” The word left blank is “debt.”

*Page 117.* (1579-80.) The roll contains the further entry, “That the horse road att le ffanshaw gate was proved, etc., by the old jury sworn to enquire into the matter, and so ought to be for the future a common road.”

*Page 123.* The following entries in court rolls between 1586 and 1606 are omitted in Mr. Kerry’s transcript.

Court of 10 Oct., 1597. Robert ffanshawe, Bailiff of the manor.

Court of 14 Oct., 1597. Thomas ffanshawe, of London, Remembrancer of the Queen’s Court of Exchequer, surrenders a dole or parcel of land called le Greenegate Dole in exchange

for another dole in Le Ouldfeld Heade, Holmesfeld, and two Lands Heade in Greenegate Dole. In the same court Thomas ffanshawe, customary tenant, was fined for default of suit.

In Courts in 1597-98-99, 1600 and 1601, Thomas ffanshawe essoigns by Robert ffanshawe.

Court of 30 April, 1601. The jury say that Thomas ffanshawe, Esq., who held certain customary lands of the lord within the manor died before this court, and that Henry ffanshawe, Esq., is his son and heir and of full age. Henry was afterwards admitted by attorney of Robert ffanshawe, gent.

Court 13 Oct., 1602. Henry ffanshawe, Esq., Remembrancer of the Queen's Court of Exchequer (by his attorneys), surrendered the capital messuage, ffanshawegate, in which Robert ffanshawe, gent., now lives to the use of the latter for 21 years. Rent £5 18s. 4d. Admitted.

Under a court of 16 Dec., 1606, is the entry—

Holmefelde. Robert ffonshawe, gent., Bailiff.

Court of 23 April, 1610. Robert ffonshawe, of Hundalle, co. Derby, surrenders ffanshawegate to Richard ffanshawe for 13 years at a rent of £5 p. a. (Hundall lies south-east of Unstone.) Richard ffanshawe surrenders to his brother Thomas for five years at a rent of two pence.

Court of 17 April, 1611. Richard ffanshawe surrenders ffanshawe-gate within the manor of Holmesfield to the use of his brother John ffanshawe of London, gent.

John Fanshawe of Rivenhall, Essex (born 1568, died 1616). Clerk in his uncle's office, was the eldest son of Robert Fanshawe. Richard Fanshawe (born 1583, died 1636) was the seventh son of Robert, and Thomas (born 1569, died 1623) was the second son of Robert Fanshawe. Raphe, see note on p. 126 (p. 179) and p. 127, was the fourth son (born 1575, died 1615).

*Page 123. Court of 1612. In a list of names preceding*

that of the 45 tenants are Rowland Eayre, Esquire, Gent., Thomas ffanshawe, gent., etc.

"A paine sett ffanshawegate quarter should repaire and amend the Pynfould dore and the north side of the same Pynfould."

*Page 124.* The entry of the death of Sir Henry ffanshawe (which occurred on 10 March, 1616) is made here by mistake under a court of 27 May, 1613, instead of under that of 27 May, 1617. The complete entry of that date is—

The jury present and saie that S<sup>r</sup> Henry ffanshawe is deade since the last court and died seised of certaine landes within the said manor and that —— ffanshawe is his heire and a heriot is due.

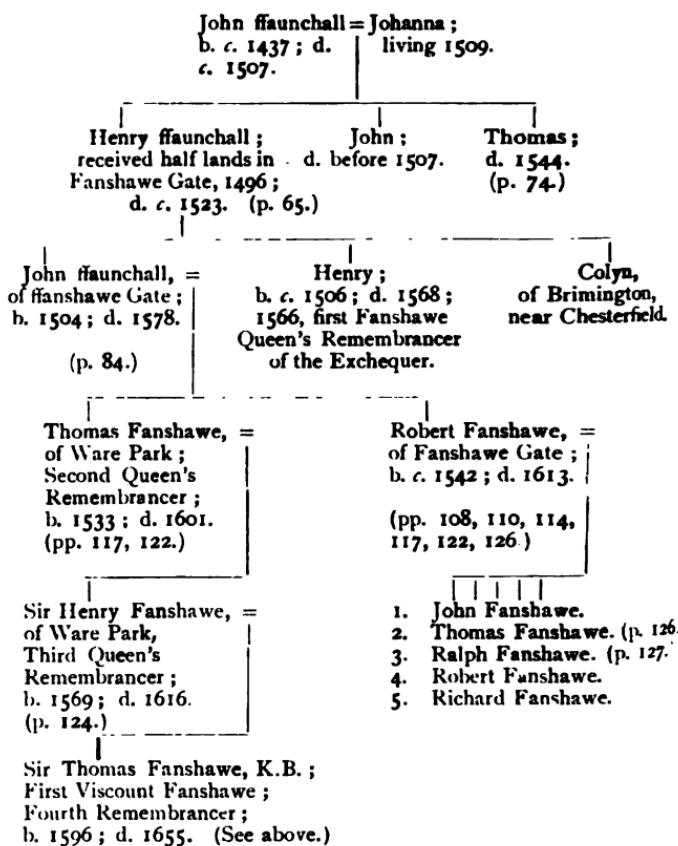
The son and heir of Sir Henry Fanshawe was Thomas, afterwards Sir Thomas Fanshawe, K.B., and first Viscount Fanshawe of Dromore, born 1596, died 1665. He was elder brother of Sir Simon (born 1604, died 1680), and Sir Richard Fanshawe, Bart. (born 1608, died 1666), and father of Sir Thomas Fanshawe, K.B., second Viscount Fanshawe (born 1632, died 1674).

In the commencement of the same roll is the entry "wee the jury (in regard that Roberte ffanshawe was then bealiffe) do verily thinks that theise forfeitures and paines were never collected."

*Page 126.* Court of 22 Sept., 1613. Raphe ffanshawe tenant at will.

It may be further noted that no doubt Pelethhalgh on pages 66, 74 and 83, is the same as Pellet Hall (? + gate) on p. 72; that Corner and Cornell on p. 74 must be the same name; that Caldwell (pp. 78, 82, and 110) is now Cordwell, near Millthorpe or Mylnthorpe, which lies south of Cartledge and Holmesfield Church; and that Morewood (p. 95) is situated just to the west of Fanshawe gate.

The Pedigree of the Fanshawe family, as illustrated by the  
Manor Roll, is as follows:—



The record of the customs claimed by the copyhold tenants of Holmesfield in the Wolley Manuscripts in the British Museum is described in Mr. I. H. Jeayes' *Book of Derbyshire Charters*, No. 1417, as "A Breviate of the Customs of the Manor of Holmesfield drawn up by the Copyholders at the request of the lord, Sixteenth Century."

#### THE BREVIALE.

*Holmessfeld*.—A Brief note or breviate of diverse such customes as the Copiholders of the said Mannr doe take to be

theire customes by them sett downe in wrytinge at the Lordes request to be to hym delivered as hereafter followeth.

Imprimis they say that they be copiholders of inheritance in fee accordinge to the custome of the mann<sup>r</sup>, and by theire custome have seisin by the rodd and that they may make surrenders of theire whole estates or else may surrender in tayle for lyfe lyfes or yeares either in person or els by Letter of Attorney made to one or more of the Copiholders of the same mann<sup>r</sup>, and if a feme covert be to make a surrender shee is to be examined by the Steward of the mann<sup>r</sup> either in courte or oute of Courte.

2.—Item that the heire of the copiholder who is to have the inheritance of his ancestor of his copihold landes and such as clayme to their use by surrender are to come into the Lordes Courte in person or by attorney or by garden or prochain amy (if he be within age) within one yeare and a day then next, or at the next generall Courte then after to be holden upon xv<sup>en</sup> days warning and upon his admittance and fayletie made he is to pay *a fealtye penny to the Baylyffe or baydell of the mann<sup>r</sup>, and to the Steward for his copye foure pence.*

3.—Item they saye that if such heire or he that cometh in by surrender doe make defalt and come not in within that tyme, that is not forfeiture of his estate, but that the Lorde may sease the landes for a yeare and a day and if he come not within that tyme, the generall Courte being kept, then the lorde may make a new seasure for the lyke tyme and so further if there lyke defalt shalbe.

4.—Item if the father or mother ancestor dye his heire being within age of xiii<sup>en</sup> yeares then *the next of kynne to whom the land cannot descend* is to be his garden until his age of fourteene yeares, and to be accomptable to the said heyre.

5.—Item if a copyholder of inheritance dye without issue male and have diverse daughters the eldest daughter is to inherit the whole land.

6.—Item the Lorde by custome is to keepe yearlye two general Courtes w<sup>th</sup>in the said mann<sup>r</sup> and at either Courte to give xv<sup>ea</sup> dayes sommons or warning and that suche of the copiholders as shall appeare at one Courte may be *essoyned* at the next Courte or in defalt of essoyning to be amerced w<sup>ch</sup> is to be afferred or assessed by the homage, w<sup>ch</sup> amerciment hath been commonly used to be every gent. at seven pence a peece and the copiholders of inferior degree at two pence a peece. And that noe tenant at will or sufferance of the copiholders have been compellable to doe suit to the same Courte yet they say that it hath bene used that the homage hath amerced comonly suche tennts at will or sufferance at those two Courtes every one two pence a peece, but the certayne cause why they knowe not except it be that the Lorde hath by them no other c<sup>r</sup>taine benefytt.

7.—Item they say that it hath bene used three Weekes Courtes to be kept w<sup>th</sup>in the mann<sup>r</sup> upon occasiōn of suites plaintes or triall of matters, and the suits of triall for copihold estates of inheritance hath used to be brought of right close, but p<sup>'</sup>sonall accompts attons of trespasses debtes and suche lyke they may commence sue and pr<sup>'</sup>secute one against another out of the Courte at the comon lawe without the lycence of the Lord, and they say that the Wyfe of the copiholder w<sup>ch</sup> is endowable by the custome of a third p<sup>'</sup>te is to have her dower by sute or tryall in the Lordes Courte and it is comonly assigned or sett owte unto her by the homagers of the same Courte, and she is neyther to pay fyne on her entry nor hariott at her death.

8.—Item lykewyse if any woman being an inheritrix of any copihold landes or tenmtes take husband and dye the husband having had issue by her shalbe Tenante by the Courtesie and shall neither pay fyne at his entry nor hariott at his death.

Item they pay theire rentes due to the Lorde for theire copiholdes, twyse a yeare, that is to say at M<sup>r</sup>tinmas and Whytson-tyde, and for lacke of payment thereof upon demand the Lorde is to distrane for the same.

9.—Item they say that if a copiholder surrender p'te of his land or tenmts to any other in fee or fealtie then the lordes rent is to be apporcoed and also his rent so apporcoed to the lorde accordingly, and he that maketh the surrender is to paye so muche less rent to the Lorde for the rest.

Item touchinge theyre fynes to theire Lorde upon surrender of every estate of inheritance or upon death of any copiholder of inheritance they say theire *fynes be c'rtaine that is to say one whole yeares rent* being such a yearlie rent as the Lorde hath for the same landes except the Lorde of good will or willingly in respect of service or such service lyke considracons will axcept or take less, but in case the tenant doth surrender but p'te the rent is to be apporcoed as aforesaid and then the fyne to the Lorde is according to that apporconment w<sup>ch</sup> fynne he that is admitted is to be paid (*sic.*) to the Lorde for the same landes upon or after his admittance, but if a surrender be made for yeares then is the fynne of the leese is (*sic.*) unc'rtaine but yet it hath bene uste heretofore to be reasonable.

Item they say that theire copihold Landes be heritable in this mann<sup>r</sup>, that is to say every copiholder dwelling and dyinge seased w<sup>th</sup>in the mann<sup>r</sup> of an estate of inheritance of one or diverse copihold landes or tenmts of this mann<sup>r</sup> shall paye to the Lorde at his death only one *harryott*, that is to say his best *quicke good*, and if he hath no quicke good then his best dead good, and if he dwell and dye seased out of the mann<sup>r</sup> keeping his copihold or any p'te of it in his owne handes then he is to paye for a harryott the best quicke good he hath w<sup>th</sup>in the mann<sup>r</sup>, or for lacke of quicke good then his best dead good w<sup>th</sup>in the mann<sup>r</sup> and if he hath neither quicke good nor dead good w<sup>th</sup>in the mann<sup>r</sup> then he shall pay to the Lorde so muche money for a harriott as the homagers of this mann<sup>r</sup> shall assess at the Lordes Courte. But if a Copiholder of inheritance of this mann<sup>r</sup> dy seased w<sup>th</sup>out the mann<sup>r</sup> and dwell w<sup>th</sup>oute the mann<sup>r</sup> having at lesse at will (*sic.*) upon his copihold, then there is to be paid for a harriott so muche money as the best quicke good or for want of quicke good as the best dead good that such tente at

will shall have in or upon the same tentes at the death of the copiholder the said to be valued by the homagers courte. And if the whole copihold be leesed owte for yeares by coppie then the lesser (if he dies during the terme) is to paye no harriott but the lesse shall pay a harriott for himself if he die within the terme. But if the copyholder retayne p'te to himself or lesse not all but make one or more leases for yeares then the lessor shall paye a harriott at his death, and so shall every such lesse at his death if he dye duringe the terme. But if the copiholder lesse all his copihold by one or diverse leases for yeares then the lessor dyinge w<sup>t</sup>hin the terme shall paye a harriott or otherwyse none.

Item they say that it hath been used that the copiholder w<sup>t</sup>hin the said mannr might sell exchange demyse or lett for terme of yeares by Indenture wrytinge or word all or p'te of his copihold landes and hereditaments w<sup>t</sup>houte lycence so that he or his heires or his or theire attorney or attorneys doe come into the courte of the said mannr w<sup>t</sup>hin a yeare and a day then next following or at the generall Courte after the yeare and day to be holden upon xv<sup>en</sup> days warning and make a surrender accordingly of the same landes so sold exchanged demysed or lett and if defalt be therein made that then the Lorde of the mannr or his officer may sease the same landes and tenmtes and take the benefytt thereof for a yeare and a daye then next, w<sup>t</sup>hin w<sup>ch</sup> tyme or at the next generall courte after if he or his heires as aforesaid come not then the Lorde may make a new seasure and take the b'fitte untill he or his heires shall come in and then he or they to have the land againe in their former estate w<sup>t</sup>houte any further recompense to the Lorde for such cause.

Item they clayme to digg and gett at theire pleasure turves peates heath or linge, ferne, earth for morter and suche lyke thinges and all mannr of stone in all the Lordes wastes to be spent and occupied on their copiholds w<sup>t</sup>hout payinge anythinge to the Lorde for the same, and also to have comon of pasture to their severall messuages landes or farmes there for all mannr of cattle at all tymes in the yeare w<sup>t</sup>hout stytnt or number.

Item it hath been used tyme out of mynde to and for the said customary tentes of this manr to drive the comens or waste grounds w'hin the said manr once in the yeare or oftener as occasion shall serve and to sell and impound in the Lordes pynfold w'hin the said manr the cattle of suche p'sons as shalbe found there having no right or tyttle to comen there and also the homagers to amerce suche offenders in the Lordes Courte for the same offence by theire discretion.

Item concerninge theire woodes the [y] clayme to have and take at theire liberty all manr of ashe, ewe, hollen, crabtree and all woodes growinge in the lordes woodes upon theire copihold landes and tenmtes, to sell give or use at theire pleasure, and other woodes they may have and take for howse boote, hey boote, fyre boote, hedge boote, cart boote, plough boote and for theire lyne kilnes and other necessaryes to be spent in and upon theire copiholds and say they be not bound to p'serve theire woodes but be disimpeachable of waste either in woodes or theire howses otherwyse then by amercymet by the homagers of the Lordes courte as hereafter insueth, that is to say the [y] say they are sometymes to be amerced by the said homage for decayinge or not repairing of theire howses if they have sufficient tymber gowing upon theire owne copihold or els have sufficient allowed and appointed them for that purpose by the Lorde or his officers w<sup>ch</sup> allowance or appointment hath been in this manr that is to say if any copiholder doe take any tymber growing upon theire own copihold for the repairing or amendinge of any of theire howsses or to buylde any new hous . . . or convenient upon theire copiholds or tenmtes then it hath bene used that everie such tenmte . . . Lorde of the said manr for the tyme beinge or to his officer thereof to give knowledge thereof and desyre . . . and then the Lordes officer hath used to allow and appoint and sett fourth suche tymber as should be needf . . . growinge in and upon some other copiholders groundes w'hin the said manr. But if the Lorde or his . . . er not so doe then the said copiholder hath bene always at libtie whether he will repaire the . . . or els lett them

decay and fall downe w<sup>t</sup>howte any further amerciment or other  
payne for hi . . .

Item that it has bene used that the copiholders of this man<sup>r</sup>  
might stubb grubb and fell all man<sup>r</sup> of underwoodes, brashes,  
thornes, hassells, and runt trees not being tymber growing upon  
theire copiholds without any amercyment . . .<sup>1</sup>

Item if any copiholder shall ether give sell or dispose any of  
his woodes growinge upon his copihold land (except it be Ash  
ewe hollens crabbes and woodes in the hedge rowes as aforesaid)  
to any pson or ps ons not bestowing the same upon the same  
copihold then the same copiholder hath been used to be amerced  
in the Lordes Courte for the same by the homagers there.

Item it hath bene used that if the lorde of the sayd man<sup>r</sup>  
be comanded by the Kinge to serve psonally in the warres and  
demands assistance and ayde of the customary tentes of this  
man<sup>r</sup> that then they are to furnishe and sett owte to or for the  
Lorde two able footemen sufficiently harnessed for the warres  
for such tyme.

Item that only customary tentes w<sup>t</sup>hin the sayd man<sup>r</sup> have  
used till aboute xx<sup>ii</sup> yeares now past by theire custome for every  
tofte or tofte stydd that he hath w<sup>t</sup>hin the sayd man<sup>r</sup> to come  
himself or send one able hedger to hedge one day in the yeare  
at *Smeaklyffe*<sup>2</sup> hedge being part of the Lordes demeanes after  
suche tyme as the Lordes offycer doth give convenient warninge  
to hedge the same, and every one that doth make defalt and come  
not nor send is to be amerced two pence and those ps ones that  
come thither to hedge have bene used to have of the Lordes  
charges two gallands of good ale and two pennyworth of bread  
for theire recreacon. But about xx<sup>ii</sup> yeares now past at the  
request of the Lordes Bayliff and by agreement betwixt him (for  
or on behalf of the Lorde) and the copiholders of the said man<sup>r</sup>  
it was agreed appointed and sett owte how much and what pte of  
the said hedge each copiholder should once in a yeare . . .  
and be no more charged with the same for that yeare according

<sup>1</sup> Several words here have been entirely rubbed away.

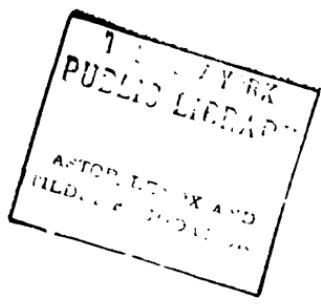
<sup>2</sup> Smeekly Woods lie west of Horsley Gate, south of Holmesfield.

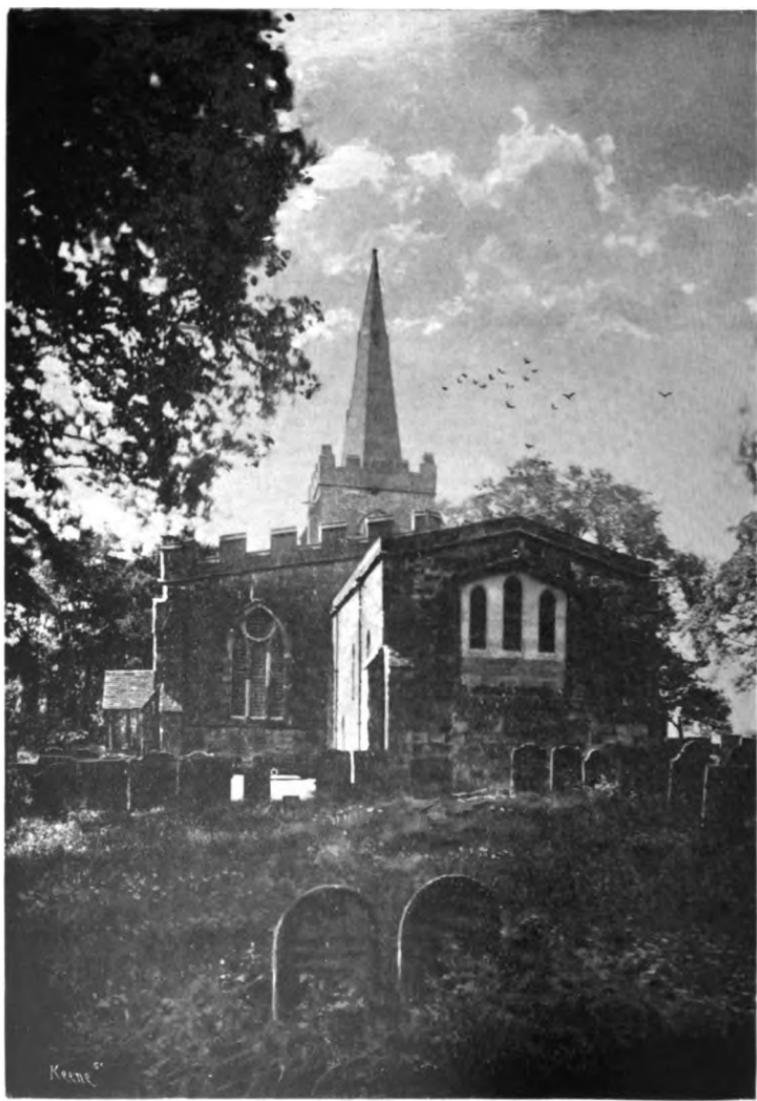
to w<sup>th</sup> agreement the copiholders have ever synce yearly amended the said hedge and meane so to continew if it stand w<sup>th</sup> the Lordes lykinge, and if not, then they offer to pforme theire ancyent custome for the same hedging.

Item that the copiholders of this mann<sup>r</sup> have bene accustomed to repare the Lordes Mylne in the said mann<sup>r</sup> from a balk or beam that lyeth over w<sup>thin</sup> the said (*sic* Mylne) next unto the Mylne troughe to the west end of the same Mylne and that end of the Mylne hath bene used for the same tennts of the Lordship to sett theire horses and sacks in and the Mylner not to interropt therefrom.

Item the sayde copiholders are bound to grynd at the Lordes Mylne w<sup>thin</sup> the said mann<sup>r</sup> all suche corne as shall growe upon theire copiholds w<sup>ch</sup> they shall spend in theire howsses w<sup>thin</sup> the said mann<sup>r</sup> in bread and drinke and the Mylner ought to have for the gryndinge of the same the sixtenth pte for his toyle and one half of the toole to be made and goe to the Lorde in corne and the other half to the Mylner in grounde meale for his *srvis*, and if any copholder doe buye suche corne or have it growinge w<sup>thout</sup> the Lordshipp or mann<sup>r</sup> aforesaid then he is not bounde by custome to bringe the same unto the Lordes Mylne to be ground there. But if he doe bring the same corne to the Mylne to grind then it hath been used that the said Mylner shall have for the toole by the xxiiii<sup>th</sup> pte of the same corne the one halff in corne and the other in meale as aforesaid. But if any of the customary tenntes bring his corne to the said mylne to be ground accordinge as he is bound and the said shall not be ground within xxiiii howers next after the same shalbe brought therethen the customary tennt may take the same corne away from the said mylne and grynde the same els where at his pleasure and further the custome is that when the Lorde of the said mann<sup>r</sup> shall at any tyme admitt or putt in a miln<sup>r</sup> into the said mylne to grynd the said tennts corne, that then the said mylner ought to bringe his toole dyshes and measures into the Lordes Courte at Holmessfeld at every generall courte there holden and there to be vewed and seen by

the homagers of the same courte whether the same toole dyshes and measures be as they ought according to the rate of the xvi<sup>o</sup> pte and xxiiii<sup>th</sup> pte, and that the mylner use them accordingly and not otherwyse, and if the said toole dysshes and measures be found that they are not as they ought to be, or that the mylner dealeth not justly as he ought then the homagers of the Courte have used to complayne themselves to the Lorde of the mannr for the tyme being or to his officer there and if they will not see redress of suche faltes w<sup>t</sup>hin convenient tyme after complaint made as aforesaid then the said customary tenntes may goe from the said mylner w<sup>t</sup>h their corne and grynd the same els where as they will at their pleasure.





WESTON-ON-TRENT CHURCH.

## Weston-on-Trent Church.

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*A Guide-Lecture given before the Derbyshire Archaeological Society,*

By REV. R. LETHBRIDGE FARMER.

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 HOSE must have been stirring times when the Angle invaders forced their way up the Trent, and, having carried the great rock-stronghold, with its innumerable caves, wherein lurked many of the desperate Celtic inhabitants, made Snodengham a base of operations for pushing still further up the river. Family after family landed from the long, flat boats, and made their settlements on either bank of the river—at Lockington, Hemington, Donington, Weston, Aston, Chellaston, Swarkeston, Alvaston, Elvaston, Thulston, Ambaston, and other coveted spots in this wide and low-lying district.

But it is not likely that these pioneers of the English race were long allowed to remain in paganism, for the middle of the seventh century had but just turned when those devoted missionaries of the Celtic line had made Repton their centre of evangelization; and in A.D. 656 Diuma was appointed Bishop of Mercia, with Cedd (the brother of Chad) and Adda and Betti assisting him in founding the monastery at Repton, and itinerating far and wide throughout the midlands. They could hardly have failed to reach so near a spot as Weston-on-Trent, and to have commenced Christian teaching

here, afterwards continued under the episcopal supervision of Chad and his successors at Lichfield.

When the *Domesday Survey* was completed in 1086, there was already a church here—quite possibly only of wood—and a resident priest. Weston-on-Trent was then a Royal manor, having been forfeited to the King by Edwin, grandson of Leofric, Earl of Mercia. Aston-on-Trent and Shardlow were berewicks of the manor of Weston.

There is no proof that the church mentioned in *Domesday Book* occupied this actual site, though it may be taken for granted that such was the case, for there are no traces of any former building elsewhere in the parish, neither would it be likely that a once consecrated spot would be abandoned.

The church which was built here early in the thirteenth century seems to have consisted of the chancel pretty much as it now stands, with nave, aisles, and tower practically on the same ground-plan.

Glancing first at the chancel, it will be seen that on the south side are three plain, single lancet windows, with widely splayed jambs, and on the north two, remaining *in situ*. They appear at the first sight identical, but looking more closely it will be observed that they are not slavishly alike; but, save for the easterly one on the north side, they have all drop-arches. At the first, the east window would in all probability be a triple light, corresponding with these lancets, but taller than those which are seen at present, and which are of modern introduction. From the exterior it will be seen that the present window has been inserted in the framework of a five-light Perpendicular window, the hood-mould of which remains. The triple sedilia, and the piscina on the south side, are coeval with the lancet windows. The prototype of the sedilia was a low stone seat, which was sometimes carried round the whole chancel. The sedilia are often at three different levels—the highest, nearest the altar, for the priest, the two others for

deacon and sub-deacon. The piscina was used for the cleansing of the altar vessels, and for the washing of the priest's hands. There was formerly an aumbry in the east wall, on the south side of the altar, but this has been built up.

On the south is a low side window, which is concealed by the choir stalls, but can be seen when a carefully arranged panel in the woodwork is unlocked and opened. It is now simply a small, square, splayed recess, and is built up on the outside. Probably it was never glazed, but would have had a door, and possibly a grating. The use of these low side windows has often been discussed. They are often referred to as "lepers' windows," through which the Blessed Sacrament was administered. Others maintain that they were designed to allow the sanctus bell to be heard without at the elevation of the Host; while, again, it has been suggested that if the sanctus bell on the gable were rung by a rope hanging outside, this aperture would allow a person within the church to reach the bell-rope, and thus make known the moment of consecration. There are several other theories, such as the convenience of being able to keep a watchful eye on the sanctuary lamp; and one, which has just been made known to me, advanced by some French writer, I believe, namely, that the gleam of a light protected within the sacred building might be cast upon the graves without.

But to return to the fabric. Tracing this same Early English period through the rest of the church, a lancet window like those in the chancel is found in the west wall of the south aisle. In the north aisle the small western doorway, with square head, now built up, is of about the same date. From the exterior it will be observed that on that side the doorway has a round head. The low stone bench which runs along the whole western wall is of later date, and cuts across the earlier doorway. This door was, I presume, the entrance to a chantry chapel, probably once screened off from the nave

by a parclose. That this aisle was used as a chapel is clear from the raised altar-piece at the east end, while on the floor is what looks suspiciously like an altar slab, utilized as a tombstone, and inscribed upon it, "HIC JACET . . . PULTON."

There is an aumbry in the north wall, where once the altar vessels will have been kept. The door is gone, but the remains of hinges and staple are still there. There is also a piscina in the east wall. On either side of the window is a bracket. The most prominent one on the north side would probably support the figure of the Blessed Virgin, to whom the church is dedicated; while that on the south would carry the lamp which was perpetually burning above the altar.

Before passing on from this period, attention should be called to the portion of the foundations of the Early English tower to be seen outside, from which the accumulated earth has carefully been removed.

The glory of the church is its lofty arcades. When it was desired at the close of the thirteenth century to rebuild the south aisle, the tall pillars on that side were reared, the walls raised, and a flat roof substituted. But both arcades were not built at once.

For a time, then, there would be a lower series of arches remaining on the north side, and over that aisle a steep-pitched roof, indications of which are traceable at both ends.

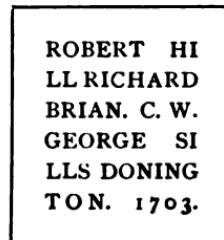
Then, after some thirty years or so, when it was determined to make both sides symmetrical, the higher arcade and the flat roof were added on the north side also. The difference in the dates is observable in the capitals. On the south side there is a plain, small dog-tooth on the moulding of the respond. The other capitals on this same side are deeply undercut, and it may be mentioned—for it is scarcely visible to those whose sight is not of the best—the beautiful mouldings are all different.

A glance at the windows, too, shows those on the south side

to be of earlier workmanship. They are of the early Decorated period, with plain tracery. The three-light window in the east wall, with a plain circle in the upper part, is uncommon. The date of these windows would be about 1300.

The windows on the north side are also of the fourteenth century, but somewhat later, as shown by the cusping, than those on the south. The probable date of these is from 1320 to 1330.

The tower is of the Decorated period, with battlements added in the fifteenth century. Upon the tower is a curious bee-hive shaped covering to the spiral stair-case, with a small doorway leading out to the top of the tower. This construction prevents one from walking round the north-west angle. It is hidden from view below by the parapet. Looking down from the tower, one can read on the lead-work of the roof below, in plain, painted capitals:



= Churchwardens.

which fixes the date of the restored lead-work.

The monument to Richard and Dorothy Sale, introduced in 1615, has had a chequered history. Apparently the work arrived in various portions, and when the figures came someone was struck with the idea that the empty sedilia was just the place where they would well fit in, if only an arm or so were taken off. This, too, would save the cost of further base-work. The explanatory tablet was first set against the south chancel wall, obscuring the two windows, which were bricked up for its accommodation, and also a mural inscription, part of which was visible until quite lately, the major part having

been destroyed by an unappreciative workman, though previously well warned. At the restoration in 1877, the figures were placed where they now are, and the tablet moved to the north side of the chancel. The tiny figures of the two cradled babies are somewhat touching, and perhaps a preacher may not be rebuked for calling attention to the fact that the larger figures show that the art of kneeling in worship had not then been lost, nor the practice of following the service from open books.

The pulpit, of Jacobean workmanship, and dated 1611, formerly stood in a corresponding position on the opposite side. It has been rightly placed where it is, the north being emblematic of darkness, and the preaching of the gospel as a light shining in the gloom. The pulpit in its former position was then somewhat higher, and in being lowered the bottom panels, with lozenge-shaped patterns, were turned sideways instead of being upright, the base being reversed.

The octagonal font, bearing the date 1661, is not unlike one or two others of the same date to be found elsewhere.

A glance may well be taken at the old parish chest in the vestry, dated 1662, with its compartment for alms having two separate locks. The initials "S" and "H," standing for Stevens and Henshaw, at that time churchwardens, are cut on the exterior. The two keys ensured that no single individual should be responsible for the moneys deposited.

The old bier, with the date November 4th, 1653, must have borne many bodies to their last resting-place, and probably few churches have one that has been so long in continuous use.

Passing out from this interesting church, no one can fail to be struck by the picturesque porch, with its lower stone-work and wooden frame above filled in with the old thin red bricks—so much more enduring than the modern ones—and its roof of time-subdued tiles.

The whole church is so pleasing that I know not whether to call it an artist's church or an architect's church—both may find it a delightful study. The rich colouring of the stone—local stone, too—can only be appreciated when the sun is shining through the windows and the open door—the warmest orange, bands of crimson and red, and streaks of purple. Outside, too, what a calm and restful picture this church, nestling amongst the trees, presents. It is worth a long day's journey to stand and contemplate it from any point of view.

If time allowed, I should like to have referred more in detail to the registers, which go back to 1565, and contain many interesting entries, such, for instance, as the burial of "some souldiers of ye garrison" in 1644, for there was an engagement at King's Mills, hard by, at the time of the Civil War. I should like to know the origin of those marks on the tower, which are not mere sand-holes, but seem suspiciously like bullet-dents.

The page in the registers which refers to "Papists" only is of interest, especially as we know that the wives of some notable local recusants were confined to custody at the rectory. Also the pages which mention some forty collections for needy outside objects—even the Corporation of Scarborough receiving 3s. 4d. in 1661.

There is, however, sufficient material in these registers for a separate article.

And again, I should have liked time to refer to the hall and the remains of its moat, said to have apparently been the largest moat around a domestic residence in the country. Fairfax is believed to have slept at this hall the night before the engagement at King's Mills. It is a somewhat interesting although an unfinished building, and I must acknowledge the courtesy with which I was allowed to inspect it, and even to go on its roof.

Finally, I must claim leave to thank Mr. H. Q. Farmer for his assistance in my study of the architectural features of this church, not forgetting to acknowledge reference to Dr. Cox's *Derbyshire Churches*; but above all, I thank the senior incumbent in our diocese—the Rev. John Wadham—for the patience with which he pointed out the various details of this church.

## A First List of Derbyshire Agarics.

By THOMAS GIBBS.



THE following paper is intended as a first essay towards an enumeration of the species of Fungi found in Derbyshire.

The Flowering Plants and Higher Cryptogams, Mosses, Hepatics, and Characeæ, have already been treated with great thoroughness by the Rev. W. R. Linton in his excellent *Flora of Derbyshire*, but the author did not attempt to deal with the two lowest classes of plants, the Fungi and Algae (except the Characeæ), there being practically no records of work done within the county upon these two groups.

Within the last two or three years, however, some progress has been made towards remedying this deficiency, at least as regards the higher families of the Fungi, and it now seems desirable that in the case of the best known family, the *Agaricaceæ*, comprising those species popularly known as Mushrooms and Toadstools, a commencement should be made in recording the species already noticed in the county, together with localities for such as are not universally common.

In the hope that this paper may be the means of leading others to take up an interesting but too much neglected branch of botany, I have been tempted to go somewhat outside the usual lines of a mere local plant-list by introducing a short account, illustrated by some diagrammatic figures, of the more obvious structural characters of the *Agaricaceæ*, and giving at the head of each genus a short diagnosis or summary of its leading characters.

The *Agaricaceæ* are the largest and best known family of the Order *Basidiomycetes*, which includes all those fungi which bear their spores outside special cells called *basidia*, as opposed to the *Ascomycetes*, whose spores are formed inside flask-like cells called *asci*.

The distinguishing feature of the family *Agaricaceæ* is that the hymenium or spore-bearing surface is spread over a number of thin plates called "gills," arranged radially round the stem underneath the cap or "pileus." The Order *Basidiomycetes* contains several other families, distinguished by the different forms of the hymenium; thus, in the family *Polyporaceæ*, the hymenium consists of a mass of tubes or pores, and in the *Hydnaceæ* of spine-like processes; in the remaining families the hymenium is not differentiated into these special forms, but is spread indifferently over the whole above-ground portion of the plant: the *Clavariaceæ* being distinguished by the hymenium being vertical, and either club-like or branched; the *Thelephoraceæ* by the hymenium being smooth and horizontal; and the *Tremellaceæ* by the substance being gelatinous when moist, and horny when dry.

These six families together form the sub-order *Hymenomycetes*, distinguished by the hymenium being borne on the outer surface of the fungus throughout its development; the other sub-order, the *Gastromycetes*, which includes the Puff-balls, Stink-horns and Bird's-nest fungi, being distinguished by having the hymenium enclosed within the body of the fungus until the spores are mature.

A Mushroom or Toadstool consists of three principal parts: the *cap*, the *stem*, and the *gills*; and I propose now to describe briefly these parts, and the chief structural modifications to which they are liable.

The cap or *pileus*, as it is technically called, is usually more or less convex or dome-like; in some species there is a raised boss in the centre, the pileus is then called *umbonate* (fig. 2); in others, the centre is slightly lower than the margin, it is then called *depressed* (fig. 8); other terms are *umbilicate*,

when there is a sudden deep depression in the centre, as in fig. 6; and *infundibuliform* (funnel-shaped) when the margin is much higher than the centre (fig. 3). In many species the margin of the pileus is more or less incurved or involute, as in *Paxillus involutus* (fig. 8), but this character is usually only seen in the young plant.

*The Stem* is usually cylindrical or nearly so, and is in some species solid, in others hollow; it also varies much in thickness in different species. In the Mushroom, and in the great majority of Agarics, the stem is *central*, or fixed to the centre of the pileus; but in some species, chiefly those which grow on tree trunks or stumps, it is *lateral* or *excentric*, i.e., attached at or near the margin of the pileus, or it may be absent altogether, when the pileus is said to be *sessile*; in this case the pileus may be attached by one side like a bracket, when it is called *dimidiate*, or else by what is usually the apex or top, so that the fungus appears to be growing upside down; it is then said to be *resupinate*.

*The Gills*.—Attached to the underside of the pileus are a number of thin plates, like knife-blades; these are arranged radially round the stem, and are of various lengths, the longest reaching from the margin of the pileus to the apex of the stem, while others are only half this length, and others again only extend a very short distance from the margin. These plates are the *gills*, and form the hymenium or spore-bearing portion of the mushroom.

The mode of attachment of the gills is one of the most important points to notice in studying the Agarics. In the Mushroom they are not attached to the stem at all, and are called *free* (fig. 2); in other cases the back of the gill is attached to the stem by its whole breadth: the gill is then said to be *adnate* (fig. 5); between these two states we have gills described as *adnexed*, when the back is only attached by a very small part of its breadth (figs. 6 and 7), and *sinuate*, when there is a small notch or "sinus" near the stem (fig. 4); finally, in many species the backs of the gills run down the

stem for some distance, gradually decreasing in breadth until they become mere lines : the gills are then said to be *decurrent* (figs. 3 and 8).

The gills vary much in breadth, being relatively broad in the common Mushroom, while in some species of *Marasmius* and *Cantharellus* they are reduced to little more than mere raised lines. They also vary in the distance apart ; thus in the Mushroom the gills are very numerous, and are closely crowded together, almost like the leaves of a book ; while in some species of *Marasmius* and *Hygrophorus* they are few in number, and far apart, like spokes in a wheel : they are then described as "distant."

Rather above the middle of the stem there is, in the Mushroom, a white frill of soft membrane : this is the *Ring* or *Partial Veil* (fig. 1a) ; in the young or "button" stage it is attached to the margin of the pileus, and completely covers up and protects the gills, but when the spores are mature, and the pileus expands, the veil breaks away from the margin, leaving the ring attached to the stem, and sometimes also a few fragments attached to the margin of the pileus.

A structure which is not present in the Mushroom, but is conspicuous in certain other Agarics, is the *Volva* or *Universal Veil* ; this is a membrane which encloses the whole of the fungus in its earliest stage. As the stem lengthens and the pileus expands the membrane becomes ruptured, the lower portion remaining attached to the foot of the stem, sometimes as a loose cup (fig. 1b), sometimes as a close-fitting sheath, as in the beautiful "Fly Agaric" (*Amanita muscaria*), while the upper portion often remains on the pileus, becoming broken up either into a few large patches (as in fig. 1c) or into many small concentrically arranged whitish or pale warts. A few species possess both Volva and Ring ; others have a Volva but no Ring, many others a Ring but no Volva ; but by far the largest number of Agarics possess neither of these structures.

All these characters—the attachment of the gills, presence or absence of Volva or Ring, and position or absence of stem

—are of great importance in identifying species, but the first character to notice is the *colour of the spores*, as according to this any Agaric may at once be located in one of five primary groups.

The spores of the Mushroom are dark brownish purple, but many species have white spores, others salmon-pink, and browns of various shades, from ochraceous to bright rust colour; others black, and one rare species has green spores.

The colour of the spores can often be guessed from that of the gills, but a more certain method of determining it is by laying the pileus gills downward upon a piece of paper, and so leaving it for some hours; by this means we can get a "spore-print," showing a pattern like the arrangement of the gills, and coloured white, pink, purple, etc., according to the colour-group to which the species belongs.

Had I been treating on any other branch of botany, I should here have added a few notes on the best methods of preserving Agarics for the herbarium; but, unfortunately, all I can say on this subject is of a negative character.

The fact is that, with the exception of a few woody or leathery forms, it is impossible to preserve specimens of the Agaricaceæ so as to be of much use for future reference and comparison, and the student is therefore deprived of one of the greatest aids to study—a collection of named types with which to compare his finds.

In order as far as possible to make up for this deficiency, every student of the Fungi should be able to make accurate, though not necessarily artistic, coloured sketches of the specimens he finds. These sketches ought to give the general appearance of the fungus both in its mature and young state, and also outline sections to show the exact shape of the pileus, attachment of the gills, structure of the stem, etc. If the student is a microscopist, the size and form of the spores should also be given, and notes should always be made of their colour, and of any other characters which cannot be well shown on the drawing, as sliminess, smell, taste, habitat, etc. Photography may also be used as a valuable adjunct to the pencil.

I will close these notes by giving the names of a few useful text books for the benefit of anyone who may wish to pursue the study of the larger fungi. Undoubtedly the most complete work at the present time is Massee's *British Fungus Flora*, in four volumes (1893). Another excellent work is Stevenson's *British Fungi; Hymenomycetes* (1886). These works were published at 30s. and £2 2s. respectively, but can now, I believe, be obtained at a much lower price. As a short and clear introduction to the subject, I may mention the *Guide to Sowerby's Models of British Fungi*, by Worthington G. Smith, issued by the Natural History Museum, South Kensington, at the low price of fourpence. Those who wish to study the edible species, should obtain Dr. M. C. Cooke's little book on *Edible and Poisonous Fungi*.

The system of classification adopted in this list is that of Massee's useful little handbook to European Agaricaceæ.

Under this system the colour of the spores is taken as the primary character, and the whole of the Agaricaceæ are split up into the five primary groups following :

1. *Leucosporæ*.—Spores white (occasionally very pale ochraceous or pinkish).
2. *Chlorosporæ*.—Spores green (one species only).
3. *Rhodosporæ*.—Spores salmon-pink.
4. *Ochrosporæ*.—Spores brown of various shades, from ochraceous to rust coloured, or umber.
5. *Melanosporæ*.—Spores purple, purplish-brown, or black.

In the present article the white-spored species only are dealt with ; these form by far the largest of the five groups, the remaining groups, which between them include only about as many species as the Leucosporæ alone, being reserved for a future article.

In addition to my own observations, the list contains contributions from the following sources, indicated by the initials appended to the respective records :

*E. B.—The Natural History of Tutbury and Fauna and Flora of Burton-on-Trent and Neighbourhood,"* by Sir Oswald

Mosley, Bart., and Edwin Brown (1863) (a few records only relate to Derbyshire).

*M.R.S.*—The Fungus Forays of the Midland Railway Natural History Society, organised by Mr. Thomas Hey (president). At several of these Forays the Society has had the great advantage of the presence of the well-known mycologist, Mr. Charles Crossland, F.L.S., of Halifax.

*W. R. L.*—The Rev. W. R. Linton, M.A., Vicar of Shirley.

#### LEUCOSPORÆ.

**A. MOLLES.**—*Fleshy fungi, not woody, corky, or leathery.*  
\**Volva or ring, or both present.*

#### GENUS AMANITA.

*Distinguishing characters.*—Volva and ring both present, gills usually free. In some species the volva is not obvious, being closely attached to the base of the stem, but its presence can always be inferred from the warts or loose patches on the pileus. The species are large, and often handsome; many are exceedingly poisonous, but one common species is edible; they all grow in woods or under or near to scattered trees.

#### *Amanita phalloides* Fr.

Frequent. Padley Wood, Repton Shrubs, etc. Very poisonous. This species has sometimes been mistaken for the Mushroom, but is readily distinguishable by the volva and the permanently white gills.

#### **A. muscaria** (L.). (The Fly Agaric.)

Not uncommon, especially in the north of the county, in woods of birch and Scotch fir. This is one of our most poisonous fungi, but its brilliant scarlet pileus, spotted with white, is so distinctive that it cannot be mistaken.

#### **A. rubescens**, Pers.

Fairly common. A good edible fungus; easily distinguished from allied species by the flesh turning blood-red when broken or bruised.

### AMANITOPSIS.

This genus differs from *Amanita* only in the absence of the ring.

*Amanitopsis vaginatus* (Bull.).

Common in open woods and under scattered trees.

### LEPIOTA.

This genus is characterised by having a ring but no volva, a scaly pileus, and usually free gills. Several of the larger species are edible.

*Lepiota procera* (Scop.). (*Parasol Mushroom*.)

Frequent in pastures; also occasionally occurring in woods.  
One of the best of edible species.

*L. rachodes* (Vitt.).

Abundant under spruce firs in Shirley Wood. Edible.

*L. excoria* (Schæff.).

In pastures, uncommon. Scalp cliff Hill, Stabenhill (E.B.). Swarkestone Meadows (M.R.S.).

*L. Friesii* (Lasch).

Shirley Wood (W.R.L.); hedge bank near Duffield (M.R.S.).

*L. cristata* (A. and S.).

In woods and among grass. Wirksworth; Via Gellia; Coxbench (M.R.S.).

*L. carcharia*, Pers.

In fir plantation, Wirksworth Moor; Quarndon Common (T. B. Roe).

*L. granulosa* (Batsch).

Common in open woods and among rough grass.

*L. amianthina* (Scop.).

Common among leaf-mould in woods.

*L. seminuda* (Lasch).

On the ground among leaf-mould, Via Gellia.

**ARMILLARIA.**

Volva absent, ring present; gills adnate, sinuate, or slightly decurrent.

**Armillaria mellea (Vahl).**

Very common everywhere, and a most destructive tree parasite; usually growing in clusters on or near to tree stumps, or round the roots of living trees. The fungus attacks trees through the roots, and spreads underground from tree to tree by means of its black cord-like mycelium. These black cords may often be found forming a net-work beneath the bark of trees which have been killed by the fungus.

**A. mucida (Schrad.).**

On living beech trunk, Kedleston Park, 1906. A destructive parasite on beech trees.

*\*\*Both Volva and Ring absent.*

**TRICHOLOMA.**

Gills sinuate; stem fleshy, without a tough cartilaginous outer coat or skin. Generally stout fleshy fungi, of large or medium size.

**Tricholoma ustale, Fr.**

Coxbench, 1906 (M.R.S.).

**T. rutilans (Schæff.).**

Frequent on the ground and on stumps in fir woods, as at Hathersage, Wirksworth, and Shirley.

**T. vaccinum (Pers.).**

In fir wood, Shirley (W.R.L.).

**T. imbricatum, Fr.**

In fir woods. Hathersage; Wirksworth.

**T. personatum, Fr. (Blewitts or Blue Buttons).**

Common in pastures in late autumn, often forming large "fairy rings." A well-known edible species.

**T. nudum (Bull.).**

In open woods and under scattered trees; fairly common.

*T. panaeolum*, Fr.

In pastures; common. This species also forms "fairy rings." Edible.

*T. melaleucum* (Pers.).

Among grass, Wirksworth.

*T. sordidum*, Fr.

In fields and on manure heaps, Hathersage, Matlock, Wirksworth, Shirley.

*T. terreum* (Schæff.).

Common in open woods, etc.

*T. cuneifolium*, Fr.

In heathy pastures, Wirksworth. Smell strong of new meal.

*T. carneum* (Bull.).

In hilly pastures, Wirksworth.

*T. gambosum*, Fr. (St. George's Mushroom.)

In pastures in spring. Crich Stand, 1905; Trent, 1907 (T. Hey). Edible.

## RUSSULA.

The chief generic character is the nature of the gills, which are rigid and brittle, as are also the pileus and stem; the gills are also more equal in length than in other Agarics; they are variously attached, but most often slightly adnexed, often almost free, rarely decurrent. The pileus is usually depressed in the centre, rarely umbonate; the stem stout and solid, though somewhat spongy internally. The species grow on the ground in woods or under trees. Many are brightly coloured, shades of red and purple being frequent. Many of the species are highly acrid and poisonous.

*Russula nigricans*, Fr.

In woods near Black Rocks, Cromford; Padley Wood; Duffield (M.R.S.); Bradley Wood; Ling Hills, Mugginton. A large hard, almost woody species, turning black when mature.

*R. adusta*, Pers.

Coxbench and Little Eaton (M.R.S.).

**R. purpurea**, Gillet.

Duffield (M.R.S.).

**R. drimeia**, Cke.

Along wood-side, Wirksworth Moor. Spores and gills pale yellow. Very acrid.

**R. virescens** (Schæff.).

Repton Shrubs (E.B.).

**R. vesca**, Fr.

Little Eaton and Duffield (M.R.S.) ; Hathersage.

**R. cutefracta**, Cke.

Bradley Wood.

**R. lepida**, Fr.

Duffield (M.R.S.).

**R. cyanoxantha** (Schæff.).

Frequent in woods and under scattered trees.

**R. foetens**, Pers.

Repton Shrubs (E.B.) ; Pitty Side, Wirksworth ; near Duffield (M.R.S.). Smell very strong and unpleasant.

**R. fellea**, Fr.

Frequent in woods. Duffield (M.R.S.) ; Shirley. Very acrid and poisonous.

**R. emetica**, Fr.

Very common in woods. Acrid and poisonous.

**R. granulosa**, Cke.

Near Duffield (M.R.S.).

**R. ochroleuca**, Fr.

Very common in woods. Acrid.

**R. fragilis**, Pers.

Common in woods. Acrid.

**R. puellaris**, Fr.

Coxbench and Duffield (M.R.S.).

**R. alutacea**, Fr.

Among grass, Gilkin Side, Wirksworth.

**R. ochracea**, A. and S.

Coxbench (M.R.S.).

## MYCENA.

Stem with a tough cartilaginous bark or skin. Gills variously attached, never truly decurrent, though sometimes with a broad decurrent tooth. Margin of pileus always straight. Usually small and delicate fungi, with long slender stems and conical or campanulate pilei.

*Mycena olivaceo-marginata*, Mass. Shirley (W.R.L.).

*M. pura*, Pers.

In woods and by roadsides; fairly common.

*M. flavo-alba*, Fr.

Among grass; common.

*M. lactea*, Pers.

Swarkestone, Coxbench, and Duffield (M.R.S.); Shirley.

*M. rugosa*, Fr.

On dead wood; common.

*M. galericulata* (Scop.).

Very common; growing in clusters on stumps, etc.; also occasionally solitary on the ground.

*M. polygramma* (Bull.).

On stumps and on the ground; fairly common.

*M. pullata* (Berk. and Cke.).

Coxbench (M.R.S.).

*M. alcalina*, Fr.

On dead wood, fairly common; this and the next species are remarkable for their strong alkaline smell.

*M. ammoniaca*, Fr.

Among grass; common.

*M. cinerea*, Mass. and Crossl.

Among grass, Shirley; Windley.

*M. metata*, Fr.

Shirley Wood; Matlock Moor; Wirksworth; Windley.

Often grows in crowds on dead fir needles.

*M. filopes* (Bull.).

Frequent in woods among dead leaves.

**M. iris (Berk.).**

On fir stumps; Padley Wood; Hopton.

**M. amicta, Fr.**

Near Duffield (M.R.S.).

**M. acicula (Schæff.).**

Among moss on dead trunk, Shirley Wood. A minute but beautiful species, with bright crimson pileus and yellow stem and gills.

**M. sanguinolenta (A. and S.).**

Common among dead leaves. Stem and gills when broken exuding a dark-red juice.

**M. galopoda, Fr.**

Very common. In this and the next species the juice is white and milky.

**M. leucogala, Cke.**

Ling Hills, Mugginton.

**M. epipterygea (Scop.).**

Common among grass and dead leaves in late autumn.

Stem and pileus very slimy.

**M. tenerrima (Berk.).**

On fir cones, Shirley (W.R.L.); Coxbench (M.R.S.).

**M. saccharifera (B. and Br.), var. electica (Buck.).**

On decaying stems of rushes in swamp, Pitty Hollow; a very minute but beautiful white species.

**M. capillaris (Schum.).**

On dead beech leaves, Padley Wood. A minute white species.

#### COLLYBIA.

Margin of pileus incurved when young. In other respects this genus agrees with Mycena, but the species are usually tougher and stouter.

**Collybia radicata (Bull.).**

About old stumps; common. Easily recognised by its brown, wrinkled and very slimy pileus, shining white distant gills, and long gradually tapering root.

C. *platyphylla*, Fr.

Near Duffield (M.R.S.).

C. *maculata* (A. and S.).

Common in woods. A large handsome species, with very crowded gills, which are white, with reddish stains.

C. *butyracea* (Bull.).

Common in fir woods.

C. *velutipes* (Curt.).

Very common on stumps and dead branches, sometimes also on living trees, growing usually in clusters. It derives its name from the velvety appearance of the rich brown stem.

C. *confluens* (Pers.).

Wirksworth; in clusters among dead leaves.

C. *conigena* (Pers.).

On cones of Scotch fir in plantation above Froggatt Edge.

C. *tuberosa* (Bull.).

Padley Wood; Duffield (M.R.S.). This little species grows on the rotting remains of other fungi.

C. *tenacella* (Pers.).

Shirley (W.R.L.).

C. *dryophila* (Bull.).

Common among dead leaves, etc.

C. *rancida*, Fr.

Among dead leaves, Shirley. Remarkable for its strong smell of rancid meal.

C. *coracina*, Fr.

Near Duffield (M.R.S.).

C. *ambusta*, Fr.

Hathersage; Wirksworth; Coxbench (M.R.S.). Generally grows in crowds on ground where grass or refuse has been burnt.

C. *clusilis*, Fr.

Among Sphagnum in swamps, Pitty Hollow, Wirksworth.

**MARASMIUS.**

This genus agrees in structure with *Collybia*, but the substance is more tough, and has the power of reviving when moistened after being dried up.

***M*. *urens* (Bull.).**

Shirley Wood.

***M*. *peronatus* (Bolt.).**

Among dead leaves in woods, common.

***M*. *oreades* (Bolt.). (Fairy-Ring Champignon.)**

Common in pastures; always growing in the circles known as "fairy rings." A good edible species.

***M*. *ramealis* (Bull.).**

On dead twigs, especially bramble stems, Via Gellia.

***M*. *rotula* (Scop.).**

On dead twigs, Via Gellia, etc.

***M*. *graminum* (Berk.).**

On fragments of cut grass on lawn, Wirksworth, 1905.

***M*. *androsaceus* (L.).**

On dead leaves, etc.; common.

***M*. *epiphyllus*, Fr.**

On dead leaves, Via Gellia.

**LACTARIUS.**

This genus derives its name from the milky juice (usually white, but sometimes coloured) which exudes from every part when broken or cut. The only other Agarics which exude a similar juice are certain species of *Mycena*, but these can always be distinguished by their entirely different habit. The Lactarii are large or medium sized fungi, with stout solid stem and decurrent or broadly adnate gills. In general structure the genus is very closely allied to *Russula*, which genus it also resembles in the acrid and poisonous character of many of the species, and in their woodland habitat.

***Lactarius turpis* (Weinm.).**

Common in woods. Very acrid and poisonous.

*L. insulsus*, Fr.

Among grass, Dean Hollow, Wirksworth. Spores very pale ochraceous.

*L. pyrogalus* (Bull.).

Repton Rocks; Coxbench (M.R.S.). Very acrid and poisonous.

*L. glaucescens*, Crossl.

Gilkin Side, Wirksworth, 1906. Milk white at first slowly changing to dull green.

*L. piperatus* (Scop.).

Repton Shrubs (E.B.).

*L. deliciosus* (L.).

Shirley, 1906 (W.R.L.). Milk at first bright orange, but soon changing to green. Edible.

*L. quietus*, Fr.

Common in woods.

*L. rufus* (Scop.).

Common in woods.

*L. glycosmus*, Fr.

Cromford Moor. Fragrant; smell exactly like cocoa-nut.

*L. volemus*, Fr.

Near Duffield (M.R.S.).

*L. mitissimus*, Fr.

Little Eaton (M.R.S.).

*L. subdulcis* (Bull.).

Common in woods.

## HYGROPHORUS.

*Distinguishing characters.*—The hymenium or outer portion of the gill when mature becomes soft and waxy, and separates readily from the trama or inner portion. The gills are generally decurrent, but are sometimes adnate and sometimes almost free. This genus comprises most of the beautiful crimson, yellow and green toadstools so abundant among grass in autumn. The commonest of the red species are *H. coccineus*, *H. puniceus*, and *H. miniatus*; of the yellow species, *H. chlorophanus*. Several species are edible.

***Hygrophorus hypothejus*, Fr.**

In fir woods, Wirksworth; Matlock; Brewards Car, Windley.

***H. pratensis* (Pers.).**

Common in pastures. Edible.

***H. virgineus* (Wulf.).**

Common in pastures. Edible.

***H. niveus* (Scop.).**

Common in pastures. Edible.

***H. ovinus* (Bull.).**

In pastures, Shirley.

***H. irrigatus*, Fr.**

In pastures, Wirksworth.

***H. laetus*, Fr.**

Among grass, Wirksworth; Shirley; Little Eaton (M.R.S.).

***H. ceraceus* (Wulf.).**

In pastures, Wirksworth, Shirley, Duffield, etc.

***H. coccineus* (Schæff.).**

Very common in pastures, etc.

***H. miniatus*, Fr.**

In pastures, Wirksworth, Shirley, Little Eaton, etc.

***H. puniceus*, Fr.**

In pastures, etc. Common.

***H. obrusseus*, Fr.**

In pastures, Wirksworth, etc.

***H. conicus* (Scop.).**

In pastures, etc.; common. Pileus orange or crimson at first, but turning black when mature.

***H. calyptroformis* (Berk.).**

In pastures, Wirksworth. A very beautiful species; the pileus of a pale clear flesh-pink.

***H. chlorophanus*, Fr.**

Common in pastures.

***H. psittacinus* (Schæff.). (Paraquet Mushroom.)**

In pastures, very common. Very slimy; variable in colour, being generally yellow, more or less marked with green; the green colour is caused by a slimy covering, which soon washes off, exposing the yellow surface of the pileus.

*H. spadiceus*, Fr.

Little Eaton, 1903 (M.R.S.).

*H. unguinosus*, Fr.

Grindleford; Wirksworth; Little Eaton (M.R.S.). Very slimy.

*H. nitratus* (Pers.).

Wirksworth. Remarkable for its strong nitrous smell.

#### CLITOCYBE.

*Distinguishing characters*.—Gills more or less decurrent. Stem fleshy or fibrous, without a cartilaginous bark. Pileus frequently depressed in the centre, sometimes actually funnel-shaped.

*Clitocybe nebularis* (Batsch).

Among dead leaves in woods, Horsley Car; Shirley; Wirksworth. A fine fleshy species, generally about three inches in expanse, but sometimes much larger. It is one of the best of edible fungi.

*C. phyllophila*, Fr.

Common among dead leaves.

*C. dealbata* (Sow.).

Coxbench (M.R.S.). Edible.

*C. infundibuliformis* (Schæff.).

Bretby Park (1895); Coxbench (M.R.S.); Wirksworth.

*C. geotropa* (Bull.).

Shirley; Wirksworth. A large handsome species.

*C. cyathiformis*, Fr.

Common among grass in late autumn. Remarkable for its deeply depressed funnel-shaped pileus.

*C. brumalis*, Fr.

Very common among dead leaves in late autumn.

*C. fragrans* (Sow.).

Common in woods and poor pastures. A small white species, with a strong smell of Anise.

**LACCARIA.**

Differs from Clitocybe in the gills when mature being dusted with the white spores; they are also not decurrent, but broadly adnate.

**Laccaria laccata (Scop.).**

Very common in woods. The usual form is wholly brick-red when moist, and ochraceous when dry; but a very beautiful variety frequently occurs of a clear amethyst purple, drying to pale lavender; this is var. *amethystina*, Bolton.

**OMPHALIA.**

This genus is most closely allied to Mycena, but the gills are deeply decurrent and the pileus depressed. The species are all small and delicate, growing among moss or short grass or on dead wood.

**Omphalia umbellifera (L.).**

Shirley (W.R.L.); Duffield (M.R.S.).

**O. demissa, Fr.**

Among moss on bare face of limestone rock, Sprink Wood, Wirksworth, 1907.

**O. grisea, Fr.**

Coxbench, on wet dead wood (M.R.S.); Shirley; Ling Hills, Mugginton.

**O. fibula (Bull.).**

Among moss and short grass; fairly common.

**O. bullula (Brig.).**

On decayed twigs in swamp, Pitty Hollow, Wirksworth; Shirley (W.R.L.).

**PLEUROTUS.**

All the species grow normally on tree trunks, stumps, or twigs, and in consequence are either stemless or lateral stemmed.

**Pleurotus ostreatus (Jacq.).**

Not uncommon. Between Repton and Bretby (E.B.); Wirksworth; Shirley (W.R.L.).

**P. euosmus (Berk.).**

Between Repton and Bretby.

### CANTHARELLUS.

*Distinguishing characters.*—Gills decurrent, thick and vein-like, with a blunt edge; usually forked or branching. The larger species grow on the ground, and are central stemmed; some of the smaller species grow on mosses, and are lateral-stemmed or stemless.

#### *Cantharellus aurantiacus*, Fr.

In fir woods or on heathy banks, etc., rather common. The deep orange gills are regularly dichotomously branched.  
**B. TENACES.**—*Substance leathery, corky, or woody.*

### LENTINUS.

Substance tough and leathery, drying up and reviving with moisture; edge of gills finely toothed. Most of the species grow on decaying wood.

#### *Lentinus cochleatus*, Fr.

Bretby (E.B.). Sweet smelling.

### PANUS.

Substance tough, drying up and reviving with moisture; stem excentric, lateral or entirely absent; gills decurrent. Most of the species grow on wood.

#### *Panus conchatus*, Fr.

Repton (E.B.).

#### *P. stypticus*, Fr.

On stumps, Cromford Moor, January, 1907.

### LENZITES.

Pileus woody or corky, lateral and sessile; gills often branching and anastomosing.

#### *Lenzites betulina*, Fr.

On stumps, Duffield (M.R.S.); Cromford Moor; Hopton.

DESCRIPTION OF FIGURES IN PLATE.

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Fig. 1.—*Amanita phalloides*, showing (a) ring, (b) volva,  
(c) detached fragments of volva on pileus.

,, 2.—*Lepiota excoriata*, section showing umbonate pileus,  
free gills, ring and hollow stem.

,, 3.—*Clitocybe cyathiformis*, section showing funnel-shaped  
(infundibuliform) pileus and decurrent gills.

,, 4.—*Hebeloma glutinosum*, section showing sinuate gills.

,, 5.—*Stropharia semiglobata*, section showing adnate gills.

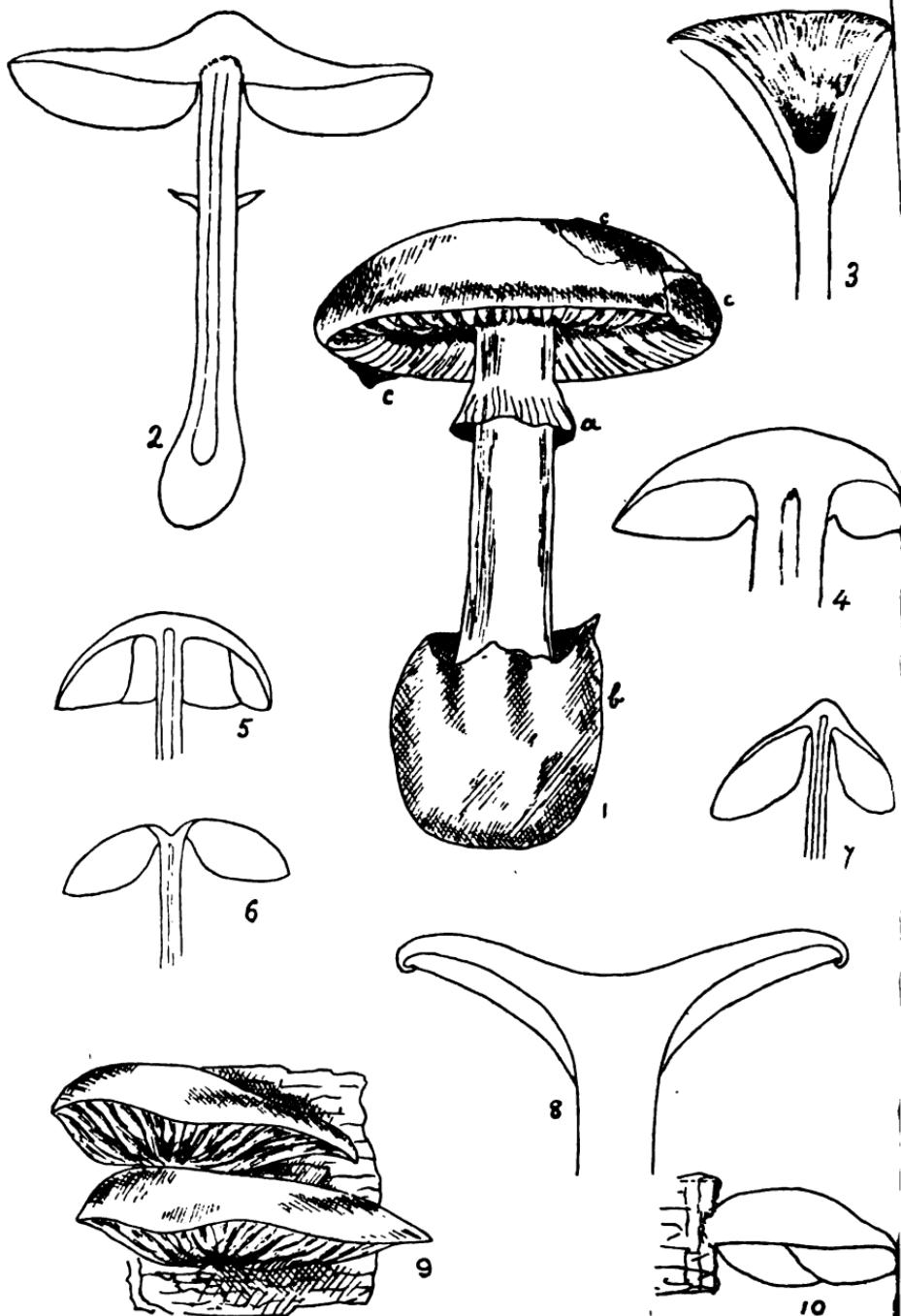
,, 6.—*Leptonia asprella*, section showing umbilicate pileus  
and adnexed gills.

,, 7.—*Nolanea pascua*, section showing campanulate pileus  
and adnexed gills.

,, 8.—*Paxillus involutus*, section showing depressed pileus,  
solid stem, involute margin and decurrent gills.

,, 9.—*Crepidotus mollis*, showing sessile, bracket-shaped  
(dimidiate) pileus.

,, 10.—Section of ditto.



STRUCTURE OF THE MUSHROOM.

## Trial of George Busby, Priest, at Derby, 1681.

By HENRY KIRKE, M.A., B.C.L.

**I**N 1679 the English nation, excited by rumours of Popish plots, once more endeavoured wholly to extirpate the Roman Catholic religion. Rewards were offered for the discovery of any Papist or reputed Papist in the kingdom; the magistrates received authority to search all houses, even St. James' Palace and Somerset House; and the judges were empowered to reward at their discretion all prosecutors of Popish recusants. The lists of criminals at assizes were swollen by the names of Roman Catholic priests accused of high treason; the Duke of York was compelled to leave the kingdom. Derbyshire, which had always been notorious for the Romish sympathies of many of its leading gentry, did not escape this visitation. Under a statute passed in the twenty-seventh year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, any priest of the Roman Catholic religion, being a British subject, performing his functions as such priest in England, could be arrested and prosecuted for treason. This barbarous statute, which had been in abeyance for many years, was revived at this time, and under its provisions many harmless men, some over eighty years of age, were arrested, tried, condemned, and executed.

In Bodley's library at Oxford I came across the report of a trial for high treason held at Derby in 1681, which may interest the readers of this *Journal*. This pamphlet is entitled,

"The Tryal and Condemnation of George Busby for High Treason as a Romish Priest and Jesuit under the Statute of 27 Elizabeth, cap. 2, at the Assizes and General Gaol Delivery held at Derby, for the County of Derby, the 25th day of July in the 33rd year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord King Charles the second, etc., before the Honourable Sir Thomas Street, Knight, one of the Barons of His Majesty's Exchequer. As it was faithfully taken by a Person of Quality.

"London. Printed by Ranulph Taylor, 1681."

George Busby was a Roman Catholic priest, who described himself at his trial as the son of a gentleman, and aged forty years; and added that his mother was an heiress, and that his family lived at Coddington, in Oxfordshire or Buckinghamshire. The "Person of Quality" must have misunderstood what Busby said. There is no such place as Coddington in either Oxfordshire or Bucks. The prisoner was the son of John Busby,<sup>1</sup> of Addington, in the county of Bucks, by Joan, daughter and heiress of Ralph Collyer, of Goddington, in the county of Oxford. John Busby had bought the manor of Addington from the Curzons at the beginning of the seventeenth century, and it remained in his family until the end of the eighteenth century, when, in default of male heirs, it passed into the hands of the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos.

The Grand Jury summoned by the High Sheriff<sup>2</sup> for the Summer Assizes at Derby in 1681 were:

Sir Henry Every, of Egginton, Bart.

Sir Robert Coke, of Longford, Bart.

Sir William Boothby, of Ashbourn, Knt. and Bart.

Sir Robert Clark, of Chilcote, Knt.

William Fitzherbert, of Tissington, Esq.

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<sup>1</sup> There is a curious entry relating to John Busby in the Journals of the House of Commons: "In the Civil War five oxen of Mr. John Busby, a recusant stayed in Smithfield (24 Oct., 1642) were ordered by the Parliament to be delivered to the victuallers of the Navy to be accounted for to the House, and that the money for them sold to butchers be delivered to Capt. Bruce to fortify the neck of land over against ye Durham House."

<sup>2</sup> Henry Balguy, of Derwent, was High Sheriff that year.

Henry Cavendish, of Dovebridge, Esq.  
William Mundy, of Darley, Esq.  
John Lowe, of Denby, Esq.  
William Berrisford, of Bentley, Esq.  
John Allen, of Gresely, Esq.  
William Hopkinson, of Bonsall, Esq.  
William Lees, gent.  
Lionel Parshaw, of Dronfield, gent.  
Joseph Harpur, of Yeavely, gent.  
John Stuffin, of Hopton, gent.  
Matthew Smith, of Denby, gent.  
John Whigley, of Cromford, gent.  
Paul Jenkinson, gent.  
George Birds, of Stanton, gent.

Sir Henry Every, chairman of the Grand Jury, was the second baronet; he was son of Sir Simon Every, first baronet, and was thirty-two years old in 1681.

Sir Robert Coke was the son of Edward Coke, Esq., of Longford, who was created a baronet in 1641. The title became extinct in 1727.

Sir Robert Clark was a scion of the Somersall family.

Sir William Boothby was the only son of Sir Henry Boothby, who was created a baronet by Charles I. in 1644. He was forty-three years of age at this trial.

William Fitzherbert was son of Sir John Fitzherbert, of Tissington, by Elizabeth, daughter of Anthony Fitzherbert, of Norbury.

Henry Cavendish was descended from an illegitimate branch of Cavendish of Chatsworth, and was ancestor of Lord Waterpark.

William Mundy was the son of John Mundy, of Markeaton, and married to a daughter of Coke, of Trusley.

John Lowe was a son of John Lowe, of Denby, by Katherine, daughter of Sir Arthur Pilkington, and was thirty-nine years of age.

William Beresford was a scion of that distinguished family from which descended the Marquess of Waterford.

John Aleyne, of Gresley, was a son of John Aleyne, who died in the garrison of Ashby-de-la-Zouche in 1646.

William Hopkinson, of Bonsall. This family had considerable property in that parish since the time of Henry V., but sold their share of the manor at the end of the seventeenth century.

Lionel Parshaw, of Dronfield, must be a misprint for Fanshawe, a considerable family at Dronfield. Lionel Fanshawe, of Fanshawe Gate, appears in a list of magistrates in 1650.

Joseph Harpur was descended from a branch of the family of Harpur of Swarkestone.

John Stuffyn, of Shirbrooke and Hopton, by his mother, who was heiress of John Ferne, sold Hopton Manor to Sir Philip Gell.<sup>1</sup> He died in 1696.

Matthew Smith was High Sheriff of Derbyshire in 1685.

John Wigley was a son of Henry Wigley, of Wirksworth.

Paul Jenkinson, of Walton Hall, created a baronet in 1685.

George Birds, of Stanton. The Birds were considerable landowners in Derbyshire at Locko, Youlgreave, Ashford, and Eyam. They possessed Locko in the reign of Henry IV.

The Grand Jury found a true bill.

When Busby was called upon to plead to his indictment, he declared that he was outside the statute, as he was an "alien," having been born in Brussels. The learned baron told him that was a question of fact that must be proved during the trial.

The jury list was then called over, and Busby was allowed thirty-five challenges, and he actually used twenty-one of them, viz. :

John Burrowes, gent.

Cornelius Dale, gent.

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<sup>1</sup> *Lysons*, p. 297, *Old Halls of Derbyshire*, vol. i., p. 277.

Thomas Wingfield, gent.

John Agan, gent.

Thomas Coxon.

James Dawson.

John Rose.

Wm. Salt.

John Hurd.

John Stone.

Thomas Cockayne, gent.

Thomas Wetton, gent.

William Kirkland, gent.

Henry Wild, gent.

Robt. Rowland.

Robt. Cooper.

Edw. Ridge.

Wm. Alsop.

James Cooper.

John Wallat.

Gregory Steele.

The Crown only challenged two, viz. :

Robert Doxey.

Christopher Holmes.

At last a jury was sworn in, and their names were :

Samuel Ward, gent.

John Steer.

Edward Wolmesley, gent.

George Trickett, gent.

John Loper.

Edward Woodhead.

Thomas Wilson, gent.

John Ratcliff.

William Horn, gent.

Jeremiah Ward.

John Creswell, gent.

Anthony Browne.

Busby was charged in his indictment "for that he being born in the King's dominions, and made a priest and received orders from the See of Rome, on the 16th March came into the Realm, and did abide at West Hallam, in the County of Derby."

According to this, the mere fact of residing in the realm, being a Romish priest, amounted to high treason; so only three counts had to be proved by the Crown.

Firstly, that Busby was an Englishman.

Secondly, that he was an ordained priest of the Roman Church.

Thirdly, that he had resided at West Hallam, in the county of Derby.

To the first count Busby pleaded that he was an alien, having been born at Brussels. To disprove this statement, Joseph Dudley, Mr. Powtrel's bailiff, was called as a witness, who deposed that he had lived at West Hallam for six years, and had known Busby well, and conversed with him often. "I have heard," he said, "Mr. Busby relate what happened to his family in the late wars; that their house was often plundered, and his father and mother living at Coddington in Oxfordshire. The first time the soildiers came and plundered the house he was about two yeares old or more, and being frighted at the soildiers he hid himself behind the curtains of the bed, so that while they were there none of the house knew where to find him, which made them believe that the soildiers had taken him; but when the soildiers were gone, his mother and some of the family lamenting for him in her chamber, he having then appeared, so that with great joy they received him. And, my lord, when he was five yeares old, he did also say that he could remember the soildiers coming to plunder, and he being at the time in the garden or orchard he did hide himself in the hedge."

Baron Street also pointed out to the prisoner that even if he had been born in Brussels, his parents having removed thither on account of the Civil War in England, he had been

naturalized by the statute 29 Charles II., which was specially passed to prevent any person who had, for such cause, been born abroad from losing his privileges as an Englishman.

On the second count, as to his being a Romish priest, several witnesses were called. One man had fallen in love with a girl who was a Roman Catholic, and Busby refused to allow him to marry her unless he changed his religion. The man's love was too violent to stick at such a trifle, so he professed the Roman Catholic faith, was married by Busby to his lady love, and the first result of his union was baptized by Busby with Romish rites.

Two women were called, who deposed that they had confessed to Busby, and received from him the sacramental wafer.

A reward of £100 (a large sum in those days) had been offered to anyone who would arrest any Romish priest of English birth found in the kingdom. This had stimulated the zeal of Mr. Henry Gilbert, J.P., of Locko, who resided about two miles from West Hallam, and had made him keep an eye on Busby's movements. The Gilberts, originally of Barrow, had removed to Trusley, William Gilbert having married his father's widow, who was the daughter of William Coke, Esq. So says Lysons. We must presume that his father's widow was his step-mother, but even then the alliance was a strange one. William was evidently desirous of keeping the property in the family. The Gilbert family resided at Locko for several generations. As long ago as 1678 Henry Gilbert had suspicions about Busby, which had been aroused by a letter and warrant which he had received from Sir Simon Degge. He had heard that Busby was hiding at Mr. Powtrell's house at West Hallam, so he went thither in January, 1679, with Mr. Gray, to seach for him. He says in his evidence: "We perceived Mrs. Powtrell, who is Busby's niece, to be much troubled and in great passion, the causes whereof Mrs. Powtrell declared to be for fear the said search was made for her uncle Busby, who I heard

afterwards was then in the house, though at the time was reported to be fled."

The Powtrels were an ancient family, resident at West Hallam since the reign of Richard II. Six generations are noted in St. George's *Visitation of Derbyshire* in 1611, and four additional ones are added in Dugdale's *Visitation* in 1661. Henry Powtrell was the last of the family to reside at West Hallam, and the estate passed to the Hunlokes.

In August, 1679, Mr. Powtrell obtained a licence from the King to travel beyond the seas, and it was supposed that George Busby accompanied him, as nothing was heard of him for some time. But at Christmas, 1680, Gilbert heard that Busby had been seen at West Hallam walking in the garden with Mistress Anne Smally; so, making an excuse that he wanted some wood for his "cole-pits," Gilbert interviewed Mrs. Smally, and asked her about Busby, but that deceitful lady swore that he was in Flanders, and that "if I had any business with him I must go beyond sea for him, as she had not seen him for two yeares, though she had helped to convey him out of the garden into his hiding-hole but a few minutes before." But Gilbert apparently knew the lady, and, not believing her, proceeded to search the house, and found in Busby's chamber "a crimson damask vestment, wherein was packed up a stole, a maniple of the same (as the Papists call them), an altar stone, surplice, a box of wafers, mass books, and divers other Popish things." Still both Mrs. Smally and Mrs. Brailsford denied any knowledge of Busby, and jeered at him, saying, "If there was a priest in the house, why did I not take him?"

Gilbert removed the Popish vestments to Derby, and produced them before Mr. Justice Charlton when that judge arrived to open the Spring Assizes. The judge ordered the noxious articles to be burnt immediately, but Gilbert demurred, as in case of Busby's arrest he wished to produce them at his trial; the judge was insistent, but Gilbert managed to preserve the vestments.

At length the zealous magistrate was rewarded for his patience and perseverance. From information received, as the policemen say, Gilbert went to West Hallam on the 16th March, 1681, about eleven o'clock at night. In his evidence at the trial he describes what happened: "I knocked at Mistress Ann Smally's window about twelve o'clock in the night, and said, 'Mistress Smally open the doors; I am come to search for a Popish priest.' She started up, and said, 'Who was there?' I told her it was I; she knew me well enough; I dwell at Locko. Then I stayed a pretty space of time, and called aloud to her again; but by that time I suppose she and her bedfellow, Mistress Braylesford, were gone to give the priest notice, and to help him to his hiding-hole, for nobody answered me. Then, after a pretty space, I called to her a third time; and when I could have no answer I went to Joseph Dudley's chamber, and called there, but no answer, for he also was gone into the priest's chamber, and found Ann Smally busy in helping Busby to secure himself, as Joseph Dudley did afterwards inform me." Tired of waiting, Gilbert ordered his men to break into the house, and found in the priest's chamber a fire lately extinguished, and the bed disordered; the upper part of the bed was quite cold; but Gilbert was an old hand. "The upper part of the feather bed," he says, "was cold, which I wondered at; then I put my hand underneath, and the bed was warm, for they had turned it." The scent was now warm. He questioned Ann Smally, but she denied all knowledge of Busby, and said that no one had slept in the bed for divers nights. However, Gilbert felt sure that she lied, and that Busby was concealed somewhere in the house, so he continued his search. "I began to search about one of the clock, and continued until after ten the next morning before I could find him; and though the watchers in the garden told me they heard the paces and steps very plainly amongst the lofts and false floores, and described on the outside of the house the place where they last heard him

within the space of nine or ten feet where he was hid, yet were we almost so many hours before we could find him. At last, when the searchers were almost tyred, Ann Smally and others of the family scoffed at us, and asked, 'What! have you not found him yet? You said there was a priest in the house, why do you not find him then? Why do you not take him?' I said, 'All in good time.' I was resolved to find him or starve him out. Nay, the footboy of the house, seeing my servant look within the kitchen chimney, where there hung a Port-Mantua, said jeering to my man, 'Look if he be not in the Port-Mantua.' After those persons had pleased themselves a good while with mocking at us for our disappointment, I persuaded two or three of my searchers once again to climb upon the lofts, and to look well near the place where Busby's last steps were heard. Which, when they had done somewhat, and found nothing, I took my sword and scabbard and knocked on the plaster floores over my head, and at last I knocked near unto a stock of three chimneys; but they could not answer within a yard, but told me there was nothing but tiles and roofing. I bid them break open these tiles, which they did, and espied a wooden door and a little iron hinge; I bade them break the door. Then one of the searchers put in his hand into a little hole that was broken in the door, and felt a hat; then he told me somebody was in that place, for a man had thrown his hand off the hat. Then I caused them to break open the entrance; which, when they had done, Busby spoke to them, and desired them to be civil; so I told them to be civil and bring him to me, which they did, and I arrested him."

These secret chambers, which are called "Priests' holes," are often found in old houses of the Tudor period. They were much used during the civil and religious troubles in England to conceal fugitives.

So there was little doubt that Busby had been residing at West Hallam, as stated in the indictment. As to his being a Romish priest, additional evidence was forthcoming. Joseph

Dudley stated, in answer to Busby's questions : " You talked to me in the gardens at West Hallam, when my master, Mr. William Powtrell, and Mrs. Ann Smally sent me to you. Your first discourse was of the gardens, withal giving me a description of the Jesuit College at Liege, where you did own your receiving orders. Besides, I have heard my master, Mrs. Smally, Mrs. Winifred Attwood, and George Harrison (who lived in the college beyond the sea) own it. And yourself said that Mr. Evers, my Lord Ashton's priest (who hath been with you at West Hallam), was your master and tutor when, as I think, you were a scholar at St. Omer's. And, my lord, as to his being a priest, when my master was committed to prison for refusing the oaths of supremacy and allegiance, saying his Church did expressly forbid it, nevertheless, Mrs. Powtrell, Mr. William Powtrell, and divers of the family did argue for his so doing, especially after Mr. Thomas Cannynge came from St. Thomas' in Staffordshire, and said that his uncle Fowler, he and all belonging to him, had taken the oath of allegiance with the consent of Mr. Fitter, their priest. But Busby did reject the notion. So Mrs. Powtrell and I went to Mr. William Brent, at Fox Coat, in Warwickshire, her grandfather, and Mr. Busby's father-in-law, a counsellor, to have his advice, and then Mr. Powtrell took the oath."

In support of this count, Gilbert also produced the vestments "and other Popish trinkets" which he had rescued from Mr. Justice Charlton, and an account book, showing that Busby had acted as Procurator for the Jesuits, and received and disbursed large sums of money for them.

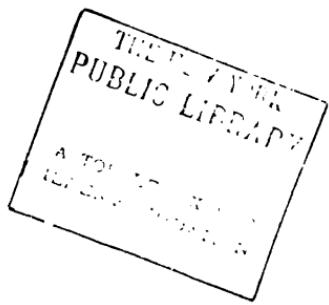
The three counts in the indictment having been proved to the satisfaction of the prosecution, Busby called two witnesses in his defence, but they proved little in his favour. The judge briefly and fairly summed up the evidence, and the jury, after a short retirement, found the prisoner guilty.

Baron Street then proceeded to pass sentence, but before doing so he mercifully told the prisoner that he would not

undergo the extreme penalty of the law, as, by the King's command, a reprieve would be granted. The sentence pronounced was: "That you, the prisoner now at the bar, be conveyed hence to the place from whence you came, and that you be conveyed thence on a hurdle to the place of execution, where you are to be hanged by the neck, that you be cut down alive and disemboweled, etc.; that your head be severed from your body, that your body be divided into four quarters, which are to be disposed of at the King's pleasure, and God in His infinite mercy have mercy upon your soul."

It is interesting to observe in this trial how little it differs from modern criminal proceedings before a Judge of Assize. Baron Street was evidently a fair and upright judge. Whatever his private opinions may have been, it was his duty to administer the law as he found it. He treated the accused with every consideration, allowed him his full number of challenges, and at his request assigned counsel to him to assist him in arguing any point of law which might arise during the trial. But, be it observed, prisoner's counsel was not permitted either to examine or to cross-examine witnesses. The judge's summing up of the evidence was perfectly fair, and he relieved the prisoner's mind as to his ultimate fate before pronouncing the barbarous sentence which the law enacts for those convicted of high treason. The witnesses tell their own story, without any browbeating or insinuation from either judge or prosecutor. The jury were evidently men of probity and position, six of them being described as gentlemen, which meant much more then than it does now. And throughout the whole trial there seems to be no intention to distort evidence or to press too hardly for a conviction. It compares very favourably with most of the State trials which disgraced the later years of the reign of Charles II.

Gilbert, J.P., received from the judge a warrant on the Treasury for £100; whether it was honoured on presentation we are not informed.





ELIZABETH, COUNTESS OF SHREWSBURY.  
*From Portrait at Hardwick Hall, belonging to The Duke of Devonshire.*

**Elizabeth Hardwycke,  
Countess of Shrewsbury,  
A.D. 1520-1608.**

By REV. F. BRODHURST, M.A.

**H**N the two Heralds' Visitations of Derbyshire—the one by Augustine Vincent, Rouge Croix Pursuivant in 1621, preserved in the College of Arms in London, and the other by William Flower, Norroy King of Arms in the year 1569, and preserved in the Bodleian Library, Oxford—the Hardwycke, or Hardwyke pedigree is taken back six degrees, thus :

Will <sup>m</sup> . Hardwycke,	=	Eliz <sup>a</sup> . eth, dau. of
of Hardwycke, in		S <sup>r</sup> . Robert Gawsell
the Countie of		or Gousill, of Barl-
Derbie.		borough, Co. Derbie.

Roger Hardwycke,	=	Nichola, dau. of Robert
of Hardwycke.		Barley, of Barley or
		Barlow, Co. Derby.
		He died A.D. 1467.

John Hardwycke,	=	Elizabeth, dau. of Henry
of Hardwycke.		Bakewell, of Bakewell,
Born 1451.		Co. Derby.
Fought at Bosworth.		

John Hardwycke,	=	Elizabeth, dau. of — Pinchebecke,
of Hardwycke.		of Pinchbecke, Co. Lincoln.

John Hardwycke,	=	Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Leeke,
of Hardwycke.		of Haslande, Co. Derby ; and
		Relict of — Leche.

James Hardwycke,	=	Elizabeth, dau. of Sir Philippe	1	Mary,	2	Jane,	3	Elizabeth,	4	Alice,
of Hardwycke.		Draycot, of Paynesley, Co.		m. Richard Wingfield, Co. Suffolk.		m. (1) Godfrey Bosville of Gunthwaite, Co. York.		m. (1) Robt. Barlow, of Barlow, Co. Derby.		m. Francis Leche, of Chatsworth, Co. Derby.
Living A.D. 1569.		Stafford.		(2) Knyveton (?) Co Derby.		(2) Sir Wm. Cavendish, of Cavendish, Co. Suffolk.		(2) Sir Wm. St. Loe, of Tormarton, Co. Gloucester.		(4) George Talbot, 6th Earl of Shrewsbury.

John Hardwycke,  
sold Hardwycke  
Hall.

Augustine Vincent, Rouge Croix Pursuivant of Heralds' College in 1621, in his MS. *Visitation of Derbyshire*, where, after giving the main line descent of the Hardwykes of Hardwycke Hall from William and Elizabeth, 19 Henry VI., to "Bess of Hardwycke" and her brother and sisters, commits himself to the statement, in a side-note, that they were descended from Sir William de Hardwycke of Hardwycke, grandson of Sir Joscelyne de Havermere de Hardwycke, son of Sir Joscelyne who fought at Hastings. The tradition in other branches of the Hardwycke family who were settled at Pattingham, co. Stafford, and at Hardwycke Hall, near Bromyard, and elsewhere, who claim to be descended from Roger Hardwycke, of Hardwycke Hall, co. Derby, is that their remote ancestor, Sir Joscelyne de Havermere, of Hardwycke, co. Derby, was a noble Saxon Thane, who fought at Hastings on the side of Harold, and was degraded by William the Norman, to whose memory there is now erected at Caen, in Normandy, an equestrian statue, with this inscription :

WILLIELMUS.  
DUX NORMANNIAE.  
VICTOR ANGLIAE.

The memorial-stone of the Robert Barlow who died in the year 1467, the father of Nichola Barlow, who married Roger Hardwycke of Hardwycke, is still preserved in Barlow Church, with this inscription :

¶ Orate pro anima Roberti Barley nuper defuncti qui obiit in die Assumptiois Beate Marie Virginis, anno dni Millesimo cccc o lx<sup>o</sup> vijo. Item orate pro bono statu Margarete uxoris sue."

There was also formerly a memorial-stone to Robert Barlow, who was betrothed to Elizabeth Hardwycke, with this inscription :

"Hic jacet Robertus Barley et . . . uxor ejus quidem Robertus obiit 2 die Februarii Anno Dom. 1532 quorum animabus propitetur Deus. Amen."

It will be seen a space is left for the name of his wife, Elizabeth Hardwycke, but she married three times afterwards,

and found a resting-place at All Saints' Church, Derby. Elizabeth Hardwycke was the third daughter of John Hardwycke, of Hardwycke Hall, co. Derby. Her mother was Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Leeke, of Hasland Manor, a member of the Sutton Scarsdale family, the head of which family was created Baron Deincourt, 26th October, 1624, and Earl of Scarsdale, 11th May, 1645, which peerage became extinct in the year 1736. Elizabeth Leeke, before marrying John Hardwycke of Hardwycke, had married a Leche of Chatsworth. This accounts for some pedigrees stating that he married Elizabeth Leeke, and others Elizabeth Leche. The Leches sold Chatsworth to the Agards, the Agards to Sir William and Lady Cavendish.

There is a MS. in the Chatsworth Library, by Nathaniel Johnston, M.D., written in the year 1692, which gives this account of the first marriage of Elizabeth Hardwycke to Robert Barlow :

"I have been informed by some ancient gentlemen, it was accomplished by her being at London attending the Lady Zouche at such time as Mr. Barlow lay sick there of a Chronicall Distemper. In which time this young gentlewoman making him many visits upon account of their neighbourhood in the country and out of kindness to him, being very sollicitous to afford him all the helpe she was able to do in his sickness by ordering his dyet and attendance, being then young, and very handsome, he fell deeply in love with her, of whose greate affections to her she made such advantage, that for lack of issue by her, he settled a large inheritance in lands upon herself, and her heirs, which by his death a short time after she fully enjoyed."

Robert Barlow was aged fourteen, Elizabeth Hardwycke was aged twelve, at the time of their betrothal. He died 2nd February, 1532.

The life of Elizabeth Hardwycke is naturally divided into the periods of her four marriages and her widowhood of seventeen years. Something has already been said of her first marriage.

Her second marriage took place when twenty-seven years of age, to Sir William Cavendish, and lasted from 1547 to 1557. It took place at Bradgate Park, co. Leicester, at 2.0 a.m. This has been mentioned in the article on "Sir William Cavendish" in vol. xxix. of this *Journal*. She was left a young widow, aged 37, with eight young children, to her intense grief and despair. It is probable, however, that the sorrows of this portion of her life were as a purifying fire, strengthening her character and developing the independent spirit which she manifested in all her future life, as well as fitting her for the high rank and station to which she afterwards attained. It must also always be remembered that she lived in the troubled reigns of four Tudor sovereigns—Henry VIII., Edward VI., Queen Mary, and Queen Elizabeth, with the last of which her life was almost conterminous. She grew up, in fact, in character such another as the first lady of the land—Queen Elizabeth.

Bradgate Park, where the marriage with Sir William Cavendish took place, was the country seat of Henry Grey, Marquis of Dorset, who afterwards became Duke of Suffolk. He had married Lady Frances Brandon, daughter of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, and the Princess Mary, youngest sister of Henry VIII., and was father of the Ladies Jane, Katharine, and Mary Grey. It was at Bradgate Park that Roger Ascham, the tutor of Edward VI., found the Lady Jane Grey reading Plato whilst her sisters were out hunting. Lady Cavendish was most intimate with this family—as is shown by being married from their house, and five members of the family being godparents of her children. But though there are portraits now hanging at Hardwick of other godparents of her children—such as Queen Mary, Queen Elizabeth, William Paulet, Marquis of Winchester, and Stephen Gardiner, Bishop of Winchester—there is not a single portrait now hanging there of the Grey family. We believe that there must have been portraits there from the great intimacy of the families, and thereby, we believe, hangs a

tale. Queen Mary and Queen Elizabeth were naturally most jealous of the Grey family, from the Dukes of Northumberland and Suffolk having married their son and daughter, Lord Guilford Dudley and Lady Jane Grey, and placing her on their throne. Upon the death of Edward VI., the Duke of Northumberland raised an army in the Eastern Counties to oppose the Princess Mary. His army deserted him. He was arrested in the court of King's College, Cambridge. He flung up his cap in favour of Mary, but it was too late. He was hurried to the Tower, and, after a trial, was led out to execution. This was the end of godparent number one.

The Duke of Suffolk, father of Lady Jane Grey, was spared for the moment, through the intercession of his Duchess, the Lady Frances Brandon, who was a personal friend and cousin of Mary. But when he joined the insurrection of Sir Thomas Wyatt, he, too, was sent to the block; and thus ended the life of godparent number two.

Through the insurrection of the Duke of Suffolk, it was thought necessary to send to execution the Lady Jane Grey, his daughter, the nine days' Queen, and her husband, Lord Guilford Dudley. Thus ended the life of godparent number three.

When Elizabeth came to the throne, in order to keep her eye upon the two younger sisters, the Ladies Katharine and Mary Grey, she appointed them as Maids of Honour. But they both escaped her eagle eye. Without the consent of the Queen, the Lady Katharine married Edward Seymour, Earl of Hertford. For a Seymour and a Grey to marry was to shake her throne, as Queen Elizabeth argued, consequently they were thrown into the Tower, and there the Lady Katharine died. Thus ended the life of godparent number four.

Lady Cavendish was aware of this marriage, and as she did not disclose it, she, too, had for a time to suffer imprisonment.

Another godparent, when only thirteen years of age, was the young Henry Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, brother to the

Lady Frances Brandon. He and his younger brother, the only surviving sons of Charles, the first duke, caught the sweating sickness when at the University of Cambridge, and died, to the intense grief of their relatives and of the nation. Thus ended the life of godparent number five.

The Lady Mary Grey did something worse than her sister, the Lady Katharine. She married the Queen's serjeant-porter—Martin Keys. He was a giant; she was a dwarf. They were both placed in confinement, and she was only released upon his death.

The mother of the three sisters—the Ladies Jane, Katharine, and Mary Grey—after the execution of her husband, Henry Grey, who had been created Duke of Suffolk, married, as is said in the peerage, to make the best of it, her “Master of the Horse,” or, as we should say, her “Stud Groom”—Adrian Stokes. She was forbidden the Court; and thus ended, so to speak, the life of godparent number six.

Thus, through the Grey family seizing the throne, and through some members of the family demeaning themselves, they were in disrepute.

Through their great intimacy with Sir William and Lady Cavendish, we believe their portraits must have been at Hardwick; and we believe they were taken down from the walls and cast out of the hall.

The preceding history shows us also what an anxious, sorrowful time the reign of Queen Mary, and the early years of Queen Elizabeth, must have been for Lady Cavendish, when her most intimate friends were one by one taken from her.

The next marriage was with Sir William St. Loe. He was Captain of the Guard to Queen Elizabeth, and Grand Butler of England. He had an estate at Tormarton, in co. Gloucester. Not much is known of this portion of her life, except that she was more at Court than during the reign of Queen Mary. There is extant an interesting letter from Sir George Pierrepont to Lady St. Loe, proposing a

marriage between his eldest son Henry and her eldest daughter Frances. It also refers to a law suit between himself and Mr. Whalley. The letter is written from his residence at Holbeck Woodhouse, near Cuckney, in co. Notts.; and Mr. Whalley was a near neighbour of his at Welbeck, which was eventually bought by this lady when she became Countess of Shrewsbury, and she made it over to her youngest son, Sir Charles Cavendish. In 1536 Mr. Richard Whalley was visiting lesser Monasteries in Leicestershire; and on 28th February, 1539, was granted the site of Welbeck Abbey. He was steward to the Duke of Somerset—Protector—and was engaged in promoting his restoration when the Earl of Warwick, afterwards Duke of Northumberland, obtained his downfall. He was sent to the Tower and fined heavily, and had to sell Welbeck and other manors. He was buried at Screveton, co. Notts., where there is a fine alabaster monument to his memory. Colonel Edward Whalley, who signed the death warrant of Charles I., was his great-grandson.

Sir George Pierrepont, of Holme Pierrepont, and of Holbeck Woodhouse, cast in his lot with the Reformers.

Thomas Becon, the Reformer, dedicated his book, *The Newes owte of Heaven: both pleasaunt and joyful*, written at Alsop-in-the-Dale in the Peak of Derbyshire, “to the right worshipful Master George Pierpount,” to whom the author acknowledged himself to be greatly bound. And in *Narratives of the Reformation*, published by the Camden Society, there is a passage singularly illustrating the letter of Sir George Pierrepont: “Mr. Forde, in Quene Marie’s dismole days, was in Mr. Rychard Whalleis howse at Welbecke, he was commanded to go with his master to Sir George Perpountes, knyght, dwellyng at Wodhouse a myle of. There he herde chawntyne, syngynge, and torch-beryng in daylight at masse.”

The following is the letter of Sir George Pierrepont to Lady Saint Loe:

238 ELIZABETH HARDWYCKE, COUNTESS OF SHREWSBURY.

"Right worshipfull and my verreye good Ladye after my hertiest man,  
I commende me to your good Ladishippe; even so preye you I meye  
be to good Mr. Sent-Loe; most hertelye thankinge you booth for your  
great paynes taken wth me at Holme; and the rather because I under-  
stand that your Ladishippe hathe not forgotten my sewte to you at  
your goinge awaye, as speciallye to make Mr. Sackvile and Mr. Attornye  
my frends in the mattre betweene Mr. Whalleye ande me w'in he doethe  
me playne wronge (as I take it in my concyence) onelye to repe trouble  
and unquyett me. And touchinge suche comunicacion as was betweene  
us at Holme, yf your Ladishippe and the gentilwoman your daughr lyke  
or beye upon sight as well as I and my wife lyke the yong gentillwoman  
I will not shrincke one worde from yt I said or promised by the grace  
of God, Who preserve your Ladishippe and my Mr your husbande longe  
together in wealthe, healthe, and prosperytie, to His pleasure, and your  
gentill herts desyer.

"From my porer house at Woodhouse the iijth of November 1561:  
by the rewde lustie hande of your goode Ladishippe's assuredlye allewaye  
to comauide."

"George Purepounte.

"To the right worshippful and my singular goode Ladye my Ladye  
Sent-loo at London this be d.d. (delivered)."

The young lady, Frances Cavendish, was at this time thirteen years of age. The betrothal and marriage took place. It was through this marriage that one of the large houses built by the Countess of Shrewsbury, namely, Oldecoats, or Owlcoats, in the parish of Heath, with certain lands around it and in the parish of Calow, came into the Pierrepont family, and are still the property of Earl Manvers.

In the year 1568 Elizabeth Hardwycke began her real life in the world by which she is so widely known. In this year she married George Talbot, sixth Earl of Shrewsbury, and in 1569 Mary Queen of Scots was placed in the charge of the Earl and Countess of Shrewsbury. They were chosen on account of the confidence which the Queen had in them, and also because their numerous residences were away from the main roads, and were not far distant from each other, and were thus convenient for necessary changes.

The Earl of Shrewsbury had seven places of residence—Sheffield Castle, Sheffield Manor, South Wingfield Manor, Tutbury Castle, Worksop Manor, Buxton Hall, Rufford Abbey.

The Countess had two of her own—Chatsworth House, Hardwick Hall.

The Earl and Countess were ready to receive the Queen of Scots at Tutbury on February 2nd, 1569. We will now as much as possible tell the life of the Countess from original letters, a large store of which exist, and which, from their language and their spelling, make the account more interesting. The first is a letter written by White, a servant of Queen Elizabeth, to Sir William Cecil. He, being on his way to Ireland, had occasion to consult Lord Shrewsbury, and for this purpose called on his way at Tutbury. When Mary understood that a servant of the Queen was at the castle, she desired that he might be introduced to her. The letter, in telling us about Queen Mary, incidentally opens to us some of the cares and anxieties of her guardians, and especially in connection with the safekeeping of their prisoner.

" 26 February, 1569.

" I asked hir grace sence the wether did cutt of all exercises abrode, howe she passed the tyme within. She sayd that all the day she wrought with hir nydill, and that the diversitie of the colors made the worke seme lesse tedious, and contynued so long at it till veray payn made hir to give over, and with that layd hir hand upon hir left syde, and complayned of an old grief newly increased there. Upon this occasion she entred into a prety disputable comparison betwene karving, painting, and working with the nydill, affirming painting in her owne opinion for the moste commendable qualitie. I aunswered hir grace, I coulde skill of neither of theme, but that I have redd *Pictura* to be *Veritas Falsa*. With this she closed up hir talke and bydding me farewell, retyred to her prevay chamber."

" But if I (whiche in the sight of GOD beare the Quenes Majestie a naturall love besyde my bounden dutie) might give advise there shulde veray few subjects in this land have accesse to or conferens with this lady. For besyd that she is a goodly personadge (and yet in trouthe not comparable to our Souverain) she hathe withall an alluring grace, a prety Scottische speche, and a serching witt clowded with myldnes; Fame might move some to releve hir and glory joyned to gayn might stir others to adventure moche for hir sake. Then joy is a lively infective sens, and cariethe many perswasions to the hart, whiche rulethe all the rest. Myn awne affection by seeing the quenes majestie our Souverain is doubled, and thereby I gesse what sight might worke in others. Hir heare of itself is black and yett Mr Knolls told me that she weares heare of sundry colors."

In June, 1569, the Earl and Countess were with their prisoner at South Wingfield Manor, where they stayed several months. It was at this time that Leonard Dacre made an unsuccessful attempt to release the Queen. In the next year, 1570, two sons of the Earl of Derby made a similar attempt. In 1571 it was found that the Duke of Norfolk was holding a secret correspondence with the Queen; that he was intending to carry her off and to marry her. The Earl wrote to Sir William Cecil, Lord Burghley:

"Truly I wold be very lothe that any libertie or exercise shuld be graunted unto the Queen, or any of hers out of these gates, for fear of many daungers nedoles to be remembred unto yor L. I do suffer her to walk upon the leads here in open ayre, in my large dining chamber and also in this courtyard, so as both I myself, or my Wife be alwaies in her Company, for avoiding all others talk to herself or any of hers; And suer watch is kept wtin and wtout the walles both night and day, and shall so contynue God willing so long as I shall have the charge. Thus I commit yor good L. unto God."

"From Sheffield Castle this xith

"of December 1571."

"G. Shrewsbury."

In the year 1572 the Earl of Shrewsbury presided at the trial of Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, as Lord High Steward, and had to pronounce sentence of death upon him. These and other attempts of the same nature, which cannot be referred to here, show what an anxious time both the guardians of the Queen must have had.

About the year 1569-70 it would appear that Mr. James Hardwycke, brother of the Countess, got into financial difficulties, and had to part with Hardwycke Old Hall and the lands then belonging to it. The Countess purchased them of her brother for her nephew. This explains how the third daughter of Mr. John Hardwycke became the owner. The following note appears amongst the papers of the Countess:

"Mr James Hardwyckes Estate, 1570."

"And so lastly the totalle sume of all the sumes afore wrytten over and besyde colemynes, ore mynes, the profit of the Cole, land that Mrs Lyech hath for terme of lyfe, marrle pyttes, and dyvers things

unvalued, and over and besyde Woodesales, haryotes, fynes, pawnages, and fees of courtes, amounteth to yerlye threhundreth and syftie ij pounds, viij*s.* iiijd.—ccclij*l.* viij*s.* iiijd.”

(Or in present value about £2,800.)

In the year 1574 the marriage took place of Charles Stuart, Earl of Lennox, younger brother of Lord Darnley, with Elizabeth Cavendish, youngest daughter of Lady Cavendish, Countess of Shrewsbury. It took place at Rufford Abbey, after a few days' acquaintance, and without the knowledge of Queen Elizabeth.

The Queen, when she heard of it, was in great wrath. The Countesses of Lennox and Shrewsbury were put under guard. The Earl had to make excuses to the Queen as best he could. The following letter appears in the Shrewsbury correspondence, now at the Heralds' Office :

“ May it please your Mate, I understand of late your Mat<sup>e</sup> displeasure ys sowght agenst my Wyfe for maryage of hyr daughter to my La. lenewyx sone I moost confes to your Mate as trwe ys, yt was delte in sodenly and without my knowledge, but as I dare undertake and ausure to your Mate for my Wyfe, she fyndyng hyr daughter dysappoyned of yong bartiel whom she hoped and that thoder younge gentylman was inclyned to love with a five days accyantyns dyd hyr best to further hyr daughter to thys match, without havyng therein any other intent or respect therwith revelentantie towarde your Mate she owght. I wrote of thys mater to my l. of lec. (Lord of Leicester) a good whyle ago at great length. I hyd nothing from hym that I knewe was done abowte the same, and thought not mete to troble your Mate therewyth because I take yt to be of no sych importance as to wryte of untyll nowe that I am by syche as I see wyll not forbear to devyse, and speake wh<sup>m</sup> may procure any susspycyon or dowlfulness of my servyce; but as I have always fownde your Mat<sup>e</sup> my good and gratiouse Soveraygne, so do I confort myselfe that wysdome can fynde out ryght well what causes move therunto and therfore am not aftred of any dowlful opynyon nor displeasure to remeane with your Mate of me or my Wyfe whome your heigness and your Councell have many weys tryed in tymes of most danger. We never had any other thought or respect but as your Mate moste true and faithful servants and so do truly serve and faithfully love and honer your Mate, praying to almighty god for your Mate as wee are in dutie bownden.”

“ Showsburye.”

“ Shefield ”

“ 2 decembr 1574.”

<sup>1</sup> He was son of Mr. Bertie and the Duchess of Suffolk, who was Baroness Willoughby D'Eresby in her own right, of Grimsthorne Castle, near Stamford, and last wife of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk.

In 1575 a child of the marriage was born at Chatsworth—Lady Arbella Stuart. Her father died in 1576, her mother in 1582; so she was brought up by her grandmother at Hardwick, and caused her great anxiety. Being first cousin to King James VI. of Scotland, the son of Lord Darnley and Mary Queen of Scots, in case of his death without issue she became next heir to the thrones of Scotland and England, and intrigues centred round her. It was the possibility of this that made Queen Elizabeth so suspicious and so wrathful at not being consulted about the marriage.

The following letter is interesting. It is from the Countess of Shrewsbury to Queen Elizabeth after the death of Charles Stuart, Earl of Lennox, father of the Lady Arbella Stuart. From the Cecil MSS. at Hatfield.

" 17 . March . 1577-78."

" May yt plese your moast exelent Magystye, I am outerly onhabyll to expresse the monysfolde causes I have to yelde your Magystye my moast humbyll thankes and presently ya that I onderstand by my very good lord of leicester that yt hath plesed your magystie of your moast especyall and gracyous goodness to grante unto my poure dowter lenes the custody of her childe nott 'it standynge that ther were divers meanes yoused to your highnes for the conterary, someche the more am I bounden to rest your faythefoull and thancfoull sarvant for the same; and I do beseeche your magystie that I may committe wolly unto your moaste Gracyous conserderacn my sayde poure dowteres case of whoyes only goodness I repouse my wolle troust, besechinge your magystie to have yn remembrance the furder suite of my lord and me on theyes two oure childeryne behalfe, and so as we are moast boudew we wyll never seasse to prey to the almyghte god longe to prosper your magystie yn all joy, and perfytte healthe and felycyte longe and happy reyne over us.

" At Shefeldle the xvij of Marche your magystye's most bouden subiect and sarvant

" E. Showesbury."

And so the years went on, the Earl and Countess and their prisoner changing from Sheffield Castle to Sheffield

Manor, to Chatsworth, to Buxton, and Worksop Manor. The strict guardianship and the sameness of life, mewed up as they were in castles and manor houses, must have been sorely trying to all, and sufficient to try the temper of an Archangel. Moreover, the Earl was becoming an old man, and was a martyr to gout. In the year 1582 he had the grievous loss of his eldest son, Francis, Lord Talbot, who died at Belvoir. There is extant a letter from the Queen to the Earl at this time.

" My good old Man,

" I doubt not but you do now even long to heare from us, considering we have not this good while written anything unto you. The cause thereof hath been the only stay for a convenient messenger that might be most acceptable to you, such as a one as this little young Postillean we think will prove; whom as we have chosen to be the messenger for bringing this our letter to you, so would we have you receive the same as a more sure and ffaithful messenger to express the continuance of your gracious Sovereign's good opinion and favor as largely as yourself can wish towards you. Whom you shall be also assured to finde will alwayes reserve one eare open for you, against any blast that may be procured to be sounded in the other against you, if any such occasion should be offered.

" Your good wage towards the Widow your daughter in lawe, wherein you shew yourself like yourself, that is an honorable, noble Gentleman, we pray you continue, and receive our very hearty thancks for the same; and becausse we assure ourself that in your Prayers you are not unmindful of us, so do we also pray GOD to keepe unto us in health such a faithful noble subject, as we have alwayes found you, and to deliver you from your ancient enemy the Gout.

" Your loving Sovereign,

" Elizabeth R."

Ugly rumours had reached the ear of the Queen about an intimacy between the Earl and the Queen of Scots; the Countess had become jealous, and had spread abroad reports of this. In the year 1583 she left her husband. In 1584 the Earl was relieved from his charge of the Queen of Scots, after a weary, tedious guardianship of fifteen and a half years. Bernardino de Mendoza, his Ambassador in England, detailed to Philip of Spain the Earl of Shrewsbury's expression to Elizabeth for delivering him from his charge: "de' l'avoir delivre de deux démons, savoir sa femme et la reine d'Ecosse."

It was at this time that the two following letters were written, which explain themselves. Mr. Roger Manners and Mr. John Manners, of Haddon, were brothers of the first wife of the Earl of Shrewsbury, who was a daughter of the Earl of Rutland. They were frequent visitors at Hardwick in after years.

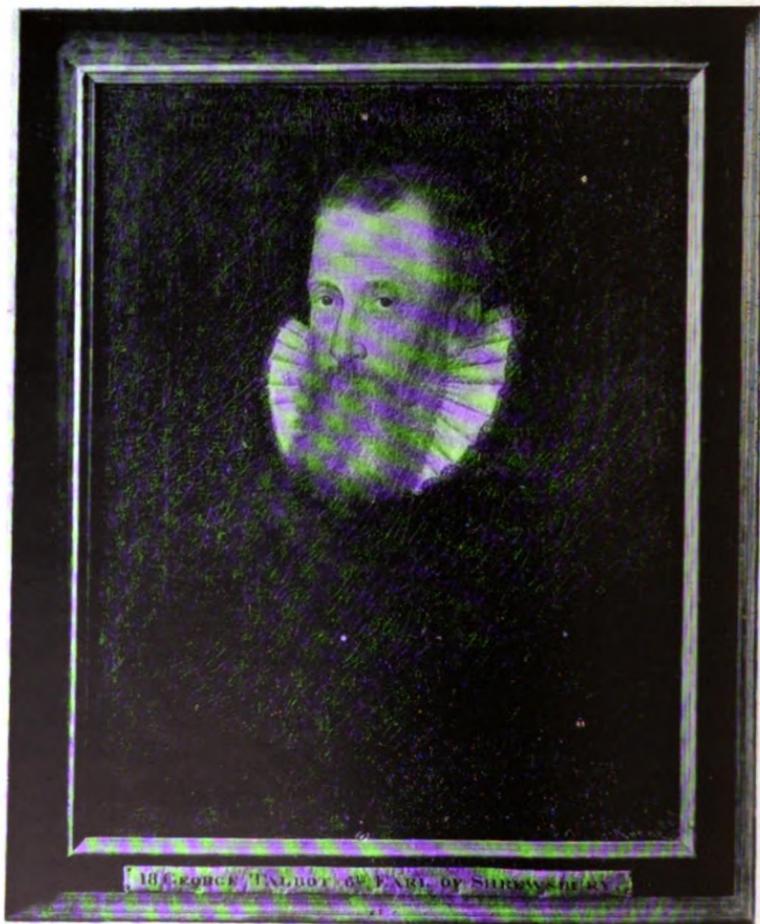
The first letter is from Roger Manners to his brother, John Manners.'

" 23 September 1554.

" You have great reson to honor and love your Contrye Erle (of Shrewsbury), for I perceve he loveth you moch. He hath here behaved himself both noblie and wisely, so as his adversaries may be asshamed of that they have sayd and don agenst him. I dout not but you are alredy informed of the manner of his coming hither and of his fyrt intertayntment by her Majestie. I will therefor be bryeff. I wayted to his lordship to London and the next day retourned to Court. The day he cam to Court I met him by the way, and opon som speach I had with her Majestie. His Lordship thought good to lye (alight) at the Court Gate, and so went in boldlie. In the great Court my Lord of Leicester met him and broughte him the privie way into her Majesties gallerye when her Majestie cam to him forthwith, and tolked with him an hower or more, and used him very gratiosly. He only told her Majestie the joy he toke in the seght of her, and she was glad to see him, so as nothing passed but kyendness and rejoysing. The next day his lordship cam to her Majestie into her privie Chamber; she made him have a stul and to syt downe by her, and then talked with him at the lest 2 howers. Amongst other things my Lord toke knowledge how he had bin slandered by sundrye bruytes (reports) desyred therefor her Majestie that he myght justifie himself, saying he would defend his honor and loyaltie to her Majestie agenst all the world. Her Majestie was well plesed with his words, and told him she did accompt him for a loyall and faythfull servant, and esteemed and trusted him as moch as any man in England. The next day he was sent for to syt with the rest of her Majesties cousell, but he when he cam there refused to syt till he knew if any of them could charge him with any lack of dutie to her Majestie. To be short, he was then declared by them all both honorable and loyall and fytt to be a companion with them in cousell; so he satt downe and toke his place to his great honor. Syms, her Majestie hath bin sondry tymes in hand with him for his Wiffe, but he will nowaile agree to accept her. She hath bin kept till this day from her Majesties presens, greatly to her grief and disgrace as she sayth."

The second letter is from the Earl of Shrewsbury to his brother-in-law, John Manners.





GEORGE TALBOT, 6TH EARL OF SHREWSBURY.

*From Portrait at Hardwick Hall, belonging to the Duke of Devonshire.*

"Oatlands, 24 September 1584.

"I have been well received by the Queen and Council. My Wife has come to Court and finds great friends. I try all I can to be rid of this burdensome charge."

"Showsbury."

The Earl and Countess were never reconciled, though earnest efforts were made by the Queen, the bishop of the diocese (Lichfield and Coventry), and other friends. As time went on his malady, the gout, so increased that those nearest to him thought his mind was affected, and he died a misanthrope in the year 1590. He was buried with his ancestors in the parish church at Sheffield. His epitaph was drawn up by Foxe, the martyrologist, before his death, whose papers, with the corrections and additions, can still be seen in the library of the British Museum. The name of Elizabeth Hardwycke, his second wife, does not appear. The date of the earl's decease has not yet been added to the epitaph.

In the same year that the Earl died, preparations were made for the building of the new hall at Hardwick, and in the year 1591 the work was begun in earnest. The accounts are preserved in the muniment-room, and are admirably kept by one of the chaplains, Sir Henry Jenkinson, the "Sir" being the title given to the clergy at that time, as we may see from Shakespeare's plays, and is the English representation of "Dominus."

"Workes begun at Hardwicke on the xxixth of Martch by the Right honorable ladie Elizabeth Countesse of Shrowsbury in the three and thirtieth yeare of ye Queen Mties Raynge Anno Dom. 1591."

About £20 on an average—about £150 present value—seems to have been spent on wages and material each fortnight; and when at home at Hardwick the Countess herself each fortnight audited and signed the accounts.

Towards the end of this year her ladyship went to London for the winter, and stayed at her house at Chelsea some eight months. She had her litter and four horses, several waggons for the luggage, and some forty-three riding horses

for the attendants. It was like a royal progress. We give the accounts in full, for they give us a picture of the travelling at that date, and of the expenses connected with it.

"The Charges of my Lad. Journye from Hardwicke to Chelsye xxxij<sup>th</sup>. R.E. An. Dom. 1591.

(1) At Nottingam the xvij<sup>th</sup> of November, the charges of the kychin seven pounds, eleven shillings sixpence, as a particular Bill now playnlie appeareth.

The Charge of the Stable there, as by the same bill appeareth, and for horsses fyve pounds, eyghtene shillinge, eleven pence

in toto xij*l.* xs. vd.

Geven to the pore there fortye shillings	xls.
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Itm to the Waits there fyve shillings	vs.
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(2) The charge at Leyc: the xix<sup>th</sup> of November for the kychin, seven pounds, eleven shillings fyve pence.

And for the Stable charges there the same daie fyve pounds six shillings sixpence	xij <i>l.</i> xvijs. xjd.
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Geven towarde the repayrings of Melyvare Bridge	xxs.
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Gyven to the poore of the towne fortye shillinge	xls.
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To the Ringers there fyve shillings	vs.
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And to the Wayts of the towne fyve shilt.	vs.
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(3) Charges at Harborow the xx<sup>th</sup> of Novembre for the kychin fyve pounds eyghtene shilt.

The Stable charges there the same daie fourre pounds seven shillings tenpence	in toto xl <i>l.</i> vs. xd.
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Geven to the poore there	xxs.
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It. geven to the Ringes there at two sundrie tymes eyght shillings fore pence	in toto xxviijs. iiijd.
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(4) The charges at Northamton the xxst of November for the kychin seven pounds thirteen shillings tenpence

ffor horse meete and Stable charges there fourre pounds tene shillings tenpence	in toto xij <i>l.</i> iiijs. vijd.
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Itm geven to the poore there fortye shillings	
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Itm to the Wayts fyve shillings	in toto xlvs.
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(5) The chargs at Stonie Stratford the xxij<sup>th</sup> of November as by a particular bill aperethe for the kychin six pounds, seventene shillings seven pence.

The Stable charges there as by the same particular bill appereth fore pounds seven shillings two pence	in toto xij <i>l.</i> iiijs. ixjd.
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Geven to the poore of the towne twentie shills.	
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To musitions there fyve shillings	
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To the Ringers there three shillings iiijd	
--	--

in toto xxviijs. iiijd.	
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(6) The charges at Dunstable the xxij<sup>th</sup> of November by a p[er]ticular bill appereþe for the kychin six pounds seven shillings three pence.

The Stable charges there the same daie fyve pounds nyne shillings.  
in toto x*j*/i>*. xv*s.* ii*d.**

Geven to the poore there twentie shillings

It. To Musitions there fyve shillings

To the Ringers three shillings and forepence.

in toto xxvii*s.* iii*d.*

(7) Charges at Barnette the xxiiij<sup>th</sup> of November for the kytchin fyve pounds eyghtene shillings nyne pence.

Stable Charges there the same night, and the nyght after at London fyve pounds v*s.* x*d.*  
in toto x*j*/i>*. vs. vi*d.**

To the poore there twentye shillings

And to the Ringers ii*s.* iii*d.*  
in toto xxii*s.* iii*d.*

Total Expenses of Journey to London comes to £97 3*s.* 1*d.*

Or multiplied by 7 for present value, comes to about £680.

Whilst at Chelsea the Countess made an important purchase of tapestry. It had belonged to Sir Christopher Hatton, and had hung at Holmbey, in co. Northampton, where, it will be noticed, she called on her return journey. Sir Christopher was succeeded by his sister's son, Sir William Newport, who took the name of Hatton. The tapestry—the story of Gideon—still hangs at Hardwick on the west side of the long gallery, almost covered by portraits, so that few notice it. The Countess had her own coat of arms painted and placed on each of the seventeen pieces of tapestry to cover the Hatton coat of arms.

" July ix<sup>th</sup>, in the xxxiiij<sup>th</sup> year of E.R. (1592).

" Bought of Sre Wyllyam hatton.

" Paid the tenth of July for one peece of Arras of the storye of Abraham, conteyning fortye Flemish Ells at fortene shillings the Ell, twenty eight pounds.

It. for xvij peces of Arras conteyning one Thousand Ells and an halfe of Arras of the Storye of Gedeon at Six shillings sixpence the flemish ell cometh to three hundred twenty six pounds fiftene shillings and nyne pence wherof for makinge of newe armes was abated fyve pounds, and likewise one stick and an halfe in mouldis—cominge to nyne shillings, nyne pence, and so the Residye paid ys three hundred twenty one pounds v*s.*<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> About £2,249 2*s.* ed. in present value of money.

"Payde to Mr Sheldons man for seventene armes to set upon hangings  
xxx. iiijd."

"Geven to Mr Sheldons man that brought the armse for the hanging  
xx."1

Januarye xvij<sup>th</sup> E.R. 34 (1592).

"Delivered unto Mr W<sup>m</sup> Cavendishe the xvij<sup>th</sup> of Januar Towarde  
the payment of Mr Edward Savage his lands in Staynsbie and Heathe,  
etc., Two thousand and fyfty Poundes ij*m. vii.*"<sup>1</sup>

"Marche the xiii<sup>th</sup> Eliz. R. 34 (1592).

"Deliverd unto Mr W<sup>m</sup> Cavendishe the xiii<sup>th</sup> of Marche to paie unto  
Mr Edward Savage in full payment of all his lands in Stainsbie and  
Heethe, etc., Thirtene Hundrethe poundes. iiiij*cl. i.*"<sup>1</sup>

Stainsby and Hardwick are both in the parish of Hault-Hucknall. This was a substantial addition to the Hardwick estate. Stainsby Manor had belonged to the Savage family for many generations. The grandfather of Edward Savage was Sir John Savage, who married a daughter of the Earl of Worcester. There is a window to their memory in Hault-Hucknall Church, and the royal arms can be seen painted on her cloak. A brother of his was Thomas Savage, who became Archbishop of York in the year 1501. His biographer relates of him that nothing pleased him so much as "The Music of his Horn and Hounds." Another brother was Prior of Newstead, co. Notts. In Lord Byron's (the poet) time a brass eagle lectern was found in one of the ponds at Newstead. It was supposed to have been thrown there at the dissolution of the priory. It is now in use at Southwell Cathedral. It has on the stem which bears the eagle an inscription: "Orate pro anima Radulphi Savage et pro animabus omnium fidelium defunctorum." "Ralph" was a patronymic of this family, which possessed lands at North Wingsfield, where there used to be in the parish church a Savage chantry chapel, and also at Rock Savage in the county of Chester. It is thought the lectern was a present from Ralph Savage to the priory whilst his relative was head of

<sup>1</sup> £2,050 and £1,300 = £3,350. About £23,450 present value.

the community. The priory had lands in the parish, and the priors had the appointment of the vicars of the parish church. The priory also built a chapel at Rowthorne, a hamlet one mile distant from the church.

The Countess would doubtless be at Court frequently during her stay at Chelsea, but before leaving town for the country her ladyship paid a parting visit to Greenwich, where, at the Palace there, the Queen was now holding her Court.

"Julye sixt<sup>h</sup> 1592.

Paid for the hyre of X hacknies frome Greenwich to Chelsie at ijs. iiijd.  
the peece twentye three shillinges iiijd.

xxijs. iiijd.

Payd more the same daie for the hyre of six Boats from grenewich to Chelsie at three shillings the boate eyghtene shillinges, and for one that brought my La. Arbellas stufte from Chelsie to greenwiche three shillings

xxjs.

Paid for the carriage of the Litther horses twice over the watter,  
twentye pence xxjd.

Itm. geven to ij of my Lord Bishope of Bristowe's barge more, fyve  
shillings vs.

Paid for the boate that caried yr La. men over Eyght pence viijd.

Paid for Stable roome at Greenwich fore the Litther horses iiijd.

Payd the same daie unto Tymothie (Pusey, Lady Arbella Stuart's man)  
upon a bill, as by the same appeareth nyntene shillinges tenpence

xixs. xd.

Geven the xxth of the same unto the poor of Chelsye twenty shillinges

xxs.

Paid for the charge of the House of greenwich for iij daies and di.  
ended the xixth of July fyfty fyve shillings, eyght pence lvs. viijd.

Paid for the charge of the house of Chelsie as by the houshold booke  
thereof appeareth for one hole weeke ended on Saterdaie the xxijth of  
July Six pounds twelve shillings sixpence vj*i.* xijs. vjd.

Itm. geven the xxvijth of July to one Mr hilliard<sup>1</sup> for the drawinge of  
one pictur xls.

Itm. geven unto the same Mr hilliard twentie shillinges xxs.

Itm. more unto one Rowland for the drawinge of one other picture  
fortye shillings xls.

Itm. geven the xxvijth of July unto Ramsaie fortye shillings xxs."

"July xxix. 1592.

for iiij Thimbles and an Nidle casse of Silver and guilt xxs. /7*L*

<sup>1</sup> Hilliard the celebrated Miniature Painter.



This was Holme-Pierpoint, near Nottingham, where the eldest daughter of the Countess lived, being married to Sir Henry Pierpoint. It would seem that the Countess stayed there two nights—Thursday and Friday.

To the poore of the Towne twentie shill.	xxs.
Paid for Bread and Ale there for ij Litter horses	vijd.
Geven to the Keeper of Sr ffrancis Willoughbie his house at Wollaton ten shill :	xs.
And to one that opened Wollaton Park gate	iiijd.
geven to the Ringers at Tevershall	iijs. vijd.
And extra for xij Waynes and Horses from Chelsie to Hardwick at fifty three shillings and fourpence	lijs. iiijd.
"Somme Totall of payments for one week ending on Satterdaie the v <sup>th</sup> of August ys One Hundreth twelve poundes fyteene shillings tenn pence."	
(About £789 10s. 10d. present value.)	

Copy of an account of the Countess of Shrewsbury with her silversmith. It will be seen that several of the bowls or cups, and the red deer pies or venison pasties, were for Her Majesty's judges and gentlemen of the long robe. The Countess had several law suits going on at this time, and her ladyship appears to have been mindful of the Roman maxim: "Fight with silver spears and you will conquer all things." There were five lawyers' bills paid in the year 1601, of which one, for a suit against Gilbert, seventh Earl of Shrewsbury, and Sir George Saville, consisted of five quarto pages of charges, and four others, amounting together to £174 13s. 1d., which, multiplied by seven to give the probable present value, amount to £1,222 11s. 7d.

"The accompte of Henry Travice to my La. from the fifteenth daye  
of September in the too and fortythe yere of the Raigne of our Sovaigne  
Ladye Elizabeth [1600].

Received of my la. by the hands of my M<sup>r</sup> w<sup>ch</sup> her lad<sup>d</sup> delivered him  
in the contrye to paye at London three hundred pound                   cccli.  
disbursed as followeth :

The xxth September for Carridge of five red deare pyes to london for  
Mr Roger Manrs, weight fourscore and fourtyne pound at 1d. the pound                   vijs. xd.  
cl. at 1d. the pound

The first of October for carriage of tenn red deare pyes to London,  
whereof sixe given to Mr Attorney and soure to my lord Cheefe Barron  
cl. at 1d. the pound                   xijs. vjd.

The x<sup>th</sup> October for carriage of tenn red deare pyes to London given to Mr ffanshawe and Mr Osborne, weight xij stone at 1d. per pound  
xij. xd.

The xxij <sup>th</sup> November for a gilt strayner at vjs. viijd. the ownce	lij. iiijd.
for twelve gilt sponnes at vjs. viijd. the oz.	iiij <i>l.</i> iiijd.
for a single bell salt at vjs. viijd.	xljs.
for a gilt bowle at vjs. viijd. ye oz.	xxix. iiijd.
for a gilt paper boxe at the same price	xxij. iiijd.
for a gilt castinge bottle, at the same price	iiij <i>l.</i>
for a gilte bowle and a co <sup>v</sup> , at ye same price	iiij <i>l.</i> xjs. iiijd.
for an other gilt boule and co <sup>v</sup> . at vjs. viijd.	xljs. iiijd.
for a double cupp gilte at vjs. the ounce	ix <i>l.</i> ixs.
for too white porringers at vs. vjd. ye oz.	iiij <i>l.</i> xviijs. iiijd.
for a white Egg dishe at vjs. ye ounce	iiij <i>l.</i> xiijs. viijd.
for a white Standishe at vs. the ounce	iiij <i>l.</i> x.
for makinge thereof	x.
for sixe payre of snuffers at iiijs. xd. ob. ye oz.	lijs.
for makeinge them at vjs. a payre	xxxvjs.
for sixe graters at iiijs. xd. ob. the oz.	ljs.
for makinge them at iiijs. vjd. a peece	xxvijjs.
for three white boules at vs. vjd. the ounce	vij <i>l.</i> xvs. viijd.
for makeinge upp of fyve purses wch was sent upp	xiijs. vjd.
my La. neweyers gifte to the queene in newe xxs. peacs of gould	xll.
my la. neweyers gifte to my la. Stafford in like gould	xl.
my la. neweyers gifte to my lo. Treasurer	xxl.
my la. neweyers gift to Mr Secretarie in like gould	xxl.
my la. neweyers gift to Mr Attorney in like gould	xl.
my la. neweyers gifte to my la. Cheeke a gilt bole and cover at vjs. viijd. the ounce	vj <i>l.</i> xvs. xd.
my la. neweyers gifte to my La. Skidmore a gilt bole and cover at vjs. viijd. the ownce	v <i>l.</i> iijs.
my la. neweyers gift to Mr Maynard a gilt bole and cover at vjs. viijd. the ownce	v <i>l.</i> xvijs. vjd.
my la. rewarde to the Mr of the Jewell house for the Queens neweyers gifte to my la.	xxxs.
for a boxe to carie yt in	vij <i>l.</i>
to Robt Snygood for carrienge yt to Mansfeild	vij <i>l.</i>
for carriage of seven red deare pyes to london whereof 4 to Mr Attorney and iij to my la. Cheeke, wt. cl. at 1d. ob. the pounds	xiijs.
for sixe yards of blacke velvet at xxijs. the yarde	vj <i>l.</i> xij.
for one ownce di. of blacke spanishe silke at xxijd. ye oz.	ijs. ix <i>l.</i>
The fourth februarie to Mr Colman receiver of the subsidies of the nobillitie for my la. subsidie being the third entire subsidie graunted to her matie in the xxxix <sup>th</sup> yere of her Raigne	c <i>l.</i>

To Mr Coleman for his acquittance for ye same	ijs.
To my Lord Treasurers Steward his fee for my la. bill of impost	xs.
To his man for enterynge yt	ijs.
for a pyre cupp and co <sup>v</sup> . gilt, Given to Sr Edwarde dyer	vijl. xvjs.
for a white boxe at iiijs. xd. ob. the ownce	ljs.
for makinge the same boxe	xijjs.
for gilding yt	viijs. iiijd.
for makinge the locke and key for yt	vjs.
for a gilt boule and cover at vjs. viijd. the oz.	iijl. xjs. viijd.
Soma tolis. Three hundred pounds five shill: viijd.	
And soe Remayneth due to me five shill. eight pence wch I have Received.	Henry Travice."

"I payed to traves the foul some of his byll."

This last in the large bold hand of the Countess.

About the year 1602 there was a very mysterious episode in the life of Lady Arbella Stuart which caused her grandmother, the Countess, infinite trouble. On account of her nearness to the throne, the Privy Council laid strict charge on her grandmother that she should be most careful as to who should be admitted, and with whom she should have intercourse at Hardwick. The Lady Arbella rebelled against her strict surveillance, and wished to be away. Her uncles, Mr. Henry Cavendish and Sir Charles Cavendish, of Welbeck, appear to have taken her side. Some have thought it was a love affair; that the Earl of Essex, the Queen's former favourite, but who had been sent to execution in the previous year (1602), had much to do with it—that his death sent her well-nigh out of her mind. It would seem that he visited at Hardwick. In the Countess of Shrewsbury's accounts the following entries appear:

" Nov. x. E. R. xxxvij (1595).	
Geven unto crtaine of the Lord of Essex his men	vs.
Sept. vth Eliz. Rne xxxix. 1597.	
To v. of the Earle of Essex men	ijs. vjd."

(£1 present value.)

Others have believed that she was wishing to marry one of the sons of the Earl of Hertford, and eventually she did marry Mr. William Seymour, the younger son, but at this time, in the year 1602, he was only eighteen, and the

Lady Arbella was twenty-seven. She declared that she would only open her mind to someone sent down by the Privy Council ; and the Countess, for her own rest and quietness, prayed that the request might be granted, and Sir Henry Brounker was sent down.

The following correspondence has been copied from the original letters contained in the Cecil MSS., now at Hatfield House, the seat of the Marquis of Salisbury. Sir Robert Cecil was Secretary of State at this time ; the correspondence passed through his hands, and he became the first Earl of Salisbury.

From Sir Henry Brounker to Queen Elizabeth, about January 5th, 1602-3.<sup>1</sup>

" May it please yr most excellent mytie. On friday I came to Hardwick and founde the house wthoute any strange compayne. My Ladie of Shrewsbury after she hadde my name sente for me into her gallery where she was walkinge wth the la. Arbella and her sonne Will<sup>m</sup> Cavendishe. I tould her la'p in the hearinge of her grandchylde that yr heghnes havinge occasion to sende me downe into those parts com-manded me to see her Lp. and to comende yr mytie unto her wth all gratiouse favour; the oulde Lady tooke sutch comforte at this message as I coulde hardly keepe her from knelinge, then drawinge her on wth other complimentes towards the farther ende of the gallery to free her from the younge ladye I delivered yr Mties letter. In the readinge therof I observed some change of countenance wch gave me occasion agayne to comfort hir wth the assurance of yr myties goode opinion and favour, and to desire that according to yr highnes pleasure I might speake privately to the La. Arbella, wch after ptestation of her owne innocencye and love to yr majties she easily granted. So leaving her there I lead the La. Arbella to the other ende of the longe Gallery when I tould her that yr mytie wished her well gave her thanks for her newe yeres gifte and did gratiouly accept it, and would be glad to her (*sic*) how she did, and added wth all that yr highness had observed in some things a dutiful respecte in her towards your Majtie only I must breake a matter unto her Lp. wch yr Majtie willed me to tell her that y<sup>u</sup> tooke unkindly consideringe howe ready she would have been upon any notice from herself or grandmother at any time to have yelded to any resonable desires if yr highness had been acquainted with it."

When Sir Henry Brounker came down, Lady Arbella had nothing to acknowledge ; he could obtain nothing from her.

<sup>1</sup> Cecil MSS.

She was therefore bidden to write her mind, and send the letter after him; and she wrote folios and folios, wandering from one subject to another, hinting at some mystery, but declaring nothing.

The following letter from the Lady Arbella to Queen Elizabeth, after the visit of Sir Henry Brouner, shows that she could write rationally enough when she had a mind to do so.

“January 1602-3.

“ May it please your most excellent Majesty. Sr Henry Brunker hath charged me with many things, the most wherof I acknowledge to be true; and am hartily sory that I have given your Majesty the least cause of offence. The particulars and the manner of handling, I have to avoide your Majesties trouble, delivered to Sr. Henry Brunker. I humbly prostrate myselfe at your Majesties feete, craving pardon for what is passed, and of your Princely clemency to signify your Majesties most gratiouse remission to me by your Highnesses letter to my La. my Grand Mother, whose discomfort I shall be till then. The Almighty encrease and for ever continue your Majesties divine vertues and prosperity wherwt you blessed blessed us all.

“ Your Majesties most humble and dutiful handmaide,

“Arbella Stuart.

“ To the Queens

“ Most Excellent Majesty.”

“ The Dowager Countess of Shrewsbury to the Right Honourable Sir Robert Cecil, knight, principal secretary to Her Majesty.”<sup>1</sup>

“Feb. 21. 1602-3.

“ Sir—I must beseech you to bear with my often troubling you. Since my late letter to you, Arbell hath been very sick with extreme pain of her side, which she never had before, so as I was in great fear of her. She hath had a doctor of physic with her for a fortnight together, and enforced to take much physic this unseasonable time, but finds little ease. I see her mind is the cause of all. She saith that if she might speak with Sir Henry Brouner or some other sent from her Majesty, she should be well, for that she hath a great desire to satisfy her Majesty in all matters, whose gracious favour and good opinion she desireth above all earthly things. Good Mr Secretary, my most earnest suit is that it will please you to be a mean to her sacred Majesty for the speedy sending down of Sir Henry Brouner or some other, to whom Arbell is

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<sup>1</sup> From Cecil Papers.

desirous to declare sundry things which she saith she will utter to none but one sent from her Majesty. The Almighty ever prosper her Majesty with the continuance of his great blessing. And so desiring you, good Mr Secretary, to hold me excused for importuning you in this sort, I will take my leave, praying GOD to grant you all honour and happiness.

"From Hardwick this 21<sup>st</sup> of February 1602-3.

"Your most assured, loving friend,

"E. Shrewsbury.

"P.S.—Arbell is so wilfully bent that she hath made a vow not to eat or drink in this house at Hardwick, or where I am, till she may hear from her Majesty, so that for preservation of her life, I am enforced to suffer her to go to a house of mine, called Old Cotes, two miles from here. I am wearied of my life, and therefore humbly beseech her Majesty to have compassion on me. And I earnestly pray you to send Sir Henry Brounker hither."

In the month of March the plot grows; it was evidently the intention to carry Lady Arbella away from Hardwick. The Countess, on the same day it was attempted, sat down and wrote the following long and interesting account of it. The long gallery referred to by Sir Henry Brounker, and the gateway to the front court of the hall, where the altercation took place, can still be seen exactly as they were three hundred years ago.

"10 March 1602-3.

"Good Sr Henry Brounker.

"This Thursday the x<sup>th</sup> of March, about xij of the Clock Arbell came out of hir chamber, went towards the gate (as she sayde) intending to walke, but being pswaded it was dinner tyme did staye. About too of the Clock in the afternoone there came to my gates my sonne Henry Cavendishe and one Mr Stapleton sonne and heire to Stapleton of Carlton in Yorkshire (Ancestor of Lord Beaumont of Carlton Park) wth him for that Arbell was desirous to speak wth my bad sonne Henry. I was content to suffer him to come into my house, and speaken to hir rather than she to go to him, but sent him worde not remayne here above too houers. I woulde not suffer Stapleton to come wthin my Gates, for I have disliked him of long for many reports. It is aboute viij yeres since I sawe him; he hath written to me many tymes to know yf he might come, but I disliking him would not suffer him, so as he never durst psme till nowe to offer to come. Arbell and Henry Cavendishe had not talked as I think a dozen wordes together, but they both came downe and offred to goe out of my gates. One of my servants intreated them not to offer to goe out until they had my consent. Arbell seemed

unwilling to staye, yet at length by pswasion did stay, till worde was brought to me. When I understande of it, I sent to hir that I did not think it good she should speake wth Stapleton, and wisht hir to forebear it, for I thought Stapleton no fitt man for hir to converse or talk wthall. She askt if she were a prisoner, and sayde she would see, and so went to the gates, and would have gone out, but was not suffered, yet she did speak to Stapleton, looking through the gate, some vayne idle words of salutation and bad him goe to Mansfield, and staye there till he harde from hir, wth some more wordes to no purpose, many being psent and hearing what they sayd. So wth much sending to Stapleton to dept, at length he went from my gates. She had appoynted Henry Cavendishe to come hither agayne morowewe wch I forbad, and so I think he will not come; he was no sooner gon out of my gates, but she made herself reddie to walke abroad wch I thought not convenient she should doe, and so she stayde. Other dayes she hath walked to take the ayer in severall placs. One came hither yesterdaye morning post from London to Arbell from hir servant Chaworth. I here he brought back to hir a letter wch Chaworth should have delyvered to you wch she was seene to burne psently upon the receipt of it, and returned him wth other letters to you agayne. She sayth she hath likewise sent Basset hir page to London poste too dayes since wth letters to you. She never rests writing and sending up and downe in the countrie and to London, as she sayth. Henry Cavendishe her shewed to have but three or foure men wth him, and Stapleton but one; I suffered but one of Henry Cavendishe's men to come into the house wth him; but I am informed that there were of theyr company whoe kept themselves secret wthin a quarter of a mile of the house above fortie horsmen well weaponed and some of them had daggs; they were in four severall companies—some at Hucknall, viz., at one Mrs Iretons xij; at one Chapman's house there tenn; in a bushie ground nere here called Rowthorne Carr ix or x; and tenn at one Doves house in Rowthorne, where Stapleton hath lurked three dayes, as I harde even nowe. They being thus wickedly disposed, maye as well have five hundredre men wthin a myle of the house and I not understand of theyr ill intent. Arbell threatens and will give it out upon any little occasion, being intreated not to speak wth any bad bodie that she is kept as a prisoner. I should not so much have forgotten myself to have troubled hir Matie, and some of hir Maties privie Counsell for Arbellas remove hence, but that I feared the daunger that I was not able for my lyfe to wthstand; and she being here one daye, I feare I shall not have hir here the morrowe, yf I shoulde suffer hir but to goe wthout my gates. In my opinion it were best she were removed farther from the North, wch waye I fear she woulde goe; she shall not of long tyme in the South be acquainted wth so many to help hir as she is hereabouts.

I here that one of the company had a pillion to carry a woman behi  
him and covered it wth a Cloke. And so being very late this thursday  
night the x<sup>th</sup> of March I cease.

"Wishing you all happyness,  
"from Hardwick.

"Your very assured loving frend,

"E. Shrouesbury."

This incident in the lives of the Countess of Shrewsbury and the Lady Arbella Stuart was closed by the latter going to Wrest House, the Earl of Kent's, who had married her cousin, a daughter of Gilbert, seventh Earl of Shrewsbury. She was there at the time of the Queen's death, 24th March. 1602; and, as the Queen's nearest relation, was specially requested to have honoured the funeral with her presence, but as she had been systematically neglected by the Queen during her life, she declined the honour.

James VI. of Scotland was peacefully proclaimed King of England.

The Countess of Shrewsbury died at Hardwick, February 13th, 1608, aged 87 years. Her funeral took place at All Saints', Derby. Her monument and tomb had been prepared during her lifetime; but the inscription cannot have been placed there or completed till many years after, for the title of the Duke of Newcastle appears upon it, and that title was only granted after the Restoration by Charles II., about the year 1664.

The following charges appear amongst the accounts of the Countess :

"Mr Benet of Derby (Vicar of All Saints) his bill for getting stone for the foundation of the tombe :

To too laborers fyve dayes to bare the quaire at viijd. a daye a peece	vjs. viijd.
--	-------------

To same to eight dayes more to get stone	xs. viijd.
--	------------

To Thomas Lychfield the Chief Stone-getter xiiijd. a daye for viij dayes	ixs. iiijd.
--	-------------

That is to say, a sum of £7 15s. 6d., or, as it would be in present value, £54 8s. 6d., laid out in the foundation of her tomb in All Saints'.

Horace Walpole tells us that the estates of the Countess in her lifetime were reckoned at £60,000 a year; and in the year 1760 when he wrote that they were let for £200,000. As to her character, Lodge, in his *Gallery of Portraits*, speaks of her as "a woman of masculine understanding and conduct; proud, furious, selfish, and unfeeling. She was a builder, a buyer, and seller of estates, a moneylender, a farmer, and a merchant of lead, coals, and timber." But Lodge is here only telling us that the Countess was a creation of the sixteenth century in England. She was such another as the first lady in the land—Queen Elizabeth. It is recorded of the Queen that she swore; she spat upon a courtier's coat when it did not please her taste; she beat her gentlewomen soundly; she gave Essex a good stinging blow upon the face, and made his hand fly to the hilt of his sword; she called the members of her Privy Council by all sorts of nicknames, and woe to him who would presume to take liberties to cross her purpose and forget that she was Queen. Such was the civilization of England in the sixteenth century.

As to what is said about the Countess and her "buying and selling," it must be remembered that for nearly the last twenty years of her life she had no husband to manage her estates; she was perforce driven to attend to business herself; and as to her being "a moneylender, a farmer, a merchant of lead, of coal and timber," there are many peers in this day who would be only too glad if the same could be said of them. She was a great builder—building Chatsworth, but

not in its present stateliness, which is mainly the work of the first duke. She added twice to her father's house at Hardwick, the old Hall; then the present hall at Hardwick; and Old Cotes, in the parish of Heath, now destroyed. There is said to have been a prediction by a gipsy that the Countess should not die as long as she continued building. A frost set in, and she was prevented building, and she died.

## The Staffords of Eyam.

By C. E. B. BOWLES, M.A.

**D**URING the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries the Staffords, though never Lords of the Manor of Eyam, owned the greater part of that and the neighbouring townships, besides other lands in the counties of Derby, Buckingham and Hertford. Several genealogists have attempted to construct a pedigree of the family, and have evidently found it an extremely difficult task. More than one have made suggestions and statements as curious as they are impossible; no statement should ever be made in a family history without evidence. A careful study of this, now collected and published for the first time, will prove many of these suggestions to be untrue. What has been written in *The Reliquary*<sup>1</sup> and other publications has for the most part been derived from the Wolley manuscripts,<sup>2</sup> which are erroneous in many important points. The Wolley charters, however, which, being originals, are, of course, trustworthy, have been extensively used in this article; as have also the transcripts from the Haddon charters made by the late Mr. Wm. Carrington, of Bakewell, who most kindly put them at the disposal of the writer. The references to these will be found in the footnotes. But it is upon the writer's own family<sup>3</sup> deeds that he has mainly relied. These deeds, together with many of the lands

<sup>1</sup> *Reliquary*, vol. ii., p. 219.

<sup>2</sup> Addl. MSS. 6,675 and 6,671 in British Museum.

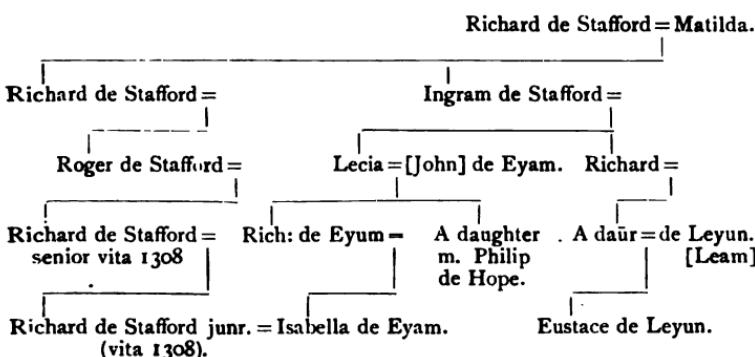
<sup>3</sup> Since this History was in type an abstract of these deeds has been included by Mr. Jeayes in his valuable book, *Derbyshire Charters*.

to which they refer, descended straight from the Staffords and Lynfords to the Bradshaws, through whom the deeds were transmitted to their present owner, and they now form the main body of evidence for this history, which may thus be fairly assumed to be unassailable in its main points. These latter references are all specially numbered with Roman numerals in the footnotes.

I.—RICHARD DE STAFFORD is the first member of this family on record. It has not hitherto been found possible to connect him with the great baronial family, ancestors of the Dukes of Buckingham, who took their name from the important capital and castle of the neighbouring county, in which their chief possessions were situated. Considering the date at which apparently he suddenly springs into existence, he would, if related in any degree, be either a son or a very near relation of Nicholas, second Baron de Stafford. But although there is evidence of some armorial identification, it is quite possible that the two families were distinct. The Staffords of Botham, near Glossop, County Derby, however, who bore the same arms as the Staffords of Eyam, with a mullet for a difference, almost certainly sprung from the Baronial stock. Judde Stafford, of Botham, the first in the Visit. of 1662, formed one of the Jury in a Bradshaw suit, 1499.<sup>1</sup> The document on which is based the existence of Richard de Stafford as a landowner of Eyam is without date, but was probably executed soon after his death, early in the reign of Henry III. That which warrants the assertion that he was the progenitor of a long line of landed proprietors, whose acres grew by means of their marriages, was printed in the *Derbyshire Archaeological Journal* for 1901, vol. xxiii., under the title, "Proceedings taken in Winster Church regarding the consanguinity of the parties to the marriage of two of the Staffords of Eyam, 1308." The original, in the possession of the writer, a *fac-simile* of which forms the frontispiece to that volume, has proved most valuable to the genealogist, as it supplies a pedigree of no less than five

<sup>1</sup> Vol. xxv., p. 24, of this *Journal*.

generations, dating from the time of King John. As the proceedings in Winster Church took place in 1308, a rough calculation, giving an allowance of thirty years to each generation, would warrant the supposition that the said Richard de Stafford was living at Eyam about the year 1200. Who he was, from whence he came, as well as when he died, are still matters for conjecture. That he had two sons, Richard and Ingram, by his wife, Matilda, is ascertained from the manuscript<sup>1</sup> before alluded to, from which the following pedigree is obtained :—



Thus we see that Richard was the heir, and that Ingram, the second son, had issue (i.) one son, Richard, whose daughter married and was the mother of one Eustace de Leam ; and (ii.) a daughter, Lecia, who married John de Eyam, and whose son, Richard de Eyam, was father of Isabella, and that it was her marriage with Richard de Stafford, jun., which was the subject of the proceedings of 1308.

II.—RICHARD DE STAFFORD, the elder of the two brothers, succeeded his father in the lands at Eyam. This is proved by two charters, both undated, but *temp. Henry III.* The first is a “ grant by Eustace de Mortayne to Richard de Stafford of three bovates of land in Eyam, one of which Richard de Stafford his father had held ; another was held by Adam de Kileburn, the said Richard to find yearly a lamp burning during divine service

<sup>1</sup> *Archaeological Journal*, xxiii., p. 86.

before the altar of St. Helen in the parish church of Eyam.<sup>1</sup> The second is a confirmation of this grant made to him by "Eustace, the son of Eustace de Morteyne," by the same service of the lamp kept burning on the altar of St. Helen during divine service in the parish church.<sup>2</sup> The first was probably executed soon after the death of Richard de Stafford, sen., and the latter within a few years. Somewhat later than these is the "Release and Quitclaim by William de Mortein to Richard de Stafford of all rights of service, and following which he possessed in John, son of Nicholas de Eyam, together with his goods and chattels." John de Eyam is probably the man who married his niece, Lecia de Stafford, and therefore father of Richard de Eyam. This deed<sup>3</sup> is dated at Dunniby, co. York, 32 Henry III. (1247), and bears an heraldic seal, partially broken—evidently the armorial bearings of the Morteynes. The coat is "*on a chief a lion pass.*" surrounded by the legend: S. Will . . . ORTOIN. The next deed<sup>4</sup> is undated, but belongs to this period and refers to a

"Grant made by Roger Morteyn Lord of Eyam to Richard de Stafford of a piece of Land lying nygh the Garden of ye said Richard as it is closed and ditched to bigg and mak domez in ye sayd place" (*i.e.*, fenced in to build and enlarge houses).

III.—ROGER DE STAFFORD succeeded his father Richard as will be seen in the pedigree (page 263). This is corroborated by a "grant made by Richard de Stafford to Roger his son of all that land which he held and possessed of the gift of Sir Eustace de Mortein in the Township of Eyam," by the same tenure—quaint, though not unusual—of the burning lamp on the altar of St. Helen.<sup>5</sup> It is undated, but of the time of Henry III., as is

<sup>1</sup> The east end of the north aisle of Eyam Church is known as "The Stafford or Bradshawe Quire." Here it is presumed was the altar dedicated to St. Helen, and beneath the Quire the Staffords probably lie buried. The Quire formerly was enclosed by an oak screen, now removed into the chancel; the oak pews, however, still exist *in situ*.

<sup>2</sup> *Wolley*, vii., 37 and 38.

<sup>3</sup> No. I., in the collection of the writer.

<sup>4</sup> No. II. (8), in the writer's collection.

<sup>5</sup> *Woller*, vii., 46.

also a grant<sup>1</sup> of three acres of land in Hassop by Peter de Hassop, son of Robert de Lascy, to Roger, son of Richard de Stafford. Also undated, but of the same period, is a "grant to Roger son of Richard de Stafford and his heirs of two oxgangs of land in Eyam by Eustace de Morteyn at a yearly rent of 8d."<sup>2</sup>

Another grant<sup>3</sup> to him, also undated, is from William Morteyn, of one oxgang of land, a garden and a toft called "Cattle Hill," for which he paid 2d. as a chief rent. "Presumedly it was this "Roger de Stafford who bought for £10 the custody and the "marriage of Isabel, second daughter of Simon de Melner, "Forrester of Fee, of Languedale, from Thomas Turbott."<sup>4</sup> From what we know of such transactions, she probably became the wife of one of his sons, though it is quite possible that he might himself have married her. Of his family we have little knowledge beyond that supplied by the "Proceedings with respect to the divorce," which only mentions one son. There is, however, evidence of a second son in an undated charter, which is "a grant by Roger son of Roger de Stafford to Richard de Stafford his brother of all the land in Eyam which Richard de Stafford his grandfather gave him." The exact date of this grant is uncertain, but it is undoubtedly of the time of Edward I., and thus prior to the evidence taken with a view to the divorce, the date of which was the second year of Edward II. The only son of Roger de Stafford there mentioned is his son Richard, who eventually carried on the family of which he appears at that time to have been the head and the fourth member in line of succession.

IV.—RICHARD DE STAFFORD, called senior in the manuscript so frequently mentioned, viz.: "The Proceedings taken in Winster Church with a view to a divorce of Richard de Stafford, jun., and Isabella his wife, a daughter of Richard de Eyam."

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<sup>1</sup> *Feudal History*, sec. v., 186.

<sup>2</sup> No. II. (3).

<sup>3</sup> No. II. (7).

<sup>4</sup> *Feudal History*, sec. v., p. 204, by Pym Yeatman, to whom I am indebted for the above suggestion as to identity, in a letter, the wording of which is here quoted almost verbatim.

*Holley*, vii., 39.

The divorce was that of his own son, which he was bent on bringing about, and he, whether conscientiously or not, makes use of the weighty authority of the Church to annul a marriage which undoubtedly was within the prohibited degrees, though the consanguinity was hardly such as to warrant a separation after marriage, had there not probably been some other cause for such a serious step. A glance at the pedigree will show that the relationship between man and wife was no nearer than that of third cousins. Whether or not any ulterior reason existed will probably now, however, never be known.

The evidence was taken in Winster Church on the 5th of November, 1308, and was such as would be obtainable only from those who were able, on account of their age, to give their personal knowledge of the links in the genealogical chain. The most valuable evidence was given by a relation of the family, one William le Proude, of Foolow, who said he was sixty years old, and well remembered Ingram de Stafford, his own grandfather, who was the great-grandfather of Isabella de Eyam, the wife of Richard de Stafford, jun., one of the offenders. He, however, had no personal remembrance of his great-grandfather, Richard de Stafford, the common ancestor of both husband and wife, but forty years ago he had known his name from his mother, as also the fact that he was the father not only of his own grandfather but also of the grandfather of Richard de Stafford, senior, who had instituted these proceedings. This evidence was corroborated by Philip de Hope,<sup>1</sup> William le Chapman, of Hope, Eustace de Leam, Richard del Hawe, and Richard Freeman, all of whom were sexagenarians.

It would seem that in consequence of these proceedings the marriage was duly annulled from evidence to be found in the Stafford Plea Rolls—though it may possibly be only a friendly fine and recovery. In any case it throws further light on this pedigree, for there we find that in the Michaelmas<sup>2</sup> Term, 11 Edward II. (1317),

<sup>1</sup> See the Pedigree on page 263.

<sup>2</sup> *De Banco, M.* 328.

"Roger son of Richard de Stafford the elder sued Isabella daughter of Richard de Eyam for a messuage and the third of two parts of six bovates of land in Eyam as his right and inheritance, and in which she had no entry except through Roger son of Richard de Stafford the younger who had demised the tenements to her, and of which he had unjustly disseised John de Stafford the brother of the said Roger (the plaintiff) whose heir he was. Isabella called to warranty Roger son of Richard de Stafford the younger."

From this entry we learn that less than ten years after the proceedings in Winster Church, which had led to the divorce, not only was Richard de Stafford the elder dead, but Richard the younger—presumably his eldest son and successor—was likewise dead, leaving by Isabella de Eyam a son, Roger Stafford, who, but for the divorce of his parents, would have succeeded to his grandfather's estates; that not only had this divorce rendered him illegitimate, but it had precluded his mother from deriving any benefit from the maintenance which had been provided for her; and that on the death of his father without legitimate issue the estates had devolved on the next in succession, his uncle John, who had died without issue, leaving his brother, Roger de Stafford, his heir, who was now suing Richard's divorced wife for a portion of his legal inheritance. Richard de Stafford the elder, therefore, had died between the years 1308 and 1317, having had issue—

- (i.) Richard de Stafford, the younger, who, as we have seen, had married his third cousin, Isabella, daughter of Richard de Eyam, from whom he was divorced, and by whom he had issue Roger, deprived, by the divorce of his parents, of his inheritance.
- (ii.) John, who inherited the estates, but who must have died without issue.
- (iii.) Roger de Stafford, who succeeded to the estates on the death of his brother John.
- (iv.) Cecilia, the only daughter of whom we have any knowledge. This is obtained from the following:—

"Rodgr Morteyn Lord of Eyom gaf Cecill ye doghter of Rich. Stafford land medowe and bygyn<sup>1</sup> and oder parcelz &c in Eyom and boundez theym in the dede . Serche ye dede beryng date xxxij yere of Kyng Edward (1304) paying chefe by yere 1d."<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> A building, probably a house.

<sup>2</sup> No. II., 9.

V.—ROGER DE STAFFORD, then, the third son of Richard de Stafford the elder, succeeded to the estates about 11 Edward II. (1317), when he was plaintiff in the suit alluded to on page 267. Little, however, is known of him, as his name occurs in few deeds. Among the Haddon Charters is a grant dated 3 Edward II. (1309), "by Robert son of John del Vale to Roger de Stafford of his messuage near the Church at Bakewell," from which might be argued that prior to his brother John's death he was living in Bakewell, about five miles from his ancestral home.

In 16 Edward III.<sup>1</sup> 1343, he attested a grant of land at Hucklow by Thomas, son of Richard L'Archer, of Hucklow, to Thomas, son of Richard L'Archer, of Hucklow. He probably died in 1351, or thereabouts, for a deed<sup>2</sup> which is dated at Eyam 25 Edward III. (1351), is witnessed by his son and successor as "John son of Roger de Stafford, of Eyam." This—not a very usual form of attestation—he probably used to draw attention to the fact that he had succeeded his father.

VI.—JOHN DE STAFFORD, of Eyam. In these terms his name appears as the first witness to an entail<sup>3</sup> deed of 28 Edward III. (1354), and then follow three other deeds which bear his name<sup>4</sup> as an attesting witness, the last of which is dated 43 Edward III. (1369). His marriage with Dionysia, daughter and eventual heiress of William de Lynford, brought into the family large estates. He must have been married about the year 1364, for a grant dated at Lynford<sup>5</sup> 38 Edward III. (1364) was executed by Sir Laurence de Lynford giving "to William "Lynford, his son, and to John de Stafford, his kinsman, all his "lands, with tenements, woods, lead mines, heriots, turbary, etc., "in Moniash, Chelmorton, and Calver, all in co. Derby; lands "in Magna Lynford and Thornburgh, in co. Bucks.; and lands "in Estharnam,<sup>6</sup> in co. Wilts." These lands eventually passed into the possession of the Stafford family, which till then had owned, so far as there is documentary evidence, few possessions

<sup>1</sup> No. V.

<sup>2</sup> *IWolley*, vii., 42.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, vii., 61.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, vii., 43.

<sup>5</sup> No. IX.

<sup>6</sup> East Harnam is about a mile from Salisbury.

outside the parish of Eyam. The importance of this deed by which they passed is probably the reason for the writer possessing duplicates of the deed—two are on parchment and one is on paper.

With respect to the lands, those mentioned as being in the co. of Derby, which can be traced in the Stafford family for the next two centuries, were charged with the dowry of Dionysia's mother, for about this time, though whether later or earlier it is hard to say, an undated conveyance was executed<sup>1</sup> by Nicholas de Cotterell and Roger de Gaddesby to Lawrence de Lynford and Alice, his wife, and their heirs of the lands in Monyash, Chelmorton, Hassop, Calver, and Rowsley, which lands, Marjery, late wife to William de Lynford, had held of her dowry.

Several grants of lands in Eyam and the neighbourhood exist, which were made to John de Stafford. *E.g.*, "In 44 Edward III. (1370), Johanna and Matilda the daughters of Richard del Dale of Eyam in their widowhood granted to John de Stafford land in Eyam lying between the high road and the village brook opposite to the messuage of the said John de Stafford on the other side of the road."<sup>2</sup>

In the forty-sixth year of Edward III. (1372) a lease was granted by "Nycholas son of John de Stafford to John de Stafford his father of a messuage and ten acres of land in Great Hucklow which Nycholas had of the demyse of Thomas the son of John L'Archer, who had it of the demyse of Thomas the son of Richard."<sup>3</sup>

In 11 Richard II. (1388), a release of land in Eyam was made to him as John de Stafford, sen., by Margery, late wife of John, son of Nicholas de Haddon, of land which she had inherited from her brother, Henry Gregory.<sup>4</sup>

The same date is affixed to a grant by Robert de Wardelow, of Bakewell, to John de Stafford and his heirs of lands in

<sup>1</sup> No. XVII.

<sup>2</sup> No. XI.

<sup>3</sup> No. XIV. (b).

<sup>4</sup> No. XVIII.

Highlow, which had descended to him after the death of John L'Archer, of Highlow, lately in the tenure of John de Billeston.<sup>1</sup>

These lands in Highlow, which township adjoins that of Eyam, were apparently afterwards held by Richard, the son of John de Stafford, as will be seen. The sixteenth year of Richard II. (1393), is the date of a grant<sup>2</sup> from John de Stafford, of Eyam, and Thomas Amot, of Midleton, to John Rankell, chaplain, of two messuages, and nine acres and a half of land in Eyam.

In 19 Richard II. (1395), John, or possibly his eldest son, attested a grant of lands in Calver and Middleton Cliff by Godfrey de Roland to Thomas and Richard Gomfray, but as there is no proof of the date of his death, it may have been that this deed was attested,<sup>3</sup> as indeed may others prior to it, by his son, for as in this case, where father and son bore the same Christian name, it is not easy to determine the identity of the individual. Both were certainly alive in 1338, but after that date it is not clear as to whether "John de Stafford" refers to the elder or younger. Rhodes, in his *Peak Scenery*, declares that "in the reign of Richard II., a period when the rights of the subject were but inaccurately defined and his liberty but imperfectly secured by law, a violent and outrageous assault was made on one of the Staffords, who was at that time Lord of the Manor of Eyam. Attacked by an armed force, he was forcibly carried away from his home to the residence of his enemy, and there detained close prisoner until he was ransomed by his friends." No authority is given, and it is hard to say whence Rhodes obtained his information. If it be true, it must have been either John de Stafford, sen., or his son, who had this unpleasant experience. It may be remarked, however, that the Staffords never at any time owned the manor of Eyam.

By his marriage with Dyonisia de Lynford, John de Stafford, sen., had issue:

1. John de Stafford, his successor (of whom presently, p. 272).

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<sup>1</sup> *Haddon Charters.*

<sup>2</sup> No. XXI.

<sup>3</sup> *Wolley*, vii., 54.

2. Nicholas, of whom mention is first made in "a grant dated at Tideswell,<sup>1</sup> 36 Edward III. (1362), of a messuage and twelve acres in Hucklow by Thomas, son of John L'Archer, to Nicholas, son of John de Stafford." Nothing more is known about him except that he leased land at Hucklow to his father ten years later, noted on page 269. As his name is not mentioned in the entail deed quoted below, it would almost seem that he was dead in 1391.
3. Richard. In 14 Richard II. (1391),<sup>2</sup> there is a grant "by Thomas Gomfray, parson of the church at Dron-field, and John Rankell, chaplain to John de Stafford, "of Eyam, settling all lands and tenements, etc., which "they held of the gift and feoffment of Isabella, sister "of John de Billeston, of Bakewell, on John de Stafford "during his life, with remainder to Richard, his son, "and his heirs, with remainder to John de Stafford, "brother to the said Richard, and then to the rightful "heirs of the above John de Stafford."

But the earliest mention of Richard is in a grant dated at Bakewell, 3 Richard II. (1379),<sup>2</sup> of lands near Bakewell, by Thomas Bilstone to Richard Stafford, son of John Stafford. In 14 Richard II. (1390),<sup>2</sup> he granted a release to John Redser, parson of the church at Eyam, and John Rankell, chaplain, of all his rights in Youlgrave. By a deed dated at Tideswell 19 Richard II. (1395),<sup>2</sup> John Cobyn granted to him as "Richard de Stafford son of John de Stafford," and his heirs certain messuages and lands in Tideswell. A confirmation of a grant of lands at Bakewell to "John de Stafford, of Eyam, and Richard, his son, and to John, brother to Richard," is dated 20 Richard II. (1396).<sup>2</sup>

Three years later, a messuage and two bovates of land, and a toft lying near Leyhamsty, at Eyam, were granted to him by William Kalale, of Normanton, and Randolph de Glapwell. This is dated at Eyam 23 Richard II. (1399).<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> No. VIII.

<sup>2</sup> *Haddon Charters.*

<sup>3</sup> No. XXV.

In 3 Henry IV. (1401),<sup>1</sup> one "Richard de Stafford, of Highlow," granted lands to John Milnes, of Tideswell—and the same man attested a deed of 1 Henry IV. Taking into consideration the deed quoted before, which proved that in 11 Richard II. (1388)<sup>1</sup> John de Stafford, his father, had from Robt. de Wardelow a grant of land in Highlow, it may be presumed that this man is identical with his son Richard. In 13 Henry IV. (1412),<sup>1</sup> it would appear that Richard was dead, as in that year there is an indenture dated at Eyam between John de Stafford, of Eyam, and Richard de Stafford, heir of Richard de Stafford, on the one part, and Thomas de Collay, of Bakewell, and Johanna, his wife, on the other part, with respect to lands held by Clement de Longsdon and others. In any case, he was dead in 4 Henry V. (1417),<sup>1</sup> for in that year land in Haddonlowe was granted to Roger de Padley and Lettice his wife, by Richard de Stafford, son and heir of Richard de Stafford, deceased. His son Richard, therefore, was now in possession of his lands, and it will probably be he who, as Richard Stafford, of Highlow, attested a deed of 11 Henry VI. (1432),<sup>2</sup> and it will be his son who, as John Stafford, of Highlow, son of Richard de Stafford, in 14 Edward IV. (1474) had a grant of lands in Longsdon and Bakewell.<sup>1</sup>

VII.—JOHN DE STAFFORD, of Eyam, the eldest son, succeeded his father, *circa* 1400, and it is worth notice that in all deeds connected with him after this date the word "de" is for the most part dropped before his surname, and the word "Armiger," or esquier, substituted after his name. This fact, which will be noticed by comparing the next two deeds which follow, would suggest that in 1400 a grant of arms was made to this family. The coat would probably have been one already borne by a Stafford "with a difference." The arms borne at this date by Edmond, Earl of Stafford, father of Humphry, 1st Duke of Buckingham, were "*or : on a chevron gul.*" Now, although no grant of arms to Stafford of Eyam has been found, this same coat

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<sup>1</sup> *Haddon Charters.*

<sup>2</sup> *Wolley*, vii. 37.

with a difference,<sup>1</sup> viz.: “*Or on a chev. gul., between three martlets sable,*” was allowed by the heralds as a quartering for Stafford in the visitation of 1611 to the family of Savage of Castleton, and in that of Bradshawe of Bradshaw in the visitation of 1634, although not a quartering in the Bradshawe coat, it was placed on a little shield beside the entry of the marriage of Francis Bradshawe and Anne Stafford.<sup>2</sup> These arms *impaled* with Bradshaw, however, were carved over the Bradshaw gateway<sup>3</sup> in 1620, and as an Eyre *quartering* over the mantel-piece in the dining room at Hassop Hall in 1607—though *impaled* with Eyre on an old oak screen in Longston Church<sup>4</sup> in 1620, and were *quartered* with Morewood on a brass in the Church at Bradfield,<sup>5</sup> co. York, in 1647. Thus the men who married the four co-heiresses of this family appear to have borne these arms unchallenged.

The first of the deeds to be compared is a release<sup>6</sup> granted by John Rankell, of Eyam, chaplain, to John de Stafford, of Eyam, of all rights which the former possessed in the township and chapelry of Foolowe and Bretton, formerly granted to him by John Plumer and William Hendley, chaplains. This was dated at Eyam 2nd February, 1 Henry IV. (1400); then on the following 27th of June a power of attorney, dated at Kettlethorpe, co. Lincoln,<sup>7</sup> was executed by him as “John Stafford of Eyam *armiger*” to Richard Stafford, his brother, and John Rankell, chaplain, to deliver seisin of the same lands to Richard de Knottesford, of Newton, co. Lincoln. Then follow three deeds dated 6 Henry IV. (1405), a release, a bond, and a power of attorney,<sup>8</sup> all connected with transactions between John Stafford,

<sup>1</sup> For this and other information obtained from the Heralds' College I am indebted to the kindness of Mr. Farnham Burke, *Somerset Herald*.

<sup>2</sup> *Heralds' College*, c. 33.

<sup>3</sup> Vol. xxv., p. 40, of this *Journal*.

<sup>4</sup> Cox's *Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. ii., pp. 101 and 102.

<sup>5</sup> Hunter's *Hallamshire* (Gatty), p. 463.

<sup>6</sup> No. XXIX.

<sup>7</sup> No. XXVIII. This is the first mention of the connection which undoubtedly existed between the Staffords of Eyam and the co. of Lincoln. It is interesting, too, to record the fact that the Foolow and Bretton lands descended to the Bradshaws and were only sold by their descendant in 1883.

<sup>8</sup> Nos. XXXIII., XXXIV., & XXXV.

of Eyam, armiger, and John, son and heir of Nicholas Leghes, of Eyam, with respect to the reversion of a messuage and one bovate of land in Eyam. In the Heralds' College is a note of an ancient deed, now non-existent, which belongs to this time, and has its own interest:—"John Stafforth, Esquire, grants to Henry Bishop of Winton, John Beauford, Earl of Sarum, and Thomas . . . . Esquire, all his lands, tenements, rents, and services, which he had in the counties of Derby and Lincoln, to them their heirs and assigns. Dated at Eyam, 20th July, 10 Henry IV. (1409)." There are several grants of land, etc., in which his name occurs as one of the attesting witnesses. The last of these is dated at Eyam 2nd February, 8 Henry V. (1421).<sup>1</sup> It is a grant to John Martyn and Nicholas Martyn of land in Eyam called Rylie,<sup>2</sup> and his name, which appears as "John de Stafford, Squyer," is immediately followed by that of Henry de Stafford, of Mydleton Clyff, which place being immediately outside the township of Eyam suggests the probability that Henry was a member of this family.

The next and almost the last information obtainable with respect to John de Stafford is contained in an original manuscript of about 3 Henry VI. (1424).<sup>3</sup> It is the pleading in a case tried at Westminster, 1 Henry VI., in which he was plaintiff, and one John Attebourne, the defendant, who is accused of wrongful possession of certain land in Aldenham,<sup>4</sup> co. Herts., described as "a messuage with 200 acres of arable land, 40 acres of wood, 20 acres of Meadow and 30 acres of pasture with all its appurtenances formerly in the possession of Edmond Lynford who had enfeoffed Thomas Lynford and Thomas Bennebury and the heirs of Thos. Lynford by virtue of which they had been seised of the land in question up to the date of the death

<sup>1</sup> *Wolley*, vii., 63.

<sup>2</sup> Martyn family and Rylie lands cf. pp. 279 and 287.

<sup>3</sup> No. XXXVIII.

<sup>4</sup> In the writer's possession is a grant (No. X.) of these same lands by Richard, son of John Porter, of Aldenham, to Edmond, son of Reginald Brok, of Combeawey. It is dated at Bath, 38 Edward III., 1364, and has a Seal of the Mayor and Corporation of Bath in good preservation.

of Thos. Lynford which had taken place on the 28th October 1423.<sup>1</sup> After which date the reversion of the land had passed to the said John Stafford as nearest of kin and heir of Thomas as being the son of Dionysia sister of Lawrence the father of the said Thomas Lynford." The defendant lost the suit and had to pay 200 marks.

From this we ascertain that the death of his cousin, Thomas Lynford, on 28th October, 1423, put John de Stafford in possession of the large estates of the Lynford family in the counties of Derby, Buckingham, and Hertford. Probably the following pedigree<sup>2</sup> was drawn out at this time for use in the above suit. It is written on parchment, is headed "Pedigree of Peter Lynford," and is as follows:—

"Piers de Linford hadd issue Lawrence, Lawrence hadd issue William, William had issue Lawrence and Dionis, Lawrence hadd issue Thomas. Thomas had issue Edmond, which diseassed without issue of his bodie. Dionis toke to husband John Stafford, and had issue by the said John, a son called John Stafford, and John had issue Robert Stafford."<sup>3</sup>

Then follows on the same side of the parchment an abstract of a deed, the original of which is No. XVII. in the writer's possession:—

"Certayne lands and tenements, woods, leases, and pastures, services of free men and bond &c. myne of lead oare, with the appertinances, were given by Nicho Cotterell and Roger de Gadesby to Lawrence Lynford and Alice his wife and to the heires betweene them lawfully begotten, lying in Moniash, Chelmorten, Hassopp, Calver, and Rousley as it appeareth more plainly in the deed &c."

<sup>1</sup> On the 22nd of September in the same year Thomas Lynford had granted to Sir Richard Vernon and John Atteborgh the Manor of Calver, on condition that they made to Thomas, son of the said Richard Vernon, an Estate in the same Manor after the death of himself. To hold to the said Thomas Vernon and the heirs of his body lawfully begotten for ever. Add. MSS. 6697, p. 502.

<sup>2</sup> No. XLIXB.

<sup>3</sup> An exact reproduction of this Lynford pedigree and charter occurs in Harl. 1424, fol. 95, with the statement that it was "Ex chartis Mr. Savage de Castleton in le Peke in com. Derby," who "duxit in uxorem unam filiarum et hered' huius familie de Stafford."

Below this is a memorandum in Latin of a suit heard in the fourth year of Henry V. (1416), during the Easter term, before certain justices sitting at Westminster, in which John Grome and others were the querents, and Thomas Linford, Edmond Linford, and John Stafford, of co. Lincoln,<sup>1</sup> and William Linford, of co. Northampton, were the defendants.

The first information the writer has of this family of Lynford is an acknowledgment dated 18 Edward II. (1324) of a sum of money paid by Henry Fauconbergh, vicar of Derby, to Dyonisia, formerly wife of Lawrence de Lynford.<sup>2</sup> Somewhat later there is a grant by her to Roger de Burton and others of two bovates of land and a messuage in Calver.<sup>3</sup>

In 15 Edward III. (1341), a grant of a messuage in Hassop was made by William de Lynford to Roger, son of Hugh de Birchell.<sup>4</sup>

In 38 Edward III. (1364), a grant<sup>5</sup> was made by Godfrey Foljamb<sup>6</sup> of lands and all rights in Chelmorton to Lawrence de Lynford. In this same year was executed the deed quoted on page 268, which first connects the Staffords with the Lynford family, and which settles all the Lynford estates. That portion of them which was situated in the county of Derby had been charged with the dowry or jointure of Margery, wife of William Lynford. By the deed already cited on page 269,<sup>7</sup> they were re-settled on Lawrence, son and heir of William Lynford and Alice, his wife, and their heirs, on the death of Margery. In 43 Edward III. (1369),<sup>8</sup> Lawrence de Lynford made a grant of "a place and five acres in Chelmorten to Henry le Heir."

In 1 Richard II.<sup>9</sup> (1377), "Katherine, formerly wife of

<sup>1</sup> See footnote, p. 273.

<sup>2</sup> *Haddon Charters.*

<sup>3</sup> To this same Godfrey and Avine, his wife, Lawrence de Lynford granted, 29 Edward III. (1355), all his lands in Hassop, to hold to the said Godfrey and Avine and their heirs. Add. MSS. 6697, p. 501.

<sup>4</sup> No. XVII.

<sup>5</sup> *Haddon Charters.*

<sup>6</sup> *Haddon Charters.*

Lawrence de Lynford, made a grant to Thomas de Wednesley of five marks yearly, arising out of her lands at Monyash and Chelmorton"; and the next transaction before us is that contained in the suit between John Att Burgh in the year 1424, quoted on page 274, from which we learn of the death of the last of the Lynfords and of the passing of their estates to John Stafford, of Eyam.

A year later he deals with a portion of his Lynford inheritance, for a grant was executed at Youlgreave,<sup>1</sup> 18th March, 3 Henri VI. (1425), by John Stafford, Esquier, to John de Asshelay, Chaplain for the Chantry of St. Mary of Moniash, of certain lands and tenements at Youlgreave. This act of piety—evidently the reason for his descendant Humphry<sup>2</sup> being a patron of the chantry—is the last of which we have any knowledge, and probably it was not long before his death. By his wife Alice he had three sons:—

1. Robert, his heir.
2. John, of whom presently.
3. Roger.

#### VIII.—ROBERT STAFFORD succeeded to the estates on his father's death.

There are three charters dated 1 Henry IV. (1400), two of which relate to the same lands in Eyam, though one was executed in Lincolnshire, but all three tend to prove that Robert was the eldest son of John de Stafford. This is the reason why no other issue is shown in the Lynford pedigree previously mentioned.

(1) Grant of a messuage and two bovates of land and one toft lying near Leyumsty in Eyam by Richard de Stafford of Eyam and John Rankell, chaplain, to Alice, wife of John Stafford,

<sup>1</sup> *Harl. Charters*, 84A, 39.

<sup>2</sup> See page 288.

armiger, and Robert, their son, and his lawful heirs,<sup>1</sup> dated at Eyam.

(2) Power of attorney concerning the same lands from Alice, wife of John Stafford, armiger, and Robert, their son, to Richard Knottesford, of Newton, co. Lincoln, dated at Kettlethorpe, co. Lincoln.<sup>2</sup>

(3) Grant by John Rankel, chaplain, to Alice, wife of John Stafford, armiger, and Robert, their son, and his heirs, of all lands and tenements, etc., which had belonged to John Stafford, of Eyam, senior, the father of the said John Stafford, in Eyam, Ryley, Folowe, Hucklow, Bakewell, Youlgrave, and Castleton, to be held during the lifetime of Alice, and after her death to descend to Robert, with remainder to John and Roger, their other sons, dated at Eyam.<sup>3</sup>

It is possible that Alice herself had brought many of these lands to her husband. Some are mentioned here for the first time. At present her identity is a matter for conjecture. The following copy of a note is among the manuscripts at Heralds' College, which has been made at some time from an original deed, apparently not now in existence:—

“ Robert Oletham de Stotton grants to John de Stafforth and Alice his wife daughter of the said Robert Oletham all his tenements in the town of Stotton to their heirs lawfully begotten, but if they die without heirs of their two bodies then to return to the said Robert Oletham and his heirs for ever. Dated at Stotton 12 Rich. II. (1388).”

As Stafford is occasionally written Stafforth, Oletham may possibly be Oledam or “ Oldham,” or it may be a clerical error for Chetham, but no such place exists as Stotton. There is, however, no more frequent error made in palaeography than confusion between the letters c and t, which are almost identical in form, consequently this place will be almost certainly Scotton, in co. Lincoln, which is about fifteen miles from Kettlethorpe.

<sup>1</sup> No. XXVI.

<sup>2</sup> No. XXXVII.

<sup>3</sup> *Wolley*, vii., 46.

A Bond, dated 10th October, 1 Henry VI. (1422), was executed, in which Sir John Kyghley, Richard Wallace, armiger, of co. Sussex, and Robert Stafford, armiger of co. Derby, were bound to Sir Philip Braunche, Knt., in a sum of 350 marks.<sup>1</sup>

In an inquest<sup>2</sup> of Knights' fees taken at Ashbourne 10 Henry VI. (1430), appears the entry "Robert Stafford of Eyam Esqr 40/- in Eyam." There is in the Heralds' College a note of a grant dated at Eyam 10th November, 10 Henry VI. (1431), "made by John Stafford de Eyan, and Margaret, his wife, to Richard Pygot, Esquier, Robert Stafford, Esquier, and to Jchn Stafford, their son, of all their lands, tenements, rents and services in Roland, Calver, and Eyam, on condition that they enfeoff the said John Stafford, and Margaret, his wife, in the same, their heirs and assigns for ever." Except a release,<sup>3</sup> however, to him of lands and tenements at Eyam, by John, son and heir of Nicholas Wardlow, which is dated 18 Henry VI. (1439), it is not till the 7th June, 23 Henry VI. (1445), that there is any further mention of him, on which day a bond<sup>4</sup> was executed by Isabella Barton, of Thornton, co. Buckingham, widow, to Robert Stafford, armiger, of Eyam, in £100, concerning the manor of Thornburgh, co. Buckingham, lately in the possession of Thomas Lynford, deceased, and in the same year there is a grant by Nicholas Martin, of Tideswell, to Robert Stafford, of Eyam, of a messuage and two bovates of land in Eyam called Rylie.<sup>5</sup>

Riley is the name, to this day, of a plot of land on the top and slope of a hill on the eastern side of the parish of Eyam. This is probably the same land settled on Robert's mother in 1400—see page 278. Years afterwards, in 1520, there was a

<sup>1</sup> No. XXXVI.

<sup>2</sup> *Feudal History*, sec. ii., p. 502.

<sup>3</sup> No. XI.

<sup>4</sup> No. XLIII.

<sup>5</sup> *Wolley*, viii., 69.

dispute about the possession of land in Ryley between Humphry Stafford and Ralph Martyn, probably a descendant of this Nicholas, the account of which appears on page 287.

There is evidence of Robert's marriage, soon after this, for on the 4th January, 24 Henry VI. (1446),<sup>1</sup> a settlement of lands in Eyam, Bakewell, Youlgrave, Tideswell, and Hucklow was made on Thomas Eyre, armiger, and Richard Bakewell, in trust for Robert Stafford, armiger, and Elizabeth, his wife, and their children, and, failing legitimate issue, to the sole use of Robert Stafford. A recovery of the same lands is dated 6th January, 24 Henry VI. (1446). Both deeds are dated at Eyam.

In 32 Henry VI. (1454), a writ was issued ordering him not to commit waste, etc., in certain messuages and lands at Monyash, Chelmorton, Calver, Bromley, and Oslaston, pending the hearing of a suit<sup>2</sup> between him and Thomas Vernon, Esquier.

The next year a power of attorney was given "by John Barrow, arm., to Richard Stafford for entry into all the lands and lead mines in Monyash, Chelmorton, and Calver, and other places in co. Derby, of which he had lately become possessed by the gift and feoffment of Thomas Lynford, and to give seisin of the said lands to Robert Stafford, armiger, William de la Pole, John Milne, and Thomas Wild." This is dated at Monyash 3rd January, 33 Henry VI. (1455).<sup>3</sup>

Although Robert Stafford had become possessed of the Lynford estates on his father's death some twenty-five years before this, he appears only now to have had the title-deeds delivered over to him, probably by his trustees, for the 19th day of January, in the thirty-third year of Henry VI. (1456), is the date of a

"Byll<sup>4</sup> indentyd which bears witness that Nicholas Hasulhyrst and John Folowe have delivered to Robert Stafford Esquier of Eym a dede off ffeoft selyd wt gwyt wax and the seyll off armes off Sir Laurens

<sup>1</sup> Nos. XLIV., XLV.

<sup>2</sup> No. XLVII. These lands had formed part of the old Lynford Estate.

<sup>3</sup> No. XLVIII.

<sup>4</sup> No. XLIXA.

Lynford, a dede of ffeoft off landys tayll selyd wt the same seyll, a dede off ffeofet undyr the same seyll, a acquite indentyd betwyxt Thomas Barow and John Stafford, a letter off Attorney made to be Robt Stafford unto Willm Taylor and John Cobyn with xl dedys in a box inseyled conteyng the Manor off Thurghweston."

This fact is presumptive evidence that his wife, Elizabeth, was now deceased, without leaving issue, for assuming that the Lynford estates were subject to a similar settlement to that quoted before, Robert Stafford would become now absolutely entitled to the estates, and so the deeds would be delivered to him.

Certain memoranda have been written, probably about this time, on the reverse side of the skin containing the Lynford pedigree,<sup>1</sup> quoted on page 275. They relate to the chief rents due by Robert to the lord of the manor of Eyam, of which the collector is one Richard Stafford, possibly Robert's first cousin mentioned on page 272.

The first item is "William de Hassop payeth for the holding in Monyash 12<sup>d</sup>," and the last is, "Robert Stafford for land in Folowe by year 3<sup>s</sup>/8<sup>d</sup> and for lands in Eyam 13d. Sum total xxii<sup>s</sup> 1<sup>d</sup> the which the Lord receives yearly and no more." The lord of the manor of Eyam in 1456, when this was probably written, was John, 2nd Earl of Shrewsbury.

A grant, dated 2 Edward IV. (1463),<sup>2</sup> by Richard de Stafford, of Highlowe, and Robert Stafford, of Eyam, Esquier, to Roger Stafford—probably his brother—of certain lands in Bakewell, and another of the same date by the same Richard to Robert Stafford, of Eyam, and Robert and John Milne, give the last information which can be gathered about him. He probably died very soon after this date. At any rate, he was dead in 1467, the date of "an indenture<sup>3</sup> between Richard Stafford cousin<sup>4</sup> and heir of Robert Stafford Esqr late of Eyam and Thomas Foljambe Esqr enumerating the contents of a box of Deeds delivered to the said Thomas Foljamb to keep to the

<sup>1</sup> No. XLIXB.

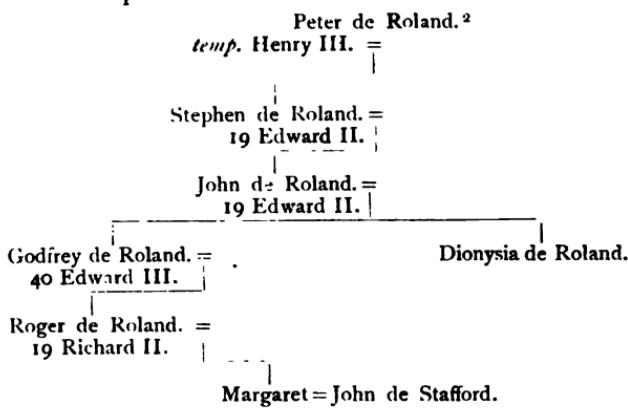
<sup>2</sup> *Haddon Charters.*

<sup>3</sup> *Derbyshire Charters* by I. H. Jeayes, No. 1262.

<sup>4</sup> A word very frequently used for a nephew or niece.

behoof and use of the said Richard and his heirs." In 14 Edward IV. (1474),<sup>1</sup> a lease was executed by Roger and John Milne with a quitclaim to Henry Vernon of lands, which were held by them and Robert Stafford, now deceased, of the gift and feoffment of Richard de Stafford. Robert was succeeded in the Stafford and Lynford estates by his nephew Richard, the son of his brother, John Stafford, who, himself, as will be seen, was by no means an unimportant member of the family, although a second son.

JOHN DE STAFFORD, the second son of John de Stafford, of Eyam, married Margaret, the daughter and heir of Roger Roland, of Roland, in Great Longstone, which marriage brought into the family various possessions, in addition to the manor of Roland. The following is constructed from various deeds in the Hassop collection:—



The year 1409 (10 Henry IV.) was the date of "a grant in tail by Nicholas Martyn, of Folowe, John Andrew and John Clerk, chaplains, and William Meverell, to Margaret, daughter and heir of Roger de Roland, of the manor of Roland, which they held from Thomas de Benteley and

<sup>1</sup> *Haddon Charters.*

<sup>2</sup> Peter de Roland was witness to the Charter confirming the grant of lands at Eyam, to Richard de Stafford, *temp. Henry III.* Several deeds were attested by him up to 22 Edward I. He is described in a charter at Hassop Hall as Peter, son of Wimund de Roland. For access to the Hassop deeds, I am indebted to the kindness of Mr. Leslie, the owner of Hassop Hall.

Johanna, his wife, kinswoman and heir of Nicholas Martyn, chaplain, within the lordship of Eyam and Calvore, with remainder to Margery, the daughter of Godfrey de Roland, and to Stephen de Roland.<sup>1</sup> John Stafford—possibly his father—attested this deed, and among the Hassop deeds is one bearing the same date, which is the grant to John Stafford from Nicholas Martyn, and another, of the custody of Margaret, daughter and heir of Roger de Roland. Although there is no mention of any intended marriage, these deeds were probably executed with a view to that, and therefore the first was witnessed by him. Of the date of the actual marriage there is, however, no record, but in the first year of Henry VI. (1423), a release to John Stafford, junior, of Eyam, and Margaret his wife, was executed by Richard Penyston, son and heir of William Penyston, of Baslow, of "omnimodas acciones," real and personal.<sup>2</sup>

A release was executed 11 Henry VI. (1432),<sup>3</sup> by Johanna, widow of Thomas de Bentley, of Tideswell, to John Stafford, of Eyam, and Margaret his wife, daughter and heir of Roger de Roland, and to John their son, of lands which formerly belonged to Richard Martyn, Chaplain, uncle to the said Johanna, in Roland, Calvor, and Eyam Clyff. These same lands were, in 1431, granted to Richard Pygot and Robert Stafford on condition that they enfeoffed the said John Stafford and Margaret, his wife, and their heirs in the same.<sup>4</sup> His name appears among the special Conservators of the Peace, which had been chosen by the Commissioners in the county, under an enactment made 12 Henry VI. (1433),<sup>5</sup> "for the better keeping of the peace."

Among the records of this family in the possession of the writer is an interesting document, dated 1444, which is a grant by the prior and convent of the Carmelites at Doncaster to

<sup>1</sup> *Wolley*, vii., 59.

<sup>2</sup> No. XXXVII. There are four releases at Hassop from the Penystons of land at Roland to John and Margaret, bearing the same date.

<sup>3</sup> *Wolley*, vii., 57.

<sup>4</sup> See page 279.

<sup>5</sup> *Glover's History of Derbyshire*, vol. i., p. 61.

John Stafford, *generosus* of Eyam, and to Margaret, his wife, and their children, of a mass and three collects to be sung for them on the feasts of the Annunciation, Trinity, and All Saints', for ever as an acknowledgment that they have received "from John Stafford of Eyam, in the Peak," a sum of money for the repair of their house and redemption of their jewels pledged on account of their intolerable debt. Certain penalties were to be imposed should the priest neglect this duty.<sup>1</sup> This document, which is in Latin, is dated at Stafford at a general convocation on the feast of St. Zacchæus, 15th March, 1444, and bears the remains of the seal of the prior and convent. On the back of the parchment, in English, is a long statement by John de Stafford to the effect that he imposes upon his heirs of the manors of Roland and Calver for ever, certain taxes and rents and wax candles to the prior of Newstead, and for the use of Eyam Church, for which he granted them a full part of a mass performed in the White Friars at Doncaster, and "yf thay do not," he adds, "I graunt hem no part bot and he be a gudman he wyll full fayn for hys saule sake and I pray hem thus be way of conciens for the land standys tailled."

By the deed<sup>2</sup> of 11 Henry VI. (1432), quoted before, it would seem that John was the eldest of his sons, and was alive on the 24th June, 1445, which is the date of a "Release by John Stafford, of Eyam, and Margaret, his wife, to John Stafford, their son, of lands in Roland, Calver, and Eyam Clyff, otherwise Midilton Clyf in Eyam, which lands he holds conjointly with Robert Stafford."<sup>3</sup> After this date there is no evidence to be found relating either to father or son. In 1465 there is proof that John Stafford, the father, was dead, and it is to be presumed that John Stafford, the son, was likewise dead, as the 4th of November, 5 Edward IV. (1465),<sup>4</sup> is the date of "a grant by Dame Margaret Stafford, widow of John Stafford, Esquier, to Richard, their son and heir, of lands in Eyam Cliff, alias

<sup>1</sup> No. XLII.

<sup>2</sup> *Wolley*, vii., 57, see page 283.

<sup>3</sup> *Wolley*, vii., 56.

<sup>4</sup> *Wolley*, vii., 55.

Midleton Clyff, and five marks annuity out of the Manor of Roland, with a proviso for the cessation of the annuity and provision for the unmarried daughters of the grantor at the discretion of Thomas Foljambe, Esquier."

John Stafford, therefore, never lived to succeed his elder brother in the paternal estates, but about the year 1465 died, having had issue by Margaret, his wife—

1. John, who probably died in his father's lifetime.
2. Richard, his heir, of whom presently.
3. Nicholas.

IX.—RICHARD STAFFORD presumably succeeded to the Roland estates on the death of his father, and to the Lynford and Stafford estates on the death of his uncle Robert. The exact dates are uncertain. He married Agnes, daughter of Roger Eyre, of Holm Hall. The first evidence of any independent action on his part lies in two deeds executed at Roland on the 20th October, 21 Edward IV. (1481).<sup>1</sup> Both are grants of land in Roland—one "by Robert Mockson, Chaplain, and Richard Cobyn to Richard Stafford, son and heir of Lady Margaret Stafford, and Agnes his wife, daughter of Roger Eyre, sen., gent."; and the other by "Richard Stafford, son and heir of Margaret Stafford, widow to Robert Mockson, and Richard Cobyn." The next<sup>2</sup> is dated 2 Richard III. (1484), and is "a release by Thos. Trote, son and heir of John Trote, late of Folowe, to Richard Stafford, kinsman and heir of Robert Stafford, late of Eyam, of a messuage and five roods of land in Foolow, lying between a messuage belonging to the said Richard and that lately belonging to Richard Staden, which John Trote had of the feoffment of the said Robert Stafford."

The next evidence is in a deed which apparently was drawn up and executed by Richard, mainly for the purpose of ensuring a maintenance for his two natural children. It is evidently made in exercise of a power reserved in a previous<sup>3</sup>—probably a marriage—settlement, reserving the right to charge his estates to a limited extent, so that he might make provision for all

<sup>1</sup> *Haddon Charters.*

<sup>2</sup> No. LII.

<sup>3</sup> Some Stafford and Bradshawe Deeds were destroyed by a fire early in the nineteenth century, possibly this one perished then.

younger children, for the original settlement would, of course, entail the whole property upon the eldest son in tail. Hence the latter's name is not mentioned, as he was already amply provided for and did not come within the power. That it should be exercised to include illegitimate children is unusual, and suggests that the wording of the power was in general terms instead of the usual limitation in favour of younger children. The document alluded to is a declaration<sup>1</sup> by "Richard Stafford son and heir of John Stafford of Eyam of the uses of an enfeoffment made 20 Oct: 6 Henry VII. (1490) by him in trust to Robert Eyre of Padeley junr., Philip Eyre, Parson of Ashover, Roger Eyre of Holme, Nicholas Stafford his brother, and Roger Eyre of Plumley, of lands in Eyam, Middleton, Calver, Roland, Youlgreave, Tideswell, Longsdon, Hucklow, Leam and Bakewell—for certain purposes—namely, that he should enjoy the revenue of the said lands during his life, and after his decease that his wife should have her proper dower, together with her jointure, and that certain moneys should be paid to the use of his bastard son Thomas, and his bastard daughter Margaret, and that his legitimate son John should have 'for the term of his life an estate of landes and tenements to the yerely value of four marks over all charges and reprises in Calver; the remainder thereof after his decease to the heirs of his body lawfully begotten, and in default to his right heirs.'" Further, that ten marks should be taken yearly till a sum of £40 had been made up to provide for those of his daughters lawfully begotten who should marry. If all his daughters died unmarried, then ten marks of that £40 was to be paid to his two natural children, and the residue to his brother Nicholas. This deed furnishes almost the only information obtainable concerning Richard and his children. No daughter is mentioned by name. No son but John. It is obvious, however, that John could not have been his only legitimate son. It has been shown above the reason why his heir is not mentioned, nor is it possible that he

<sup>1</sup> *Wolley*, vii., 48. A duplicate of this is among the Hassop deeds.

would have left his only son and heir in the position shown in that deed—even though he might have been a spendthrift—entirely dependent on the trustees of his father's estate for an annual income of only four marks (£2 13s. 4d.), chargeable, too, on the lands in Calver alone, one small portion only of his large estates. It will be noticed, that after settling the whole revenue proceeding from these estates on himself Richard settled "the remainder"—all his real estate—subject to certain charges, on his heir-at-law, and that he provided for John after the same manner as his daughters. John, then, certainly could not have been his heir-at-law. Thirty years afterwards all the estates hitherto owned by the Staffords were in the possession of "Humphry Stafford, armiger," and from him they were transmitted to his descendants. Who was Humphry? The manuscript pedigrees contained in *Add. MSS. 6,675*, p. 259, and in the *Wolley MSS. Add. 6,671*, p. 120, in the British Museum, represent him as the son of John and grandson of Richard. Where is the proof of this statement? Is it not far more probable that *he* was the heir-at-law alluded to above, the son and heir of Richard and brother to John, as is suggested by Vincent in his pedigree of the family among the collections in the Heralds' College? The dates would admit of this.

X.—HUMPHRY STAFFORD was certainly in possession of the ancestral estates eventually, but he seems to have been forced to take legal proceedings to obtain the Ryley estate, so often mentioned in this history, probably the same land granted in 1445 by Nicholas Martyn to Robert Stafford, for in 11 Henry VIII. (1520)<sup>1</sup> Richard Sutton and John Porte, Esquires, were appointed as arbitrators in a dispute between Humphry Stafford, Esquire, and Ralph Martyn, of Wynster, respecting the right to a messuage, two oxgangs, and one rood of land called Rlye, in Eyam, with the result that Humphry Stafford was judged to be the rightful owner, and Ralph Martyn was ordered not only to deliver up to Humphry all the evidences and muniments which

<sup>1</sup> *Wolley*, viii., 49. See pages 279 and 280 for the account of Riley.

concerned the land in dispute, but also, at his own expense, to provide the necessary legal documents to establish the right of Humphry and his heirs to the land in dispute.

The following is eighteen years later, when Humphry appears in the light of a family man: a release and quitclaim<sup>1</sup> by Thomas Bagshaw, of Eyam, and Humphry, his son and heir, to Humphry Stafford, of Eyam, armiger, and his three sons, Humphry Stafford, Roland, and Anthony Stafford, of all rights, etc. It is dated 22nd October, 30 Henry VIII. (1538). Four years later, namely, 1 March, 33 Henry VIII. (1542),<sup>2</sup> a lease was granted by him to one Hew Sheldon of a messuage and lands in Monyash, which would be undoubtedly a portion of his inheritance from the Lynfords. His great grandfather, the first Stafford who inherited the Lynford estate, had endowed St. Mary's Chantry in this place with certain lands,<sup>3</sup> and this is the reason, doubtless, why Humphry is part patron, as is shown in the Chantry Roll drawn up in the reign of Henry VIII., which mentions a chantry founded at Monyash by Nicholas and John Congson, of which the Earl of Shrewsbury and Humphry Stafford, Esquier, were then patrons.<sup>4</sup>

In 2 Edward VI. (1548),<sup>5</sup> Humphry Stafford, Esquier, senior, of Eyam, made a provision for "his younger son Roland Stafford" by a grant of certain lands in Roland. Rent a red rose. Not ten years later both he and his eldest son Humphry were dead.<sup>6</sup> He married Anne, whose identity has not been discovered. She died in 1560, as will be seen below, having had issue—

1. Humphry, died before 1556-7.
2. Roland, died 1556-7.
3. Anthony, probably died young.
4. Dorothy, married<sup>7</sup> Ralph Blackwall.

<sup>1</sup> No. LIII.

<sup>2</sup> *Wolley*, viii., 47.

<sup>3</sup> Page 277.

<sup>4</sup> Cox's *Derbyshire Churches*, vol. ii., p. 107; also vol. xxix., p. 8, of this *Journal*.

<sup>5</sup> *Haddon Charters*, a duplicate of which is at Hassop.

<sup>6</sup> *Vide* Roland Stafford's Will.

<sup>7</sup> Cox's *Derbyshire Churches*, vol. ii., p. 118.

XI.—Humphry Stafford, jun., evidently succeeded his father, as is shown in his brother's will, but could have enjoyed his possessions but a very short time. He married Lucy, the daughter of Edward Eyre,<sup>1</sup> of Holme Hall, near Chesterfield. His grandmother had been a member of the same family, and thus he and his wife were second cousins once removed. His will has not been discovered, but as will be seen by that of his brother quoted below, he left all his estates to his wife in trust for his five daughters till the youngest reached the age of sixteen. His wife, however, did not live to complete the trust, but bequeathed it to her brother-in-law, Roland, who in his turn died, leaving the trust to his mother, who died three or four years afterwards, leaving, as will be seen in her will, four grandchildren, co-heiresses to the immense wealth—valued, says Wood,<sup>2</sup> at one hundred thousand pounds—left by her son Humphry. The following are abstracts of the two wills alluded to:—

Will of Roland Stafford,  
of Eyam, Co. Derby.  
Dated 18 Oct: 1556.

Proved 16th January, 1556-7, at Lichfield.

To be buried in the Parish Church at Eyam. Whereas my late brother Humfrey Stafford, by his will, bequeathed to his late wife Luce, my sister in law, all his lands etc. which should descend to his five daughters, Ales, Gartered, Anne, Katryn, and Dorytye, until the youngest attains sixteen.

He, my said brother, also gave his said wife Lucy, all his goods, and appointed her sole Executrix of his will.

Whereas my sister, in her late widowhood, and by her will, bequeathed all her right to the above bequests, to me her brother-in-law, Rowland Stafford.

Executors; Otewell Alen, George Blackwall, and John Fitzherbert, and give to them the guardianship of the said Alice, Gartered, Anne, Katherine, and Dorytye.

And whereas, my said brother Humfrey in his lifetime, did give to Robert Wylcockson of the Grange, a house etc in Youlgrave, for x years, after the death of the widow, being then alive, and also my said sister, in her lifetime did assign the same. I have given unto my mother all my goods, as well real, as personal, conditional upon her paying all debts owing to my father by brother Humfrey and me.

<sup>1</sup> Hunter's *Familia Minorum Gentium*, vol. ii., p. 557.

<sup>2</sup> Wood's *History of Eyam*, p. 175.

I have a lease of the ground at Abney. I desire my said mother leave the same to my servant John Haryson.

**Witnesses;** Sir Wm. Baker, clarke, Pars.n of Eyam; Sr W<sup>m</sup> Fyldeſe Clark, Vicar of Tyddeswell; and John Haryson.

Proved by Ottewell Allen and Geo. Blackwall, power reserved to John Fitzherbert.

**Will of Anne Stafford, widow.<sup>1</sup>**

Dated 5th June, 1560. Proved at Lichfield, 31st Aug., 1560.

To be buried in the Parish Church of Eyam—Out of her estate to it paid mortuary, and funeral expenses etc. Also “certain Debts for whiche John Harryson is bound to the Executors of my son Rowland Stafford which my son dyd owe to the children of Raffe Blackwall.” “To John Savage my son a yoke of my best oxen.” Thirty wethers and 30 ewes are also left to him. To Alice Stafford, my daughter, my mare.

The legatees are numerous. Among them are John Haryson, Nycholas Woodruff and his wife, Sir John Nedham, John Syward, Robert and Katherine Marshall, Elizabeth Marshall and her daughter, William Merell (Meverell), Christopher and Joan Barlowe, Raffe Chattersworth, John Wade, Joan Turner. To her other servants, Roger Dunne, Edmond and John Dam, and Humphry Woodruffe, two sheep are left, and her “redde petycotte” to the wife of Humphrey Merell. To John Haryson “ye Rente and re teste of the yeares which be unsayte of the Grange called Abneye.” She leaves 20s. “for the Reparacion of the paryshe Church of Eame,” and she ends the will with the following:—

“I gyve to Thomas Savage and Robert Eyer eyther of them fourre markes. The rest of all my Goodes moveable and unmoveable ne bequeythyd I geve them to my Chylden that ys to saye Alice Stafforde Gertrudde Anne and Katheryne Stafford whom I make my lawfull Executors, And forasmuch as my chylden be younge and not able to take and occupye their goodes to their profett I hartelye desyre Thomas Savage and Robert Eyer to take their goodes and keep hyt untill they be at full age and then to dystribute and equallye devyde hyt to my sayd chyldren which Thomas and Robert I make supervisors of thys my laste wyll to see hytt executed and performed etc.”

The witnesses are John Nedham, curate, William Roland, Thos. Moslye, Philip Roland, and John Mylnes.

The debts she names as owing are: “To the executors of

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<sup>1</sup> Adl. MSS. 6,692, b, 258.

Raffe Blackwall xii<sup>li</sup> Thos Mosslye iiiij stryke wheat," and "These be ye dettes w<sup>ch</sup> be owying to me Imprimis my Lord of Scroresburye<sup>1</sup> for hay xij<sup>li</sup> John Wylkocson and Nycholas Wylson xx<sup>li</sup>

"Admōn to Richard Snape Rector of Morton for the use of Alice, Gertrude, Anne, and Catherine, daughters and heiresses of Humphry Stafford."

It will be noticed that in the three years that had intervened between these two wills, Dorothy, the youngest daughter, had died, and Anne, the widow of Humphry Stafford, sen., had evidently had the care of her son Humphry's children since the death of their parents, for she speaks of her grandchildren as though they were her own. They must, too, have been quite young, for Francis Bradshaw, the future husband of the third daughter, was at this date only five years old.<sup>2</sup> Although she calls her eldest daughter Alice by her maiden name, she must have been already married, as she mentions her husband, John Savage, as her son. Thomas Savage, one of the supervisors of the will, was his father.

The four daughters of Humphry mentioned in the will were—

1. Alice, married John Savage, of Castleton, by whom she had seven sons and two daughters. She inherited lands in Eyam and elsewhere, which her grandson Humphry sold. Her husband died 1605. The family is believed to be now extinct.
2. Gertrude, married Rowland Eyre, of Hassop, by whom she had eight sons and four daughters. She inherited the manor of Rowland, which has never since then been alienated from the Hassop estate. The family became extinct in the direct line on the death of Dorothy, generally styled Lady Newburgh, 22nd November, 1853. Gertrude died in 1624, and lies buried with her husband in Longstone Church, where

<sup>1</sup> Francis Talbot, 8th Earl of Shrewsbury, who died this same year, 1560.

<sup>2</sup> Vol. xxv., p. 35, of this *Journal*.

there is a brass<sup>1</sup> to her memory with the arms of Eyre impaling Stafford.

3. Anne, of whom presently.
4. Katherine, married Rowland Morewood, of The Oaks, Bradfield, co. York, and by him had seven sons and eight daughters.<sup>2</sup> She brought to her husband estates at Middleton Bank, Eyam, and Riley, all of which were sold<sup>3</sup> early in the nineteenth century to James Furness and others. She was buried in the chancel of Bradfield Church, 16th July, 1595, and her husband in the same place, 1st July, 1619. There is a brass<sup>4</sup> in the same church to the memory of her son John Morewood, of the Oaks, and Grace (Hurst) his wife (both of whom died in 1647), on which are quartered the arms of Morewood and Stafford of Eyam.

5. Dorothy, died, a child, between 1556 and 1560.

The third daughter, Anne, was married about 4th May, 1565, to Francis Bradshawe,<sup>5</sup> eldest son and heir of Godfrey Bradshawe, of Bradshaw, co. Derby. As the bridegroom was born 17th February, 1555-6,<sup>6</sup> he was at that date barely ten years old, and his bride was probably not as old. She was then in the wardship of Robert Eyre, of Edale, who had received her from the guardianship of George, Earl of Shrewsbury.<sup>6</sup>

In 1568 a deed was executed<sup>7</sup> to enable "Francis Bradshawe and his wife to peaceably enjoy a fourth part of the lands lately the inheritance of Humphry Stafford," and on the 10th September, 12 Elizabeth, 1569, an order was made by George, Earl of Shrewsbury, lord of the manor of Eyam, with respect to the lands which Francis had acquired with his wife. In *The Reliquary*, vol. x., p. 236, an account is quoted "from Francis

<sup>1</sup> Cox, vol. ii., p. 102.

<sup>2</sup> Hunter's *Familiae Miserorum Gentium*, vol. iii., p. 1062.

<sup>3</sup> *Reliquary*, vol. ii., p. 222.

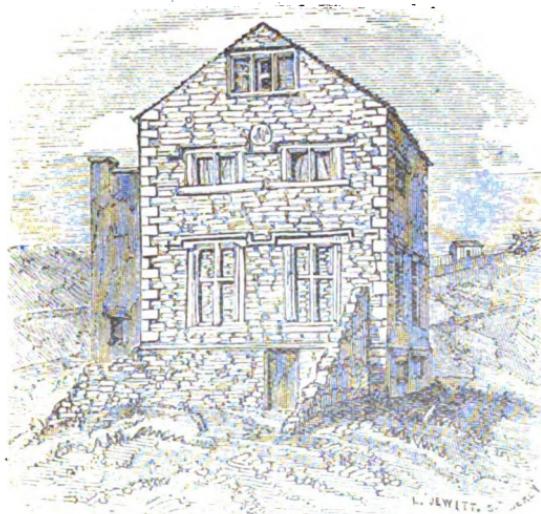
<sup>4</sup> *Eccles. Arch. Journal*, vol. xv., pp. 6, 8.

<sup>5</sup> Vol. xxv., p. 36, of this *Journal*.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>7</sup> Vol. xxv., p. 36, of this *Journal*

**Bradshaw of Eyam, gent., for £60 rec'd. from Rowland Eyre of Hassop, for his right in the Manor of Rowland, in right of Anne Bradsha his wife, one of the daughters and heirs of Humphry Stafford of Eyam, late deceased," which said lordship was by "partition allotted to Eyre and Gertrude his wife as the fourth part of the lands by John Manners, Esq.,**" who was at that time High Sheriff. A Receipt for Anne's share, dated 20th April, 20 Elizabeth, and signed by Francis Bradshawe, is among the Hassop Deeds.



The lands allotted to Anne Bradshaw included the whole of the townships of Bretton and Foolow, which, as it has been proved, can be traced back to the year 1400 as Stafford property, as well as many messuages and lands actually in Eyam, including the ancient mansion house situated on the slope of a hill just outside the village. This house was pulled down by her son and another erected, probably about the year 1630.<sup>1</sup> A very interesting account of this old hall, written in 1861 by Mr. Peter Furness, appears in *The Reliquary*, vol. ii., p. 219, from which the above illustration is taken. He says "it was intended to be hung

<sup>1</sup> Vol. xxv., p. 44, of this *Journal*. This Hall was sold by one of the representatives of the family in 1883.

with tapestry, which came to the place but was never put up, and that an old man who was born in this part of the hall informed him that when a child he saw the tapestry lie in a heap in a corner of the chamber, where it rotted away." Mr. Furness goes on to say that judging from the extent of the foundations, removed some years since, the hall of the Staffords must have been an extensive building. "The whole had a flat roof covered with lead. One room was said to have been very large, the beams ornamented with carvings of shields of arms, and a fine traceried window looking east. In the room was a large shovel board<sup>1</sup> of massy oak." The tradition that a very large establishment of servants was maintained by the Staffords is corroborated by a big baker's oven, destroyed some years ago; the slaughter-house, usually part of the outbuildings of a mansion house of any importance, however, being then in existence. Ann Stafford never left the hall of her forefathers, for there she and her husband took up their abode, and lived out their joint lives. When she died is unknown. She was, however, dead in 1606.<sup>2</sup> Seven sons and four daughters were born to her, and of these Francis, the eldest, High Sheriff in 1630, began his married life at Bradshaw Hall, near Chapel-en-le-Frith, and died there in 1635. His brother George, however, his eventual heir, from whom is descended the present representative of the Stafford and Bradshaw families, lived for the greater portion of his married life at Eyam Hall, dying there in June, 1646. The marriage of his eldest daughter is the first entry on that page of the Eyam registers which tells the pitiful tale of the first lives claimed by the plague, which drove his widow and her daughter out of Eyam in 1665. Mrs. Bradshawe then took refuge with her eldest son at Brampton, in Yorkshire, and from that time Eyam Hall ceased to be a residence of this family. In 1676 a member of the family of Wright of Longstone built the residence now known as "Eyam Hall," on a portion of their own estate, and "Eyam Old Hall," as it then became in legal documents, was left to its present solitary and mutilated existence.

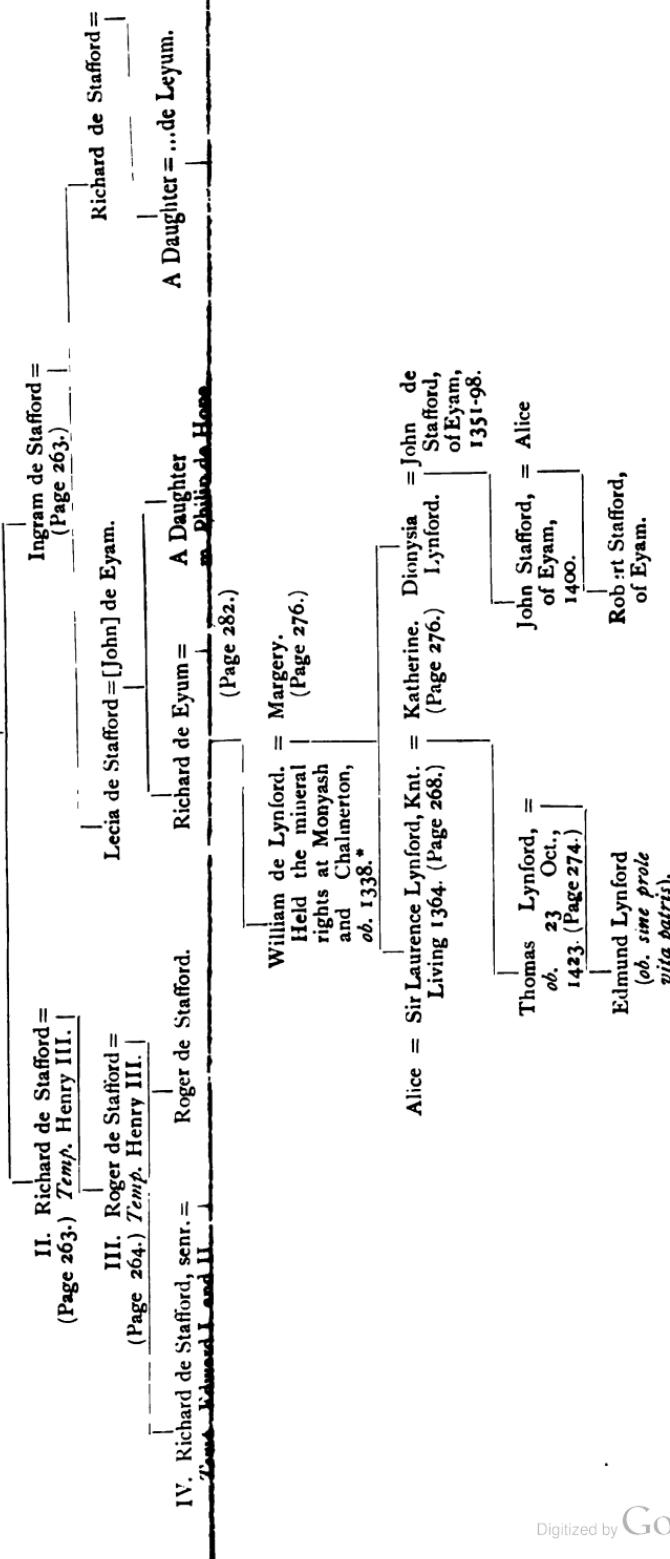
<sup>1</sup> A long and heavy table of oak on which the game was played.

<sup>2</sup> Vol. xxv., p. 37, of this *Journal*.

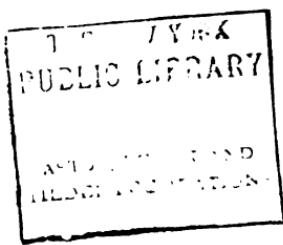
REDIGEE KEY TO THE STAFFORD HISTORY.

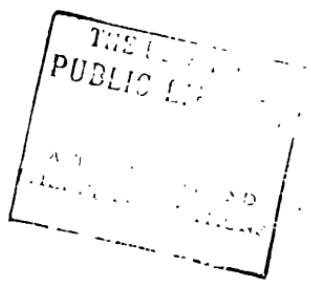
STAFFORD OF EYAM.

Arms [as quartered by their descendants]: "Or; a chevron gul. betw: 3 martlets sable."



\* See vol. xxix., page 3, of this *Journal*, where Dr. Cox proves that William was succeeded in these mineral rights by his son William, who obtained a fair and a weekly market for Monyash, and probably died about 1349. Thus, the Lynford pedigree on page 275 evidently misses a generation, and Sir Laurence would probably be son of William II., unless he was his brother.







PRE-REFORMATION PATEN : DRONFIELD CHURCH, DERBYSHIRE.

## A Mediæval Paten at Dronfield.

By REV. J. CHARLES COX, LL.D., F.S.A.

**W**HEN writing on the churches of Derbyshire in the seventies of last century, the communion plate of the large majority of the old churches came under my notice. Amongst those churches whose plate I did not see was that of the highly interesting church of Dronfield. Last year I revisited some thirty churches of the county, and was delighted when at Dronfield to find a mediæval paten in excellent condition and still in use, which had hitherto escaped being recorded. The two other pieces of Derbyshire pre-Reformation plate are the patens of the churches of Hartshorne and Shirley, which have been fully described and illustrated in the earlier volumes of the *Journal* by my friend, Mr. W. H. St. John Hope. The Dronfield example, though later in date, is far superior in execution to the other two just mentioned.

In the last edition of the late Mr. Cripps' *Old English Plate*, issued in 1906, the known pre-Reformation patens are said to be about "ninety"; but at that time the Dronfield paten was not recorded. It is, however, included in *English Church Furniture*, one of the series of "Antiquary's Books" which was published by Messrs. Methuen in September, 1907; in that work eighty-five mediæval patens are catalogued, exclusive of Wales.

The Dronfield instance is a particularly good example of the later Gothic or Tudor period. Unfortunately there is

no hall-mark, but it is undoubtedly *circa* 1530 in date. In the centre of the six-lobed depression is the Sacred Monogram within a plain circle. The spandrels between the lobes are well filled with an effective foliated pattern. The lettering of the inscription round the rim is of exceptionally fine design. The inscription, which consists of the first five words of the Song of Zacharias, ending with an apparently unmeaning suddenness, seems at first sight singularly unsuitable for such a position:—*Benedictus Dominus Deus Israel quia*, “Blessed be the Lord God of Israel, for”—possibly it was intended that the devout mind should supply the hiatus with the continued thought—“He hath instituted the Blessed Sacrament,” or kindred words.

The diameter of the paten is  $6\frac{1}{4}$  ins., and that of the inner depression 4 ins.

My thanks are due to the Rev. C. I. Bickerstaff for his courtesy in allowing me to fully examine the Dronfield church plate, and for the trouble he took to procure me a good photograph of the paten.

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IMPRESSION TAKEN FROM A  
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EYAM HORN-BOOK.



EYAM HORN-BOOK MATRIX.

## Derbyshire and other Horn-books.

By WILLIAM BEMROSE, F.S.A.

### THE EYAM STONE MATRIX FOR HORN-BOOKS.



HIS rare and interesting Matrix for casting lead Horn-books belongs to Mr. Bowles, who has kindly given the information relating to its discovery.

The Matrix was discovered on his property a short time ago by Robert Fox, the tenant of a farm called Shepherd's Flat, which is in the township of Foolow, and about a mile from Eyam. It is of grit-stone, such as abounds in the wall-fences of the district, and measures  $2\frac{3}{4}$  inches by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

The Matrix was found whilst digging near some farm buildings on the site of the old house at Shepherd's Flat. This farm formed part of the estate of the Staffords of Eyam, and passed into the possession of the Bradshaws, to which family it belonged in the year 1665, when the village of Eyam was practically decimated by the Plague.

At that time it was in the occupation of a man named Morten, the harrowing details of whose sufferings during the time of the Plague are graphically told by Wm. Wood in his *History of Eyam*, page 99. Morten survived, but, bereft of wife and child, whom, as was often the case, he was forced to bury close by the house in which he lived at Shepherd's Flat. He was thus left a solitary man, with four cows and a greyhound as his only companions.

This Derbyshire grit-stone was very intractable for such a purpose, and the maker deserves great credit for obtaining such

good results. The Eyam Matrix has, unfortunately, at some period received an injury which has somewhat defaced several letters. Other stone matrices that are known were cut in finer-grained stone, such as honestone or lithographic stone, but the latter was only introduced into England in 1796, when Senefelder discovered the art of lithography. It is thought by some authorities who have examined the matrix that it is of the seventeenth century, or possibly somewhat earlier. It will be noticed that the alphabet is on one side, and the matrix forming the handle is upon the other side. The handle in this case was no doubt soldered in position by an after process. Modern stereotyping has enabled it to be cast complete and in one piece.

At present only three or four stone matrices are recorded, although there is little doubt the lead Horn-book was amongst the earliest to impart the alphabet to the young. Mr. Tuer, the greatest authority on this subject, says:—"Inscribed leaden tablets have been very largely used. In recent years one with a Latin inscription was dug up at Bath, which dates back to the Roman occupation. Another rescued from a Dalmatian grave has inscribed in cursive writing of the sixth century a charm in Latin against evil spirits. Recording or writing on soft plates of lead, a metal which readily lends itself to incising with a point, is mentioned by Pliny, and dates back to very early times. It is natural to suppose that a material so easily manipulated should have been used for horn-books."

On 27th November, 1851,<sup>1</sup> Sir George Musgrave, F.S.A., exhibited before the Society of Antiquaries by the hands of Captain W. H. Smythe, V.P. and Director, a leathern case with a brass clasp, in which were two engraved pieces of honestone, with evident marks of having been used in casting metal horn-books for children. They are figured in cut 41 in Tuer, and are thus described in a letter dated Eden Hall, 18th November, 1851:—

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<sup>1</sup> *Vide Archaeologia*, vol. i., 34.

"Seven years ago a labourer digging among the ruined walls of Hartley Castle, the habitation of my family from Edward the Second's time till 1700, when it was partly pulled down, found a cannon ball: and a few days afterwards, at the same place, he discovered a mouldering leathern case, with a brass clasp, in which were engraved pieces of honestone, which I now forward for your inspection. They look to me like moulds for casting leaden Horn-books for little children, with rude figures of birds and crosses on the other side," much like Pilgrims' signs.

Mr. J. H. Macmichael mentions the discovery of the Hartley Castle stone matrix, on the reverse of which are emblems which seem to be the missing-link connecting the Horn-book with the runic or Danish Calendar, in respect of the devices apparent on the moulds, which are so strikingly similar to those on the runic or clog almanack that their origin and import cannot be doubted. First appears the cock emblem of St. Peter; next in order is the heart of the Virgin Mary, a symbol which in the almanack published in Camden's *Britannia* (Gough) is placed against each of the six days appropriated to her calendar feasts. Thirdly, the square device is in all probability that of St. Gregory, the patron saint of children; whilst the triple formation at the end of another square device perhaps represents the three Passion nails. Finally, *i.e.*, in the absence of any knowledge as to what the linear formation and roundels at the top and base of the mould may signify, the circular device, no doubt, stands for the wheel of St. Catherine, a symbol of the patroness of learning which is also seen on the clog almanack." From a model of this stone matrix to be seen at the Society of Antiquaries the alphabet was similar in size to the Eyam matrix—but probably of an earlier date. The Pilgrim emblems were each cast separately, as indicated by the runners for the metal, and possibly given to, and worn by the children.

The word *Horn-book* in later times was used whether any *horn* was used or not, and came to mean an alphabetical tablet of any kind; indeed, child's primers, books, and cards were called

Horn-books for some time after the Horn-book had nearly died out. Mr. Tuer states "that although many millions of Horn-books were produced, yet not more than one hundred and fifty are now in existence." Possibly, as more examples have come to light since the publication of Mr. Tuer's valuable work, this number might be somewhat increased. It is computed that at least thirty different trades contributed to the manufacture of a single Horn-book, which sold for 1½d.

It is an extraordinary fact that if a number of persons were asked to-day what the word *Horn-book* meant, but few could answer correctly. Yet up to the end of the first quarter of the nineteenth century they were in use, and previous to that the common text-book in almost every household for centuries. We ought, therefore, to look upon the Horn-book almost with reverence. Its slab of oak, with its little strip of printed paper, which commenced with the  $\text{+}$ , the emblem of Christianity, the piece of transparent horn to protect it in its great mission of education, the Lord's Prayer, and the *Amen* at the end, a prayer for its success. What do millions of people owe to this child's primer? The foundation of all the knowledge they gathered in later life. Probably Milton and Shakespeare, and other great intellects for centuries used the Horn-book as the first stepping-stone to their future greatness.

The whole series of Horn-books point to the fact that religious instruction was interwoven with the secular instruction from the earliest times.

"Neatly secured from being soiled or torn,  
Beneath a pane of thin translucent horn  
A Book (to please us at a tender age,  
'Tis called a book, though not a single page)  
Presents the Prayer the Saviour deigned to teach,  
Which children use, and parsons, when they preach."

*Cowper.*

Speaking of the card Horn-book, Hone says, in one of the notes for his projected tract: "There was also a remarkable alteration at the beginning of the printed page; the cross  $\text{+}$  which had given the name of the Christ-Cross-Row to the alphabet was omitted, and the letter X inserted in its place.

This substitution must have sorely perplexed many an aged school dame, who having taught that  $\text{+}$  was *cris-cross*, found an unhorned Horn-book with X, which she could make nothing of but 'eks.' The cross was placed before the alphabet in Catholic times, when the lips of infancy were required to name the 'Christ's Cross' whilst its fingers were forming the sign upon the bosom. After the Reformation the Cross continued to be printed before the alphabet, and children were still required to name the 'Christ's Cross,' but were not taught to sign themselves. The act of devotion had ceased and become forgotten, and the corrupt pronunciation *Cris-Cross* soon rendered the cross unmeaning. The  $\text{+}$  was naturally transformed to X. Children who learned the Horn-book were taught to know the *criss-cross*, but not to know that it signified Christ's Cross."

"Little girls with thread upon their fingers play at what they call *scratch cradle*, and while they alternately lengthen and shorten the threads say '*cris-cross, cris-cross*' The pastime is a conjunction of two different movements which engaged children of bygone centuries. In one of these recreations threads were arranged upon the extended fingers into the form of a manger, which anciently was called a *cratch*, and this form of the threads purported to represent the manger or cradle wherein the Infant Saviour was laid by His Virgin Mother. The other amusement was the adjusting of the threads upon the fingers in the form of Christ's Cross. It is doubtful whether any female who reads this and remembers to have played at *scratch cradle* and said '*cris-cross*' either intended to form or knew that her words implied *cratch cradle* of Jesus and Christ's Cross."

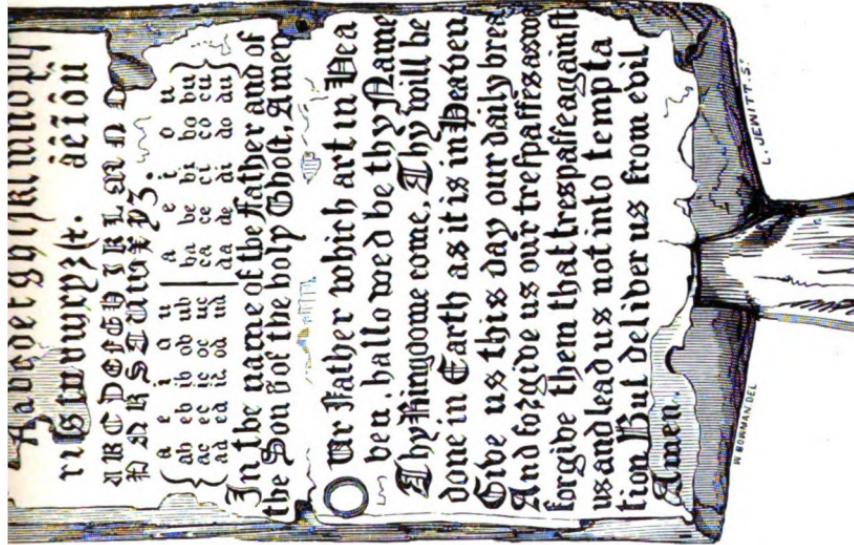
#### THE BATEMAN HORN-BOOK.

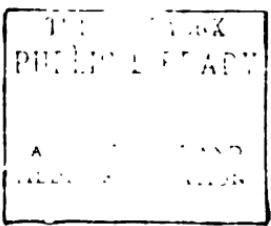
The first portion of the Bateman heirlooms was sold by order of the Court of Chancery, by Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge, on the 14th April, 1893. Much curiosity was shown, and many guesses were hazarded as to what amount the rare Horn-book, described by a London daily paper as being stamped with the

portrait of a "stout gentleman on a stumpy horse," would realize. Many well-known collectors attended the sale, and it was to the boldest rather than the richest to whom it fell. The bidding for the lot No. 118 in the catalogue began at ten pounds, reaching in a couple of minutes sixty-five pounds, for which sum it was knocked down to Mr. Durlacher, who afterwards sold it to Dr. Figidor, a private collector, of Vienna. Thus this interesting Derbyshire specimen was lost to Derbyshire and to England.

Mr. Bateman thus described in his own catalogue this Horn-book :—

"Horn-book formerly used in teaching the elementary parts of education, found 10th March, 1828, in the wall of an old house at Middleton; each side is represented of the full size by the accompanying plates. This exceedingly rare specimen consists of a thin board of oak with a short handle, covered at the back with leather, stamped with an equestrian portrait of Charles I., above him a celestial crown and cherub (and the letters C.R.), indicating a period shortly after the King's execution in 1649. At the front is a paper, with the alphabet, Lord's Prayer, etc., printed in black letter type, which is protected by a piece of transparent horn secured by tacks, whence the name of Horn-book. When first discovered a narrow strip of thin brass surrounded the edge of the horn." This Horn-book is backed by leather, on which has been embossed, in a silver foil, the equestrian Portrait of King Charles I. The letters T. H. on the block are, by some writers, said to be those of Sir Thos. Herbert, a devoted servant to His Majesty. Others say they are probably the initials of the engraver. The type used in the Bateman book appears to have been "set up" from two or three founts mixed in the "case," as various letters do not match when compared one with the other. The Bateman example was no doubt hidden in the wall and then forgotten, at the time of persecution that followed the King's death, when, being found in possession of such a badge of "Royalist" might have led the holder into serious consequences.





It is a singular circumstance that the two examples we have been considering were found in North Derbyshire, where at that time there was but a sparse population. The Eyam example, like the one now at Eden Hall, was found in a mining district, where lead would be at hand for casting the leaden books.

It is well to notice the curious fact that perhaps the two most interesting Horn-books belong to Derbyshire—the *Royal Martyr*, or Bateman Horn-book,<sup>1</sup> and Mr. Bowles' Eyam stone Matrix, one of the three or four in existence. The former, on account of the great price it fetched (£65), and its association with the troubulous times of the "Martyr King."

Another interesting circumstance arises from the fact that two Battledore Horn-books, a cheaper edition printed on strong cardboard, were sold at the Bateman sale. One was "printed and sold by G. Nall, Bakewell"; the other "published by Thos. Richardson, Derby." The first is interesting as tending to show that with printers, in large and small towns, the Battledore was at one time an article of regular production.

Among present possessors in Derbyshire of Horn-books is Sir H. H. Bemrose, who owns the original of fig. 141 in Tuer's book—this has a leather back, an equestrian figure of Charles I. similar to the Bateman book; and another with plain slab of oak.

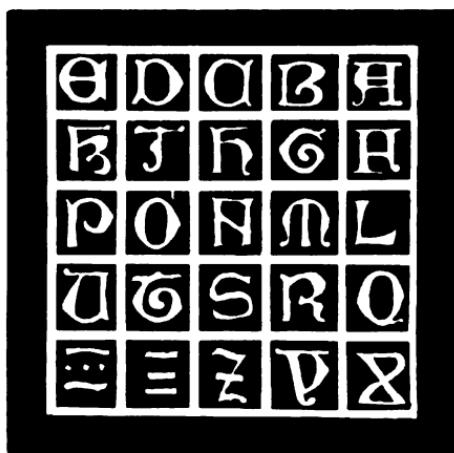
The writer also possesses two with oak backs; the latten strips (brass) and eight rose-head tacks are in perfect condition on one, the other one has the horn torn and a small piece missing.

Thos. Tickell, who wrote in 1728, is amusing on the subject:—

"Hail, ancient book, most venerable code,  
Learning's first cradle, and its last abode!  
The huge unnumber'd volumes which we see,  
By lazy plagiaries are stol'n from thee;  
Yet future times to thy sufficient store  
Shall ne'er presume to add one letter more."

<sup>1</sup> I am indebted to the courtesy of the "Leadenhall Press Limited" for the loan of the Bateman block.

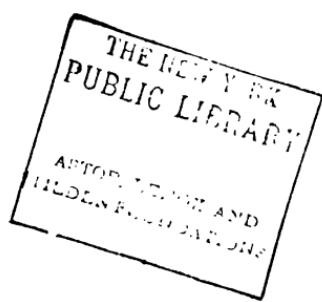
The following instances of Horn-books are instructive as well as interesting:—



Derbyshire Tile Horn Book.  
Found at Dale Abbey by Derby.  
Sixteenth Century.

#### DALE ABBEY TILE HORN-BOOK.

This Horn-book is an interesting and unusual type, and was found at Dale Abbey, a Premonstratensian House, near Derby, founded at the end of the twelfth century. The tile measures 5 inches by 5 inches, and was made of a red clay. The matrix which bore the letters and squares was pressed into the red clay tile, and then a light coloured clay was spread over the tile, and when partially dry the excess was scraped off, until the red ground was reached, when the light coloured clay had filled in the letters and lines, as shown in the block. The tile was then passed through the kiln. The maker of the Matrix or mould omitted to reverse the letters, so that they read from right to left instead of left to right. The letters are of Lombardic character, and well illustrate, in a remarkable manner, the earnest desire of the old monks who adopted this method of imparting the knowledge of the





A SAMPLER OF THE TIME  
OF CHARLES II.



NEEDLEWORK HORN-BOOK.

alphabet as foundations to future learning, thus fulfilling the text: "And the Lord answered me and said, Write the vision and make it plain upon tables, *that he may run that readeth it.*" —*Habakkuk* ii. 2.

#### NEEDLEWORK HORN-BOOKS.

Another prolific source from which Horn-books proceeded was needlework, produced by the ladies of the past centuries. The modern fashion of collecting old needlework pictures, samplers, maps, etc., has brought to light many interesting and curious examples of this art. A sampler is illustrated, worked in silks of many colours, dated 1664 (Charles II.) and signed M. S. It contains some marvellous stitches, impossible to describe by pen. At the foot occurs the alphabet, initials, and date. It cannot for certain be claimed as a Derbyshire specimen, but from the source it was obtained it is very probable. Another example is a map of England and Wales most beautifully worked by Miss Anna Romana Wright, of Derby. The names of each county are wonderfully distinct. This map was worked with a treble object, to teach needlework, geography, and spelling; and on examining the map the conclusion come to is that the lesson could never be forgotten.

The small illustration is of a needlework Horn-book, worked by Hannah and Anne Wright, the daughters of Dr. Richard Wright, M.D., J.P., who at one time lived at Green Hill, Derby. The date is 1793. Miss Anne would then be sixteen years old. In 1821 she married James Holworthy, artist, and they built and lived at Brookfield Hall, Hathersage.

#### GINGER-BREAD HORN-BOOK.

The ginger-bread Horn-book here shown is from a block kindly lent by the Leadenhall Press Co. The date on the ginger-bread is 1778, but ginger-bread Horn-books were in vogue at a very early date, possibly as early as the fourteenth

century, and preceded the printed books, and were almost universal, and naturally became very popular with children.

Hone says : " Among my recollections of childish pleasures. I have a vivid remembrance of an alphabet called the Horn-book, price one farthing, published by the ginger-bread bakers in town and country. There was a superior edition with a wider margin, handsomely gilt, price one halfpenny." Hence the saying, " Taking the gilt off the ginger-bread." Many of us to-day can call to mind these ginger-bread books: they are still made by confectioners in Kensington, London, and used to be commonly exposed for sale at our country fairs up to recent times, and possibly are now in some remote villages.

Prior mentions this mode of teaching thus : " The method of tuition adopted by Professors of Education in the employment of this edition was to promise the pupil for every letter guessed the letter itself ; and thus the scholar was doubly able to gratify his taste for learning."

" To Master John, the English maid  
 A Horn-book gives of ginger-bread ;  
 And that the child may learn the better  
 As he can name he eats the letter."

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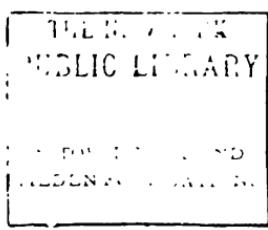
" The bakers to increase their trade  
 Made alphabets of ginger-bread,  
 That folks might swallow what they read ;  
 All the letters were digested  
 Hateful ignorance detested."

#### IVORY HORN-BOOKS.

Ivory Horn-books were in use during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, and being more expensive were used by the well-to-do. The fine ivory book here shown, quarter the size of the original,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches by  $8\frac{1}{2}$  inches, was not shown in Tuer's work, except by two fragments, where Tuer remarks : " There is room for ingenuity in deciphering the matter." Through the kindness of Mr. R. Drane, of Cardiff, we are enabled to decipher the lettering, and it is of an interesting nature.



GINGER-BREAD HORN-BOOK.





A B C D E  
F G H I J K  
L M N O P  
Q R S T V  
U W X Y Z

The capital letters of the alphabet occupy one side ; on the other occurs the following, being special words that were considered desirable for the child to learn, being such as would be required in a nobleman's family. Thus :—And. Lord. Lady. Mr. Mrs. Miss. To-day. To-morrow. Yesterday. Read. Very well. Bateman. Fire. Dogs. Chaise. Walk. Ride. Glass. Rain. Dry. The word Bateman is probably the surname of a nurse or other servant. Glass, Rain, Dry, probably refer to the old wording of the barometer.

The Horn-book opens up an interesting field for comment

And.  
Lord. Lady. M<sup>r</sup>. M<sup>rs</sup>.  
Miss. Today. Tomorrow.  
Yesterday. Read.  
Very well. Bateman.  
Fire. Dogs. Chaife. Walk.  
Ride. Glafs. Rain. Dry.

and illustration. Our endeavour has mainly been to put on record the Derbyshire specimens, which prove to be of more than local interest. The scarcity of examples to-day is accounted for by the fact that whatever is in very common use, and becomes superseded, are thought so little of, and consequently are destroyed and thrown away because of their abundance.

As a FINIS I venture to quote from an old card Horn-book, thus :—

“ Those that will not learn their A B C  
Will Blockheads all their lifetime be.”

“ An altered and curtailed prophecy, pointed, with the wood-cut of an ass.”

## Ornithological Notes from Derbyshire for the year 1907.

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By the REV. FRANCIS C. R. JOURDAIN, M.A., M.B.O.U., ETC.

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THE year 1907 opened with the whole country side deep in the heavy snow of the previous Christmas. Even in the low-lying parts of the Dove valley the roadside drifts were in places five and six feet deep, and near Leek a woman was frozen to death in a blinding snow-storm not far from her own house. The thaw began on January 1st, and the snow wasted rapidly, and by January 3rd most of it was gone. On January 9th the weather was mild and fine, Mistle Thrushes were singing in the fields, and at night the Brown Owls were very noisy. Towards the end of January a fine female otter, 44 inches in length, was trapped on the Dove near Okeover by J. Smedley, the water bailiff of the Okeover Fishing Club. The weather again turned very cold on the 22nd, the barometer standing at 31° 40'; and on the night of the 24th 22 degrees of frost were registered. Many Fieldfares were about, but almost all the small birds disappeared, and the Dove valley was almost destitute of bird life, with the exception of the Rooks and Waterhens. Mr. W. Storrs Fox writes that on January 27th he saw six Coots on Ashford Lake, as well as two Pochards and eleven drakes of the Tufted Duck. He had not previously noticed Coots here, and had only seen one Pochard before. About twelve couples of Tufted Ducks bred here in 1906.

On February 1st, while motoring near Bradbourne, a

Great Grey Shrike, *Lanius excubitor* L., got up from the hedgerow and flew in front of the car with a weak flight, not gaining on the car at all. It settled on some isolated thorn bushes in a field, but though I went after it, I was unable to get near it again.

On the afternoon of February 6th, while walking from Clifton to Mayfield, I saw three Swans flying up the Dove valley towards me. I had a good view of them as they passed me, about 30 feet high, and believe them to have been Bewick's Swan, *Cygnus bewickii* Yarr. They uttered no note, but were certainly Wild Swans, as they had no knob on the bill, and looked too small for Whoopers. On the evening of February 9th, about 9 p.m., there was a fine display of *Aurora Borealis*.

On February 13th, at Osmaston, I found that a Kestrel had been haunting the Pheasant pens for some time past, in order to take toll of the numerous small birds attracted by the Pheasant food. One hen Pheasant in the pens has partially assumed the plumage of the cock. There is also a handsomely pied specimen of the Blackbird about, and to-day the head-keeper saw a Water Rail and a Kingfisher near Shirley Mill. Put up a Woodcock on the way home. Under the same date Mr. W. Boulsover reports a Rough-legged Buzzard seen at Ashford-in-the-Water. On February 23rd, a very cold and winterly afternoon, I walked down the river to Calwich. Large numbers of Waterhens were feeding on the patches of grass from which the snow had disappeared, and in places the ground was black with them. I counted forty-seven in one flock, and there could not have been fewer than sixty-five or seventy altogether.

The Wild Ducks began to lay on February 24th, and several nests had eggs by the first week in March. A very large flock of Redwings were seen near Bakewell, flying south, on March 7th (W. Boulsover). On March 26th the Rev. W. K. Martin saw two Wheatears in Dovedale, above the Lovers' Leap, while Mr. R. Hall noticed one in Chatsworth Park on March 29th, and they were closely followed by the Chiff-chaff, which was heard at Burton on March 28th (H. G. Tomlinson), and in

Manners Wood, Bakewell, on April 3rd (R. Hall). Early on the morning of April 1st I saw about eight Sand Martins hawking about, near the nesting colony at Clifton Station; on the same day they were noticed at Burton (H. G. Tomlinson), and several were seen on the Derwent by Mr. Hall on the 5th. The other April migrants arrived somewhat irregularly, but Mr. Hall reports Willow Warbler on the 17th, Yellow Wagtail and Tree Pipit on the 19th, Swallow on the 20th, House Martin 23rd, Sandpiper 24th (a pair in Belwell Park), and Redstart on 25th, while Mr. Tomlinson noticed the Cuckoo on April 25th. On the other hand, Mr. Hall does not record the Cuckoo till May 6th in the Bakewell district, and no House Martins were seen at Burton till May 5th! or Swallows till April 30th, so that it is clear that it was some time before the distribution of these species was general. The Swift, however, was as punctual as ever: May 4th, Burton (H. G. Tomlinson); May 6th, five seen at Bakewell (R. Hall). Other May migrants were the Blackcap, May 5th, Stanton (W. M. Tomlinson); Sedge Warbler, May 6th, Burton (H. G. T.); Whitethroat, 8th, Burton (H. G. T.); Garden Warblers singing, 9th, Clifton (F. C. R. J.); Wood Wren, 10th, Bakewell (R. H.); Corncrake, 10th, Bakewell (R. H.); Whinchat, 11th, Norbury (F. C. R. J.); Lesser Whitethroat, 12th, Clifton (F. C. R. J.); Spotted Flycatcher, 12th, Clifton (F. C. R. J.). The first arrival of the Turtle Dove appears not to have been exactly noted. On May 3rd, while walking up the Hemmore brook, I saw two Dippers' nests built side by side. The young had already flown from one nest, but the other was new and ready for eggs. This bird frequently rears two broods in succession from the same nest. The same afternoon I found a Grey Wagtail's nest, upon which the hen was sitting, but it contained young birds at least a week old, so that the eggs must have been laid before the middle of March, quite a fortnight earlier than the usual laying time in this district. A nest of the Tawny Owl in a hollow oak, examined on May 11th, contained only a single young bird, with quills showing through the down on wings and tail. A Wheatear's egg found at

Stanton by the Rev. W. M. Tomlinson on May 15th was distinctly marked with fine brown spots. A Grey Wagtail, whose first clutch of five eggs had been destroyed, built another nest on the opposite side of the stream and laid six eggs, the only instance I have known of this number in South Derbyshire, although it is not uncommon in some districts.

Yellow Wagtails were remarkably plentiful in the Dove valley this year, although several nests were destroyed by the heavy rains, which converted some of the low-lying meadows into swamps. On May 18th, while out nesting with Mr. R. H. Read, we came across a Tawny Owl in a hole in an alder stump, the entrance being about 4 feet 6 inches from the ground. As she seemed unwilling to leave, I put my hand down the opening and lifted her out by the wings. She did not make any resistance, but flew quietly away on being released. A Sparrowhawk's nest at Stanton, which contained five incubated eggs on May 23rd, was placed in rather an unusual position, about 48 feet up an oak, at a place where the main stem forked into three branches. As the tree was only just beginning to come into leaf, the nest was extremely conspicuous, and the sitting bird could easily be seen on the nest from the hillside. Most of the nests in this district are built in conifers, usually in spruces. Mr. W. Boulsover saw a pair of Blackheaded Gulls feeding on the Recreation Ground at Bakewell on May 23rd, and on the following day saw a flock of nine birds on Calton pastures—an unusual date for this species. On May 28th I came across a nest on a railway embankment with five pale blue eggs, quite unmarked. The parent bird was not on the nest, and the eggs were obviously hard-sat, so I did not take them, but on June 2nd I was astonished to see a Tree Pipit leave the nest. In order to make absolutely certain, I watched the bird on again, and examined it closely from within a yard or two. Out of many hundreds of these eggs seen in different collections, I have never come across a set at all like this, although the Meadow Pipit occasionally lays eggs of a bluish colour with faint markings. A Great Whitethroat's nest found on the 29th

contained the unusual number of six eggs, and on June 3rd I watched two Wood Wrens on to their nests, each of which contained the normal clutch of six eggs. On the way back through the Stanton Woods a Redstart flew from a hole in a mossy bank at the foot of an old stump, and a minute's search resulted in the discovery of a nest with six fresh eggs, placed some inches underground. On June 5th Mr. F. H. Sikes showed me some interesting eggs taken near Rocester, including a set of Grasshopper Warbler's eggs taken on May 29th, a very handsome clutch of six Tree Sparrow's eggs from a pollarded willow, with dark chestnut caps at the big ends, nests of Lesser Redpoll, Chiff-chaff, etc. Three days later I came across a pretty nest of Lesser Redpoll in a hedge in Norbury, with six fresh eggs.

A decided increase has taken place in the breeding range of the Tufted Duck during the past two years in this district. It has bred for many years past in some numbers at Osmaston and Yeldersley, and in 1906 a couple at least were noticed on the lake at Calwich Abbey. This year there are at least five couples there, and I believe also two more couples on the new pond at Norbury made by Captain H. E. Clowes. On June 11th I visited Marston-on-Dove and Egginton with the Rev. F. F. Key. Wonderful to relate, it did not rain all day, but we found that the late heavy rains had caused the water to rise so much that a flourishing colony of Dabchicks' nests had been completely submerged. A Wood Pigeon had placed its nest in an unusual site—among the boughs of an old pollarded willow and resting on the stump, only 4 feet 6 inches from the ground, in a hedgerow at the edge of a wood. Mr. G. Pullen found Nightjars breeding on Breadsall Moor this year, and picked up an egg on the 9th. On June 13th I saw two half-grown young badgers at Osmaston, which had been taken from an earth in Shirley Park. Two pairs of Great Crested Grebes were nesting on the ponds: one pair had large young, but the nest of the other pair had only two eggs, on which the old bird was sitting in a very conspicuous position, so that she was easily visible from the opposite shore of the pond. Mr. E. Fitzherbert Wright also informs me that another pair bred this year for the first time at Yeldersley.

At Sudbury Mr. J. Bottrell showed me the Little Auk which he picked up dead on the ice of Sudbury Pond on November 29th, 1904. Mr. Tarrant, the keeper, also has a Hobby, which he shot there in June, 1906. Great Crested Grebes were also breeding here, and one bird could be seen sitting on its nest on June 20th. Reed Warblers were not uncommon by the side of the pond, and in one bush overhanging the water was a nest with six eggs, slightly incubated. This is a very unusual number for the Reed Warbler, which seldom lays more than four eggs. Some pieces of virgin cork fastened over crevices in a birch tree in my garden attracted a pair of Tree Creepers, and on June 28th the young were hatched.

On July 6th I received a note from Mr. G. Pullen stating that he had found a Stonechat's nest with five eggs, and had watched the parent birds for some time through x-8 prismatic glasses. This bird is now so scarce in Derbyshire that this record is of the greatest interest. Mr. F. H. Sikes informed me that he came across another Grasshopper Warbler's nest with six eggs while visiting Beeston Tor, in the Manifold Valley, on June 2nd. Owing to the extraordinarily wet weather, the season for game birds proved to be an exceedingly bad one, and very few of the early Partridges' nests hatched off. Mr. Pullen picked up a dead chick, not more than three or four days old, on July 28th.

A flock of fifteen gulls, probably Lesser Black-backed or possibly Herring Gulls, flew over Clifton on August 11th. The Swifts made a much longer stay than usual, and did not leave the Ashburne district till August 24th, while a straggler (or perhaps two birds) was noticed twice on August 31st (J. Henderson). The autumn song of the Chiff-chaff was noted on September 2nd, 3rd, 10th, 21st, 22nd, and 24th. From the 7th to the 21st of September the weather was continuously fine, with little wind, and on the 20th enormous numbers of aphides appeared, so that the air was full of them. On the 21st a breeze got up and the sky became leaden-coloured. Black clouds were driven by the breeze down the valley, and at 4.30

p.m. it was almost dark, but no rain fell, and when the wind dropped the aphides had temporarily disappeared, although they continued to be troublesome at times until the weather turned cold.

Young House Martins were still being fed in the nests by their parents at Hanging Bridge on October 2nd, and Mr. Henderson saw four young Great Crested Grebes on October 6th on the lower pond at Osmaston, which were still in down, and looked little larger than Dabchicks. A flock of about thirty House Martins passed over Clifton on the afternoon of October 20th.

An anomaly in our Bird Protection laws deserves to be pointed out. The eggs of the Goldfinch are protected by a County Council order throughout the county, and very justly, as the bird is not only harmless, but does much active good by the destruction of harmful seeds. Yet it is possible for professional birdcatchers to capture the whole of the Goldfinches of a district by means of thistledown spread as a bait on clap-nets, with one or two call-birds to attract the passing flocks, *after August 12th*. Lest it should be thought that this is an imaginary danger, I may add that I have actually seen this done in my own neighbourhood during the past season, and was powerless to do anything to stop it on weekdays (it is illegal on Sundays) except by inducing the owners of the land to threaten proceedings for trespass. It is to be hoped that the members of the Society will use their influence to get this anomalous state of things altered before next season, for what is the use of protecting the eggs of a bird merely to afford a richer harvest of miserable captives to the birdcatcher later in the season?

## Bakewell Font.

By CANON C. T. ABRAHAM.



**I**N the notes, with beautiful photographic illustrations, by Mr. G. Le Blanc Smith, under the title of "Derbyshire Fonts," vol. xxix. of this *Journal*, there are some points which, by the courtesy of the Editor, I am allowed to comment briefly upon.

The font is undoubtedly Decorated work of the fourteenth century, though perhaps rather early. The canopies on each face of the octagon under which the figures are carved are quite decisive on this point, for the moulding of pillars and capitals, and the cusps, crockets, and finials, belong to that period. We have been wont in Bakewell to attribute the rough archaic look of the work as a whole to the probable fact that it was done by some local mason of the period, whose handicraft was not equal to his desires and knowledge of the kind of decoration which was being done elsewhere, and not to its being Saxon, which some of our many visitors tell us it is, or Norman, neither of which could it be. There appears nothing to substantiate the description that the "canopies are unorthodox, formed by the interlacement of natural foliage." They seem in intention to be rigidly orthodox, and the crockets are conventional.

In dealing with the persons represented on the font, Mr. Smith brings forward the strong authority of Dr. Cox, and no one would lightly venture to differ from him on such questions in a Derbyshire church. But I venture to believe that further renewed study, from a slightly different point of view, might lead him to give up the suggestion that fig. 3 is King Edward the Confessor, and fig. 4 St. Augustine in an Anglo-Saxon attitude.

The facts which govern the suggestions I am about to offer are these:—

- (1) The church is dedicated to All Saints.
- (2) Baptism is the sacrament whereby God “makes us members of Christ,” and is the means of extending to all generations the benefits of His Incarnation, in the Church and the communion of all saints.
- (3) The general idea of that communion of saints centreing in the Person of Christ was universally familiar to the men of the fourteenth century.
- (4) The font has been inadvertently or carelessly turned at some time—the central figure is now facing south-west instead of west.

The evidence of this lies in the position of the leaden filling in the rim of the font, where the iron hinges and staples of the lock of the old wooden locked font cover remain. They are askew now—they would be straight north and south if the font were in its right orientation.

Starting, then, from this central figure (fig. 4 in Mr. Smith's numeration)—which should be facing west—it is the figure of our Lord seated in glory with both hands lifted in blessing.

The evidence is that it is the only nimbed figure, *and that the nimbus has got the outline of a cross incised in it*, which belongs to representations of our Lord alone. In working out the line of thought suggested above, fig. 3 would naturally appear to be the figure of the Blessed Virgin Mother, the divinely-chosen means and instrument of the Incarnation.

The evidence is that it is the only woman's figure on the font with a wimple thrown over her head and covering the hair and falling over her shoulders. She is crowned as Queen of Heaven, according to the custom of those days; in one hand she bears the lily branch, with the dove resting on it; in the other the Gospel, perhaps, as is often the case, with the idea of the words of the Magnificat upon it.

Then follow in order, St. Peter and St. Paul, the apostles to Jewish and Gentile world, one upholding the Church and the

keys, the other the sword of the Spirit and the word of the Gospel message which he preached. Next come the bishop and the monk, the representatives of the secular and regular clergy of the Church. After them St. John Baptist, with right hand pointing to the medallion of the Agnus Dei he holds in his left; and, lastly, the figure grasping the long, unrolled scroll. This may be Isaiah, the Evangelical prophet, or it may be St. Matthew or St. Luke, as the Evangelist of the Nativity and Incarnation. And thus we come round again to the central figure of our Lord in blessing.

Is it not likely enough that these two last figures fall into their place as introductory, preparing the way for the Incarnate Son of God?

I submit that this line of thought fits in with the symbolism of the figures, roughly, not slovenly, carved, and gives unity and the right sequence to them as embodying a great idea, and that idea very closely connected with the use of the font in Christian baptism.

## Excavations at the Roman Camp of Melandra, 1906-7.

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By R. HAMNETT.

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INCE the publication in 1906 by the Manchester branch of the Classical Association of their report on the excavations at Melandra, which was included in our *Journal* for last year,<sup>1</sup> several important discoveries have been made by the Excavation Committee of the Glossop Antiquarian Society.

The remaining portion of the Prætorium has been excavated, and a large quantity of building stone, with a few fragments of roofing tiles and pottery, found amongst the débris.

On the western side a floor paved with flag-stones repaired with broken roofing tiles was uncovered (B on the plan). This floor measures seven feet from north to south, and nine feet from east to west; its northern face is fifteen feet from, and parallel to, the north wall; its western side abuts on the outer wall. No foundations were discovered either to the north or south of this pavement.

In the south-west angle (C) the boulder foundations of two walls two feet wide were laid bare. These short walls run at right angles to the main walls of the building, and together with them form a small chamber eight feet square.

In the middle of the boundary wall of the central chamber on the south, and to the north of it, is a small paved foundation (D), which may possibly have been the platform of an altar.

<sup>1</sup> Vol. xxix.

A portion of the *Prætorium* was covered with gravel. This has been removed and the original clay floor laid bare. Further investigation of those places where the clay had been disturbed led to the discovery of five oak posts in excellent preservation. (A) One was taken out and found to measure sixteen inches square, its flat base resting on a flag-stone three feet six inches below the surface. The excavations have revealed the manner in which they were originally placed in position: a round hole was first dug out and lined with boulders, the posts were then placed in the centre, and puddled clay firmly rammed round them. These five posts were in a straight line twenty feet from, and parallel to the wall of the southern chambers, the distance between them varying from nine feet to eleven feet six inches.

It seems quite clear from the position of the posts that they belong to an earlier building. Others will doubtless be discovered, and may assist in determining its extent. Most probably when the ground was being prepared for the stone building these posts were sawn off level with the surface and afterwards covered with the gravel of the courtyard.

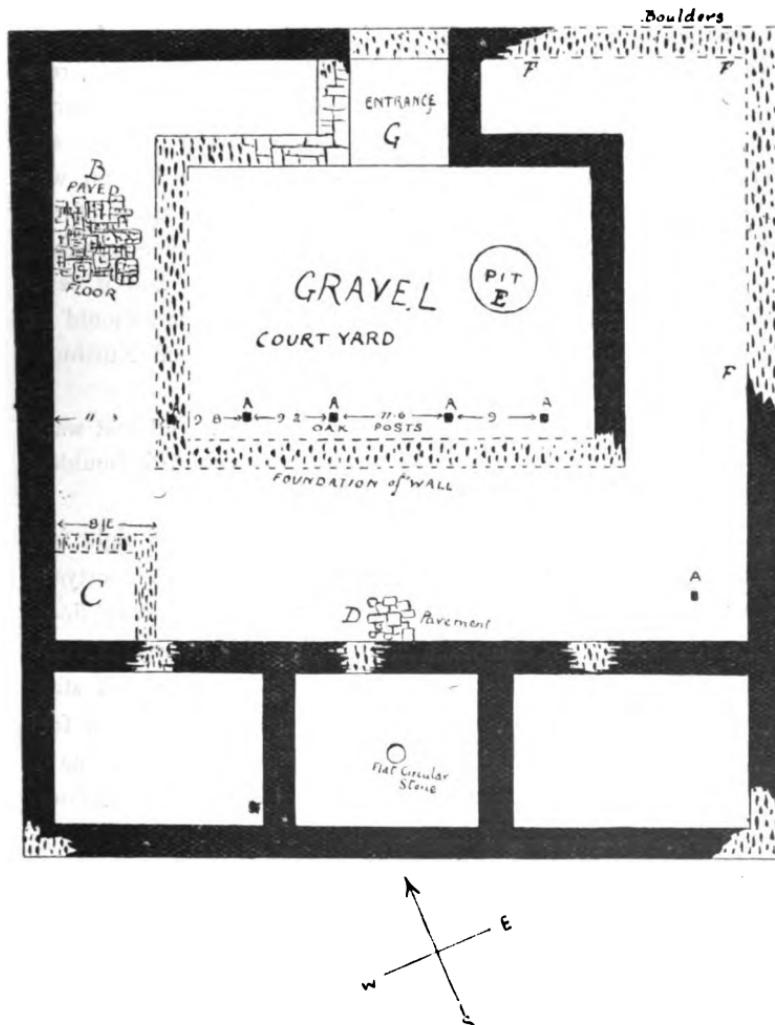
Additional evidence of the correctness of this theory is provided by the discovery of oak timbers in other parts of the camp. One of the workmen employed in cutting a drain during the Cotton Famine of 1862 found at the North Gate what he described as "an oak gate stump as thick as the middle of a man's body." There is no reason to doubt this statement, as a modern drain has been found passing through the centre of the northern gateway, in fact through the *spina* itself. A cross trench revealed the existence of another road below the surface of the later one, covered with small pebbles and having almost the appearance of a Mosaic pavement. The upper road was lifted, and was found to be beaten so hard that it came up in large pieces. Underneath were four oak posts set in a circle, similar in size to the one uncovered in 1862. Adjoining one of the inner posts was an oak frame in the form of a letter I, the arms eighteen inches by six inches, and the central beam





OAK-POST, ALTAR, AND OTHER FINDS FROM MELANDRA.

five feet six inches long. The whole was placed in a horizontal position, evidently in its original situation, but was too decayed to be taken up. These remains are convincing evidence that



the gateways were of oak previous to the erection of the later stone buildings. Leaving these interesting relics of earlier fortifications on the site of the later Melandra and returning

to the Praetorium, a pit (E), some six feet in diameter, was discovered fifteen feet to the south of the most easterly post. Amongst the rubble with which the pit was filled was found, almost complete, the crown of an altar. This stone, which measures nineteen inches by five and three-quarter inches, is shown in the illustration. On two sides run cylindrical ornaments beautifully carved and terminating in rosettes. Similar ornamentation appears on an altar found in 1883 at Housesteads (Boricovicum), on the Roman wall. The Housesteads altar was dedicated by the Roman citizens Tuihanti of the *cuneus* of the Frisians, and Severianus Alexandrianus. Housesteads shows many striking points of similarity to Melandra, and it is a significant fact that the only portion of an altar found should be similarly ornamented to one discovered in the far-off Northumbrian Fort.

The foundations of the remainder of the north and east walls of the Praetorium (FF) were discovered, and consist of boulders set in tightly-rammed puddled clay.

The entrance (G) was cleared, and shows a passage eight feet six inches wide and eleven feet long, opening into a courtyard forty-two feet six inches by twenty-seven feet, with a gravel floor. The foundations of the walls surrounding this courtyard have been laid bare; those on the eastern side are in a fair state of preservation; on the west, from the entrance, thirteen feet of flag and seyen feet nine inches of boulder foundation remain. The western wall of the courtyard has, however, been cut down the centre by a modern drain.

In conclusion, it is satisfactory to be able to report that the recent excavations have settled the vexed question of the method of construction of the ramparts at Melandra. On page 51 of the "Melandra Castle" report this question is asked: "Is there any evidence to show whether the wall was built later than the clay rampart?" with the comment: "Let us end as we began by saying that the mode of construction of the Melandra rampart remains an unsolved problem."





MELANDRA VASE.

Reference has already been made to the existence of an earlier Fort with wooden gateways and buildings. When these were replaced by stone the earthen rampart was cut straight down. Six feet outside this a wall of dressed stone was built on a flag foundation. The intervening space was afterwards filled in with undressed stone and rubbish. This is how it comes about that fragments of British and Roman querns, coins, pottery, and a ring have all been found in the heart of the rampart.

During the summer of 1907 the weather has been very unfavourable for excavation, but it must be acknowledged that the results already achieved justify the committee in continuing the work.

#### ANCIENT MELANDRA VASE.

THIS illustration represents a jar discovered at Melandra in 1852. A description of it contained in Mr. John Harland's notebook in the Manchester Free Library states that it stood 5½ inches high, and was composed of red clay glazed within and without. It was formerly in the possession of Mr. Lees, of Hollingworth, Cheshire, but was unfortunately broken to pieces some time ago, so that the accompanying illustration from an original drawing of it is the more interesting. The form of moulding hardly appears to be Roman.

## Reviews.

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### VICTORIA COUNTY HISTORY.—DERBYSHIRE. VOL. II.

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By HON. FREDERICK STRUTT.

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**I**T seems hardly right that this volume of the *Derbyshire Archaeological Society's Journal* should be considered complete without some notice being taken of the second volume of the *Victoria History of the County of Derby*, which has just appeared.

This huge work of histories of all the counties of England seems to be proceeding steadily, and Messrs. Archibald Constable & Co., the publishers, and Mr. William Page, the editor, deserve to be congratulated on the number of the volumes, second as well as first, that have already been issued.

The second volume of the County of Derby is certainly most interesting, even to the casual reader, and to give in a few lines a proper review of it would be impossible. The first chapter, devoted to ecclesiastical history, is written, as might be expected, by Dr. Cox, who, as readers of this *Journal* know, has made himself master of this subject. A great part of this chapter is taken up with the history of the religious houses. Most of our readers had perhaps realized that owing to its wild and hilly character Derbyshire had perhaps fewer religious houses than many other counties. We know, of course, that the abbeys and priories of Dale and Darley, Repton and Breadsall, formed important religious centres in the south, and that Beauchief was an important religious house in the north-east of the county, but many of us hardly realized that there

were besides these larger houses many smaller religious establishments, such as the Preceptory of Yeaveley and Barrow and of Locko, the Hospitals of Alkmonton, of St. Leonard, Chesterfield, and St. Mary's in the Peak.

Still less, perhaps, did we realize that our county town of Derby alone contained not only the settlement of Dominican Friars and the Priory of King's Mead, and at one time a settlement of Austin Canons at St. Helen's (connected with the Abbey of Darley), but the Priory of St. James, the hospital of that name, and the hospital of St. Leonard.

Of all these religious establishments a careful account is given, and it is hard to realize, considering the importance these places must have been to the town, that beyond the names of Friar Gate, King's Mead, St. Helen's Street, St. James's Street and Nun Street all trace of these places has long since been swept away.

In the account of the Friary at Derby it is interesting to read that King Edward II. visited and partook of refreshment at the Dominican house situate there at the time when he was sojourning for nearly a month at Ravensdale, the royal hunting lodge, in the forest of Duffield. It will be seen also in the next chapter, which deals with politics, that the kings of England paid many more visits to this county in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries than has been previously recorded, and that Tideswell, Bolsover, Ashbourne, Chesterfield, Belper, Repton, Darley Abbey and many other places are now found to have been at various times the resting-place of the Sovereign.

The chapter on the political history is also from Dr. Cox's pen, and is of great interest from beginning to end. In the early part of this article it will be noticed that our county had its full share of the troubles brought about by civil war, and seems to have had its own experiences of the destruction wrought by Cavalier and Roundhead. In this chapter mention is made of many distinguished natives, more especially of the nineteenth century. If we were to make so bold as to mention an omission, we should say that the name of the late Sir James Outram, born

at Butterley Hall, 1803, who was so distinguished for his military services in our Indian Empire, ought not to have been left unmentioned.

We may congratulate Mr. A. F. Leach on the care he has taken in his account of all the older foundation schools. We think the history of Repton given here is fuller and more complete than any we have yet read of that school. After reading the account of the ancient Grammar School at Ashbourne, it is pleasant to remember that the old gabled building is to remain untouched, and if not large enough for or equal to the educational requirements of the district in these days, it will still be made use of in some way or other for the purpose for which it was originally erected.

Great care has been evidently taken in the account of the industries by Mrs. J. H. Lander and Mr. C. H. Vellacott. The history of that of lead mining will be of interest, we think, to many of our readers of the legal profession, giving as it does such a curious and detailed description of the old mining laws of the Wirksworth and High Peak districts, many of which are still in vogue, though we believe they are different from those in any other part of the United Kingdom.

Time and space does not allow us to deal even with a few interesting details out of the other chapters of this volume, and we have therefore to leave the subjects "Social and Economic History," "Table of Population, 1801-1901," "Sport Ancient and Modern," and "Agriculture," absolutely untouched.

In conclusion, we should like to remind our readers that the next two volumes of this valuable history of our county must of necessity be occupied with the topographical section, namely, the description and history of towns, villages, manors, etc.

We venture to hope that if any of our members or any readers of this *Journal* know or can make known any facts relating to any particular family or any particular place or parish that they think is still unknown and is likely to be of any interest to future generations they will take care to give this information in time through the publishers to the editor, Mr. Page, or to any one who they know is undertaking part of the topographical section of this work.

## MEMORIALS OF OLD DERBYSHIRE.

By REV. R. JOWETT BURTON.

THIS volume is one of a series of Memorials of the Counties of England,<sup>1</sup> and, as the title indicates, is not a history of the county, but a collection of monographs on various subjects of interest and importance, written by those whose special knowledge makes them peculiarly fitted for the task. On the whole these monographs have a particular charm, not only because of the interest of the subjects and the fund of information they contain, but because of the pleasing style in which they are written. Often enough such subjects are "dry" reading, from technicalities and difficulties of expression, so that the general reader, or one who is unlearned in technical matters connected with archaeology, is discouraged. This volume is, happily, free from such failings, and should be in the hands of all lovers of Derbyshire, whether versed or unversed in antiquarian lore.

With one exception, the articles have been specially written, and while in some cases materials have been taken from the *Journal* and added to, in others the information appears in print for the first time.

The subjects and the authors are—"Historic Derbyshire," by the Rev. J. Charles Cox; "Prehistoric Burials," by John Ward; "Prehistoric Stone Circles," by W. J. Andrew; "Swarkestone Bridge," by W. Smithard; "Derbyshire Monuments to the Family of Foljambe," by the Rev. J. C. Cox; "Repton: Its Abbey, Church, Priory, and School," by the Rev. F. C. Hipkins; "The Old Homes of the County," by J. A. Gotch; "Wingfield Manor House in Peace and War," by G. Le Blanc-Smith; "Bradshaw and the Bradshawes," by C. E. B. Bowles; "Offerton Hall," by S. O. Addy; "Roods, Screens, and Lofts in Derbyshire Churches," by Aymer Vallance; "Plans of the Peak Forest," by the Rev. J. C. Cox:

<sup>1</sup> Bemrose & Sons Ltd., price 15/-.

"Old Country Life in the Seventeenth Century," by Sir George R. Sitwell, Bart. ; "Derbyshire Folk-lore," by S. O. Addy; and "Jedediah Strutt," by the Hon. F. Strutt.

From this lengthy and varied list it will be seen that a detailed account of the various subjects is an impossibility in a short review. This is to be regretted, as the authors, for obvious reasons, have adopted different lines of treatment—sometimes touching lightly, sometimes going deeply, and sometimes extending the subject to its national or general bearings.

Dr. Cox has laid the county under another obligation by not only acting as Editor, but by his valuable contributions. His first article, "Historic Derbyshire," gives a slight sketch of the more important events in the history of the county, in their local and national aspects, and lays a foundation for the following articles. It also indicates, what is insufficiently recognised, how singularly rich Derbyshire is in memorials of the past and other subjects of local and historic interest.

The memorials of the Celtic occupation are not only numerous but remarkably valuable; and the two sections on the prehistoric age are of exceptional value, not only as describing the barrows and circles of Derbyshire, but because of the conclusions which are of considerable value in solving the difficult problems connected with the prehistoric occupation of this country. The last word has not yet been said on this subject, evidence of which is here given, for with Mr. Andrew's conclusion that "circles" were not connected with interments (with minor exceptions) may be compared Mr. Ward's suggestion that the smaller ones may have taken their origin in a particular type of barrow.

Derbyshire families which have been prominent in the building up of the national greatness are numerous; of these, three are dealt with in this volume. The articles are of great interest and ability. It is greatly to be regretted that Lord Liverpool was unable to record his special knowledge of the Foljambe family, but a more able substitute could not have been found than Dr. Cox, who here, not for the first time, throws light on incorrect but accepted statements. Family history is illustrated

and all but reduced to life in a remarkable article of extraordinary power describing the personal life of a Derbyshire squire in the seventeenth century.

To fragmentary knowledge of the Peak Forest Dr. Cox adds a further contribution in a singularly valuable article, most of which is now printed for the first time.

The excellent article on Repton is full of material, the result of very careful research, but suffers at times from conciseness. Recesses *projecting* from the face of a wall, and a Danish camp being "*in situ*," are curious expressions. The Priory's possession of a "bruehouse" and "yelyng house" seems to indicate two purposes; the latter may have been a "cooling" house.

Ecclesiastical architecture, in which the county is rich, is untouched, but the sketch of the development of civil architecture, and the fuller treatment of Wingfield, Offerton, and Swarkestone Bridge, are excellent.

The long article on Roods, etc., deals at length with the general subject of Roods, Screens, and Lofts, and then gives facts and conclusions about the Derbyshire examples, past and present, which are an extremely valuable contribution to the ecclesiology of the county. Stanton-by-Dale might be added to the churches which have lost their parclose screens. It is to be hoped that the forcible protests against the decay of neglect at Wingfield, the projected transformation of the Brackenfield screen, and the evils perpetrated in the name of restoration, as seen at Elvaston, will bear fruit.

Few errors will be found in the book; but several instances of modern "tradition" and "manufactured history" are earmarked. For purposes of reference the Index is incomplete, but the omissions may be intentional, as they appear to relate to minor points. The illustrations, many from photographs, are numerous and excellent, adding materially to the value and interest of the book.

Dr. Cox intimates that another such volume as this delightful and valuable addition to the shelves of a Derbyshire library can be easily produced if desired; it is to be hoped that the desire will find expression.

THE MEMOIRS OF ANN, LADY FANSHawe, 1600-1672.<sup>1</sup>


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By THE EDITOR.

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HE writer of one of the articles in our present issue has lately published an edition of these charming memoirs, which were given to the world for the first time in 1829.

This present edition is from an original copy of the manuscript which had been transcribed under Lady Fanshawe's own supervision, and is now in the possession of Mr. Fanshawe, of Parsloes, co. Essex: but the book owes its chief attraction, not to the numerous and beautifully executed portraits and other illustrations alone, but more especially to the laborious and careful work of its editor, who, with most painstaking research, has collected a vast amount of material forming the substance of the "Appendices" and copious historical notes, which has more than trebled the amount of the original matter, as well as the value of the book.

The family of Sir Richard Fanshawe, so beloved and valued by King Charles the First, originally sprang from Holmesfield, a township in the parish of Dronfield, as will be seen in the article on "Holmesfield Court Rolls." Quoting from page 6 of the book now before me, Lady Fanshawe says in these Memoirs, which are addressed to her son:

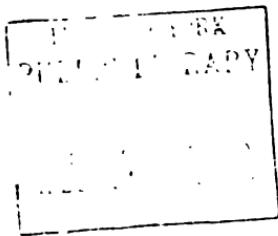
"Your father was born in Ware Park in the month of June, in the year of our Lord God 1608, and was the tenth child of Sir Henry Fanshawe, whose father bought Jenkins in Essex and Ware Park in Hertfordshire. This your great-grandfather came out of Derbyshire, from a small estate, Fanshawe Gate, being the principal part that then that family had, which exceeded not above two hundred pounds a year; and about so much more they had in the town and parish of Dronfield within two miles of Fanshawe Gate, where the family had been some hundreds of years, as

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<sup>1</sup> Published by John Lane, Bodley Head.



ANN, LADY FANSHAWE, CIRCA 1655.  
*From the painting in the possession of Admiral Sir A. Fanshawe.*



appears by the church of Dronfield, in the chancel of which church I have seen several gravestones with the names of that family, many of them very ancient; and the chancel, which is very old, was and is kept wholly for a burying-place for that family. There is in that town a free school, with a very good house and noble endowment, founded by your great-grandfather, who was sent for to London in Henry viijs time by an uncle of his and of his own name to be brought up a clerk under his uncle, Thomas Fanshawe, who procured your great-grandfather's life to be put with his in the Patent of Remembrancer of his Majesty's Exchequer, which place he enjoyed after the death of his uncle, he having left no male issue. . . . This was the rise of your great-grandfather, who, with his office and his Derbyshire estate, raised the family to what it hath been and is now. He had one only brother, Robert Fanshawe, who had a good estate in Derbyshire, and lived in Fanshawe Gate, which he hired of his eldest brother, your great-grandfather. In this house my mother was born, Margaret, the youngest daughter of Robert, your great-great-uncle. He married one of the daughters of Rowland Eyre, of Bradway, in the same county of Derby, by whom he had twelve sons and two daughters. That family remains in Dronfield to this day."

As will be seen from the last few lines quoted, Lady Harrison, the mother of Lady Fanshawe, was herself a Fanshawe, and first cousin to Sir Richard's father. Now, the statement of Lady Fanshawe relating to her grandfather's wife—for her wording does not necessarily claim her as grandmother—would by most be taken as indisputable, but such assertions made by our ancestors are not always reliable, and Lady Fanshawe's statement is not easy to reconcile with what is known about the Eyre family.

The first Eyre of Bradway was Adam, a son<sup>1</sup> of the Rowland Eyre of Hassop who died 1624. Adam's son Rowland, also of Bradway, was forty-eight in 1662. Thus he would have

<sup>1</sup> *Reliquary*, vol. xii., p. 43.

been born *circa* 1614, the year after the death of his supposed son-in-law, Robert Fanshawe, who died 1613.

In the pedigree at the end of the book Robert Fanshawe is shown to have married Dionis, daughter of Edward Barker, of *Rosely* (*sic*),<sup>1</sup> when about twenty-five years of age. Dr. Cox, it would seem, agrees with this statement, for he says, in his chapter on Dronfield Church,<sup>2</sup> that Robert Fanshawe married a daughter of Edward *Barber*—evidently intended for Barker—of Rowsley, but she was, he states, his second wife, his first wife being Diana Eyre, of Bradway. Thus Lady Fanshawe may be right in her statement that her grandfather's wife—though probably not her own grandmother—was a daughter of Rowland Eyre. She would, however, have been sister, and not daughter, of the first Eyre of Bradway. The mistake is not unnatural, as Bradway was close to Dronfield, and the Eyres of Bradway would be well known to Lady Fanshawe, and probably claimed as relations.

If this be so, the editor's assertion must be somewhat qualified, which states, on page 272, "Lady Fanshawe was wrong in saying that the wife of Robert Fanshawe was an Eyre, and in doing so she no doubt confused her with the wife of his father." He is, however, perfectly correct in saying that the wife of Robert's father was an Eyre; but here again the suggestions as to her identity are conflicting and doubtful.

The inscription on the brass in Dronfield Church to his memory does not help us. It begins thus: "Hic jacent Johannes Fanshawe de Fanshawe Gate et Margareta uxor ejus filia . . . Eyer." Dr. Cox, in commenting on the vacant space, says that he has ascertained, "after considerable trouble, that Margaret was the daughter of Rowland Eyre, of Hassop."<sup>3</sup> *The Visitation of London, 1633-4*, also states her to be "the daughter of Eyre of Hassop," while the editor of the *Memoirs*

<sup>1</sup> On page 272 this place is written Rowledge. Both are evidently intended for Rowsley, where was a settlement of the Barker family.

<sup>2</sup> *Churches of Derbyshire*, vol. 1., p. 209.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*

says both in the pedigree<sup>1</sup> at the end of the book and in his notes, on page 267, that she was the daughter of *Godfrey Eyre*, of Hassop, and widow of Hugh Wadd, of Aston. Unfortunately, however, for the accuracy of this statement, no Godfrey is known in the Hassop family, nor does it seem at all probable, when the dates are compared, that this Margaret, who was born about 1499, came of the Hassop stock.

Hunter, in a pedigree in his *Familiae Minorum Gentum*,<sup>2</sup> however, states her to have been the daughter of Godfrey Eyre and granddaughter of John Eyre, of Hathersage, son of the first Robert Eyre, of Padley, who was grandfather to Stephen, the first Eyre of Hassop.

Hunter gives the names of both the husbands of Margaret, and states the name of her father to be Godfrey. Now, Margaret certainly had a son Godfrey, and as that name was, according to Hunter, borne both by her father and her brother, and by no other known member of any one of the numerous branches of the Eyre family, his pedigree would appear to be correct.

In his notes on the Dronfield brass the editor of the Memoirs says, on page 261: "The Eyre arms on the monument are upon a field arg. a *pile* sable with three quartrefoils or." The word *pile* should be *chevron*, the arms borne by all the branches of the Eyre family, and the arms were so described on the brass by J. Reynolds in his "Church Notes" taken 1770, and quoted by Dr. Cox,<sup>3</sup> who remarks that the Fanshawe brasses are much in the same condition as when described by Reynolds.

Among the copious notes of this valuable edition is some interesting<sup>4</sup> information about the Dronfield Grammar School, founded in 1579 by Thomas Fanshawe. Among its rules one is worth noting, viz.: "No scholar should be struck on the head or cheek with the fist or palm of the hand or should be cursed or reviled."

<sup>1</sup> See Pedigree, A., Pt. ii.

<sup>2</sup> Vol. ii., p. 563.

<sup>3</sup> *Derbyshire Churches*, vol. i., p. 205.

<sup>4</sup> Page 268.

The old buildings were situated near the church, and the house in which the under-master lived still stands there, bearing an inscription with the date 1731.

It is noted that the chancel of Dronfield church was not wholly reserved for the members of the Fanshawe family as stated by Lady Fanshawe, though there are not many other monuments in it of a date previous to the middle of the sixteenth century.

The homestead of Fanshawe Gate—a substantial yeoman's dwelling of Tudor times—lies at the head of the southern slope of the Sheaf Valley, about three-quarters of a mile from St. Swithin's Church at Holmesfield, "in full view of the moors of Bradfield and Hallam."

"Two sets of square stone pillars, one surmounted by pine cones and one by pyramids of balls, still mark the approach to the house. The area attached to the farm in permanent possession of the family was less than a hundred acres, but the Manor Roll shows that other lands were held by various members of it from time to time." This small estate remained in the family till 1832. The editor argues<sup>1</sup> that the family was first raised from the rank of the yeomanry of England by the Remembrancers Henry and Thomas from the two facts that Thomas Fuller's list of the gentry of Derbyshire in 1433 includes no member of this family, although mentioning the families of Burton, Barker, Seliok, Bullock, and Outram, of Holmesfield, Dore, Dronfield, and Norton, and that John Fanshawe held the unimportant though respectable post of bailiff of the manor.

No less<sup>2</sup> than nine members of the Fanshawe family during the period between 1566 and 1716 held this office of "Rememorator Regis (or Reginœ) in Scaccario." Created first by Henry III., "it was one of the two high posts connected first with the Court of the Exchequer and later with the Treasury, of which the holders were responsible for remembering and reminding various persons, the principal of whom were the farmers, of Customs in the case of Custom duties, and the

<sup>1</sup> Page 270.    <sup>2</sup> Page 261.

sheriffs of counties for subsidies of their liabilities to pay certain sums into the Exchequer, and for taking the necessary steps to clear their accounts and recover all sums overdue from them."

In a short review, such as this inevitably must be, it is impossible to do justice to the labour and research exhibited in the pages of this interesting book.

The lives of Sir Richard and Lady Fanshawe were passed, for the most part, amid the troublous times and exciting scenes of the reign of Charles I., to whom they were loyally and devotedly attached, as indeed he was to them.

The Diary tells in a most graphic way the adventures through which they passed, and describes their life in Portugal, whither Sir Richard was sent by Charles II. as envoy, to complete the arrangements with respect to his marriage. Later on is detailed the account of their life in Spain, of which country he was appointed Ambassador, and where he eventually died. The book will repay the reader of history, and to the collector of a Derbyshire library it is worth possessing, considering the connection of the Fanshawes with Holmesfield in this County.

*Guide to Tideswell and its Church*, by Rev. J. M. J. Fletcher, M.A., vicar of Wimborne Minster, formerly vicar of Tideswell. Fourth edition.—A. Harrison, Printer and Stationer, Church Street, Tideswell.—Price 6d. It is a great pleasure to notice the fourth edition of this useful and well-got-up handbook. Though issued in 1906, it did not arrive until after the last volume was in the hands of our members, and thus unfortunately could receive no notice. The preface, by the late Earl of Liverpool, deals with the history of his own family—that of the Foljambes—which was nearly connected with the ancient history of Tideswell. Mr. Fletcher has collected in a small space much information of interest and value. A portion of the material which deals with the history of the Manor is new, and he has evidently been at some pains to arrive at the truth—always somewhat of a difficulty in dealing with the ancient history of a manor. There are several illustrations of the church, both exterior and interior, and also of

the cross at Wheston. Four of these illustrations Mr. Fletcher has kindly lent to our Society to illustrate his own article on the most conspicuous, as it is the most noted, tomb in the church. Considering that this article deals with Tideswell church, it is hardly necessary to dwell further on this little handbook, which is much to be recommended to those who are going to visit the well-known "Cathedral of the Peak."

With respect to the other illustrations, our sincere thanks are due to Mr. William Bemrose for several representations of Horn-books; to Mr. G. Le Blanc Smith for the loan of the blocks which illustrate his two articles; to Mr. Farmer and Mr. Brodhurst for their generosity in supplying us with the blocks, so ably executed by Mr. Keene, which illustrate their respective articles; and to Mr. Fanshawe, who has allowed us to use the block which gives us the beautiful portrait of Lady Fanshawe. To the Vicar of Dinting, the Rev. Henry Lawrence, we are also grateful for his liberality in bearing the whole cost of the three illustrations to the Melandra Report, written by Mr. Hamnett.

REV. CHARLES KERRY.—Members of this Society will have heard with sympathetic interest of the death of a former Editor of this *Journal*—the Rev. Charles Kerry—on 29th January last.

He was born and bred at Smalley, of which parish he published a short but interesting history about three years ago. He was ordained to the curacy of All Saints', York, and after several years' work, both as curate and vicar, he eventually accepted the living of Upper Stondon, in Bedfordshire, which he resigned some six or seven years ago on account of ill-health. For the same reason he resigned the editorship of this *Journal*, which he accepted on the resignation of Dr. Cox, and held for about ten years. Many able and interesting articles were contributed by him during this time. He was an accurate worker, and many antiquarian and archaeological works are the richer for his pen. The latter years of his life, which were spent at Belper, were years of suffering. In spite of this he managed to do a certain amount of the work in which he was so interested. He is now at rest, but the world is the poorer for his death.

CHARLES E. B. BOWLES.

*The Nether House, Wirksworth.*

*February, 1908.*

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1907.

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OF THE



DERBYSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL

AND

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

FOUNDED 1878.



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— — — — —

## REPORT OF THE HON. SECRETARY.

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**T**HE twenty-ninth Annual General Meeting of the Society was held at the Crescent Hotel, Buxton, on Friday, May 31st, 1907, the Hon. F. Strutt, President, in the Chair. The minutes of the last Annual Meeting and of the Special General Meeting were read and confirmed, and the Report and Financial Statement adopted. The Hon. F. Strutt was unanimously re-elected President; after thanking the members for his election, the President explained the action of the Council with regard to the Brough Exploration Funds, and invited suggestions from the members as to suitable places for the Society's excursions. The Vice-Presidents were re-elected, with the name of the Lord Bishop of Southwell substituted for that of His Grace the Archbishop of York, who had expressed a wish to retire. The Hon. Treasurer, C. E. Newton, Hon. Editor, C. E. B. Bowles, Hon. Secretary, P. H. Currey, Hon. Finance Secretary, W. Mallalieu, and Hon. Auditors, W. Bemrose and C. B. Keene, were re-elected, as were the eight members of Council retiring under Rule V., viz., the Revs. F. Brodhurst and C. Kerry, Messrs. C. J. Cade, G. Le Blanc Smith, W. R. Holland, W. Mallalieu, A. P. Shaw, and J. Ward. Four new members were elected.

Five meetings of the Council have been held during the past year. No work of great importance has been on hand. It was reported that owing to alterations in Matlock Parish Church

several of the monuments of the Woolley family were likely to be placed in an unsuitable position; the Rector and Churchwardens kindly consented to meet a deputation from the Council and adopted the suggestions made to them. Excavations leading to valuable discoveries have been commenced at Harborough Rocks under the control of Mr. Storrs Fox, but the work is not sufficiently advanced to be reported upon in the present issue of the *Journal*. Restoration work has been going on at Bakewell, Wirksworth, and Parwich Churches, all in competent hands; Kniveton Church is also undergoing restoration; no structural alteration beyond the addition of a small vestry is involved, and the work being done is only what is necessary to repair the serious damage due to long years of neglect. The Chancel of the fine old Church at Eckington is being repaired, and the work has involved the removal of some eighteenth century features, which were, however, of no special interest and in a very bad condition.

We have to record, with great regret, the death of a most active and useful member of our Council, Mr. A. Victor Haslam, whose work for the Society is known to all the members through the photographs which he contributed to the *Journal*; his seat on the Council has been filled by the election of Mr. G. H. Widdows. We also record, with great regret, the death of the following members:—The Rev. E. M. Evans, Dr. Hasard, Mr. A. F. Hurt, and Dr. Lochrane.

The Council have elected Mr. W. P. W. Phillimore as an Honorary Member in recognition of his useful work in publishing *The Derbyshire Marriage Registers*. Mr. Phillimore has kindly promised to present his volumes, as issued, to the Society's Library.

In connection with the Annual Meeting at Buxton, an excursion was made on Friday, May 31st, to Tideswell Church and Wormhill Hall, which was somewhat spoiled by bad weather. After the General Meeting a most interesting lecture was given by Professor Conway on Melandra, with special reference to the series of weights discovered there. On Saturday, June 1st, a large party met at Marple Station and drove to Melandra, where the results of the recent excavations were lucidly explained by Mr. Robert Hamnett; lunch was taken at the Norfolk Arms Hotel at Glossop, after which Mr. Hamnett showed the articles found at Melandra, and now in the Victoria Museum.

On Thursday, August 29th, an excursion was made to Swarkeston, Weston, and Aston, which was largely attended. At Swarkeston Mr. G. Bailey conducted the party to the Hall, the Tilting Ground, and the Church, and read a most interesting paper on their history; the architectural features of Weston Church were pointed out in an able manner by the Rev. R. Lethbridge Farmer, and of Aston Church by the Rector, the Rev. J. S. Holden. Tea was taken at the Old Gate House, Weston. The only blot on the complete success of this excursion was that the shortness of the time made it necessary for Mr. Bailey to omit some portions of his paper, and prevented the inspection of Swarkeston Bridge.

The thanks of the Society must be given to Mr. and Mrs. J. Deakin for admitting the members to Wormhill Hall and for their hospitality on the occasion of the visit; also to all those who have given up valuable time to preparing papers and addresses for our meetings.

PERCY H. CURREY, Hon. Sec.

## Derbyshire Archaeological and STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

<b>Dr.</b>	<b>REVENUE</b>
1907.	<i>L s. d.</i>
Dec. 31. To Printing and other Expenses, <i>Journal</i> ...	92 5 4
,, Printing and Stationery .....	8 0 4
,, Hon. Secretaries' and Editor's Postage, and Petty Cash .....	11 6 2
,, Expenses, Annual Meeting and Expedition .....	2 13 6
,, Subscription to Congress of Archaeological Societies .....	1 0 0
,, Binding Back Volumes of <i>Journal</i> for Sale .....	4 2 0
,, Balance in hand on Revenue Account, 1907 .....	33 8 4
	<i>L152 15 2</i>
	<b>NET REVENUE</b>
1907.	<i>L s. d.</i>
Jan. 1. To Balance brought forward .....	155 6 1
Dec. 31. " Less Balance Revenue Account .....	33 8 4
	<i>L121 17 9</i>
	<b>BROUGH EXCAVATION</b>
1907.	<i>L s. d.</i>
Dec. 31. To Printing Circulars .....	0 8 0
,, " Balance carried forward .....	49 3 1
	<i>L49 11 1</i>
	<b>BALANCE SHEET,</b>
	LIABILITIES.
1907.	<i>L s. d.</i>
Dec. 31. To Capital Account, as per last Balance Sheet .....	426 15 0
,, Add Entrance Fees received in 1907 (22) .....	5 10 0
,, " Life Compositions .....	7 7 0
,, Balance in hand Brough Excavation Account .....	439 12 0
	<i>488 15 1</i>
	<i>Less Deficiency on Net Revenue Account .....</i>
	<i>121 17 9</i>
	<i>L366 17 4</i>

Examined and found correct.

Dated this 28th January, 1908.

C. BARROW KEENE, Hon. Auditor.

**Natural History Society.****TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1907.**

## ACCOUNT.

	Cr.
1907.	
Dec. 31. By Subscriptions ... ... ...	£ s. d. 131 5 0
,, Sale of <i>Journals</i> and Bound Copies ... ...	15 3 10
,, Interest on Investments ... ...	6 5 4
,, Sundries ... ... ...	0 1 0
	<hr/> <hr/>
	£152 15 2

## ACCOUNT.

	Cr.
1907.	
Dec. 31. By Balance carried forward ... ... ...	£ s. d. 121 17 9
	<hr/>
	£121 17 9

## ACCOUNT.

	Cr.
1907.	
Jan. 1. By Balance brought forward ... ... ...	£ s. d. 49 11 1
	<hr/>
	£49 11 1

**DECEMBER 31ST, 1907.**

	ASSETS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1907.			
Dec. 31. By Investments, viz.:—			
Derby Corporation Stock, 3 % ...	120 0 0		
Derby Corporation Stock, 3 % ...	100 0 0	<hr/>	220 0 0
,, Furniture in Society's Rooms, Market Place ... ... ...	12 2 3		
,, Crompton & Evans' Union Bank, viz.:—			
In hand on Capital Account ...	207 9 9		
,, Brough Excavation Account	49 3 1	<hr/>	256 12 10
Less Balance Deficient, Revenue Account ... ... ...	121 17 9	<hr/>	134 15 1
			<hr/>
			£366 17 4

W. MALLALIEU, Hon. Finance Secretary,

23rd January, 1908.

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